

iWORLD ATLAS



Geography



Economy



Politics



iWorldAtlas.com

Table of Contents

- [Index: Continents and Countries](#)
- [Afghanistan](#)
- [Albania](#)
- [Algeria](#)
- [American Samoa](#)
- [Andorra](#)
- [Angola](#)
- [Anguilla](#)
- [Antigua and Barbuda](#)
- [Argentina](#)
- [Armenia](#)
- [Aruba](#)
- [Australia](#)
- [Austria](#)
- [Azerbaijan](#)
- [Bahamas](#)
- [Bahrain](#)
- [Bangladesh](#)
- [Barbados](#)
- [Belarus](#)
- [Belgium](#)
- [Belize](#)
- [Benin](#)
- [Bermuda](#)
- [Bhutan](#)
- [Bolivia](#)

- [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)
- [Botswana](#)
- [Brazil](#)
- [British Virgin Islands](#)
- [Brunei](#)
- [Bulgaria](#)
- [Burkina Faso](#)
- [Burma \(Myanmar\)](#)
- [Burundi](#)
- [Cambodia](#)
- [Cameroon](#)
- [Canada](#)
- [Cape Verde](#)
- [Cayman Islands](#)
- [Central African Republic](#)
- [Chad](#)
- [Chile](#)
- [China](#)
- [Colombia](#)
- [Comoros](#)
- [Congo, Democratic Republic](#)
- [Congo, Republic](#)
- [Cook Islands](#)
- [Costa Rica](#)
- [Cote d'Ivoire](#)
- [Croatia](#)
- [Cuba](#)
- [Curacao](#)

- [Cyprus](#)
- [Czech Republic](#)
- [Denmark](#)
- [Djibouti](#)
- [Dominica](#)
- [Dominican Republic](#)
- [Ecuador](#)
- [Egypt](#)
- [El Salvador](#)
- [Equatorial Guinea](#)
- [Eritrea](#)
- [Estonia](#)
- [Ethiopia](#)
- [Falkland Islands \(Islas Malvinas\)](#)
- [Faroe Islands](#)
- [Fiji](#)
- [Finland](#)
- [France](#)
- [French Polynesia](#)
- [Gabon](#)
- [Gambia](#)
- [Georgia](#)
- [Germany](#)
- [Ghana](#)
- [Gibraltar](#)
- [Greece](#)
- [Greenland](#)
- [Grenada](#)

- [Guam](#)
- [Guatemala](#)
- [Guinea](#)
- [Guinea-Bissau](#)
- [Guyana](#)
- [Haiti](#)
- [Honduras](#)
- [Hong Kong](#)
- [Hungary](#)
- [Iceland](#)
- [India](#)
- [Indonesia](#)
- [Iran](#)
- [Iraq](#)
- [Ireland](#)
- [Isle of Man](#)
- [Israel](#)
- [Italy](#)
- [Jamaica](#)
- [Japan](#)
- [Jersey](#)
- [Jordan](#)
- [Kazakhstan](#)
- [Kenya](#)
- [Kiribati](#)
- [Korea, North](#)
- [Korea, South](#)
- [Kosovo](#)

- [Kuwait](#)
- [Kyrgyzstan](#)
- [Laos](#)
- [Latvia](#)
- [Lebanon](#)
- [Lesotho](#)
- [Liberia](#)
- [Libya](#)
- [Liechtenstein](#)
- [Lithuania](#)
- [Luxembourg](#)
- [Macau](#)
- [Macedonia](#)
- [Madagascar](#)
- [Malawi](#)
- [Malaysia](#)
- [Maldives](#)
- [Mali](#)
- [Malta](#)
- [Marshall Islands](#)
- [Mauritania](#)
- [Mauritius](#)
- [Mexico](#)
- [Micronesia, Federated States](#)
- [Moldova](#)
- [Mongolia](#)
- [Montserrat](#)
- [Morocco](#)

- [Mozambique](#)
- [Namibia](#)
- [Nauru](#)
- [Nepal](#)
- [Netherlands](#)
- [New Caledonia](#)
- [New Zealand](#)
- [Nicaragua](#)
- [Niger](#)
- [Nigeria](#)
- [Niue](#)
- [Northern Mariana Islands](#)
- [Norway](#)
- [Oman](#)
- [Pakistan](#)
- [Palau](#)
- [Panama](#)
- [Papua New Guinea](#)
- [Paraguay](#)
- [Peru](#)
- [Philippines](#)
- [Poland](#)
- [Portugal](#)
- [Puerto Rico](#)
- [Qatar](#)
- [Romania](#)
- [Russia](#)
- [Rwanda](#)

- [Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha](#)
- [Saint Kitts and Nevis](#)
- [Saint Lucia](#)
- [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#)
- [Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](#)
- [Samoa](#)
- [Sao Tome and Principe](#)
- [Saudi Arabia](#)
- [Senegal](#)
- [Serbia](#)
- [Seychelles](#)
- [Sierra Leone](#)
- [Singapore](#)
- [Slovakia](#)
- [Slovenia](#)
- [Solomon Islands](#)
- [Somalia](#)
- [South Africa](#)
- [Spain](#)
- [Sri Lanka](#)
- [Sudan](#)
- [Suriname](#)
- [Swaziland](#)
- [Sweden](#)
- [Switzerland](#)
- [Syria](#)
- [Taiwan](#)
- [Tajikistan](#)

- [Tanzania](#)
- [Thailand](#)
- [Timor-Leste](#)
- [Togo](#)
- [Tonga](#)
- [Trinidad and Tobago](#)
- [Tunisia](#)
- [Turkey](#)
- [Turkmenistan](#)
- [Turks and Caicos Islands](#)
- [Tuvalu](#)
- [Uganda](#)
- [Ukraine](#)
- [United Arab Emirates](#)
- [United Kingdom](#)
- [USA - United States of America](#)
- [Uruguay](#)
- [Uzbekistan](#)
- [Vanuatu](#)
- [Venezuela](#)
- [Vietnam](#)
- [United States Virgin Islands](#)
- [Yemen](#)
- [Zambia](#)
- [Zimbabwe](#)

Dear Reader,

Welcome to The Internet World Atlas eBook Edition. We are happy you have downloaded this book and we hope it will help you to find information about countries of the world. Most of this information is based on reliable US government sources. Our target was to prepare the most important data, to organize it and to offer it to you. We did our best to make the file of this book as small as possible as we know the amount of memory of your device may be very limited.

Thank you for using this e-book.

Sincerely yours

iWorldAtlas

Important hints:

- 1) Some text in this book is active. Touch it to get quickly to another page in this book.
 - 2) Touch a map to enlarge it (if possible).
-
-

Web: <http://www.iworldatlas.com/>

Main data and map sources: CIA

Cover - photos of the Earth and Space: NASA

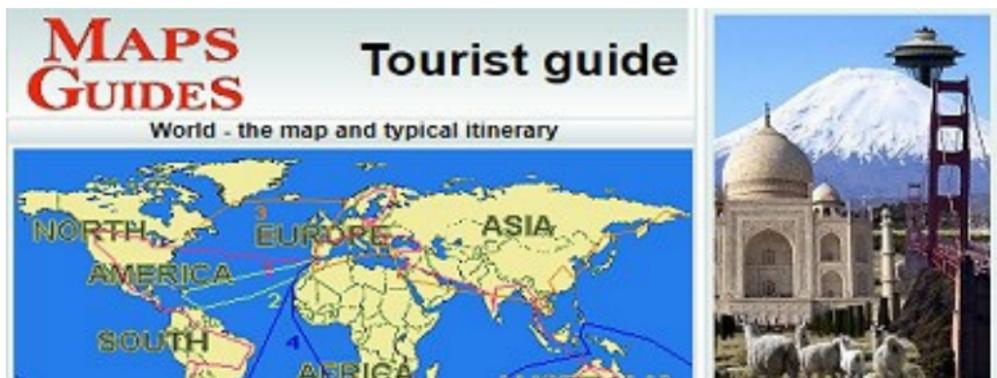
Edited by: iWorldAtlas.com team

Title image © 2018 iWorldAtlas.com

We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Index: Continents and Countries

- **The World:**
- **Europe:** [Albania](#), [Andorra](#), [Austria](#), [Belarus](#), [Belgium](#), [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Croatia](#), [Cyprus](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Denmark](#), [Estonia](#), [Faroe Islands](#), [Finland](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Gibraltar](#), [Greece](#), [Hungary](#),

[Iceland](#), [Ireland](#), [Isle of Man](#), [Italy](#), [Jersey](#), [Kosovo](#),
[Latvia](#), [Liechtenstein](#), [Lithuania](#), [Luxembourg](#),
[Macedonia](#), [Malta](#), [Moldova](#), [Netherlands](#), [Norway](#),
[Poland](#), [Portugal](#), [Romania](#), [Serbia](#), [Slovakia](#), [Slovenia](#),
[Spain](#), [Sweden](#), [Switzerland](#), [Ukraine](#), [United Kingdom](#)

- **Asia:** [Afghanistan](#), [Armenia](#), [Azerbaijan](#), [Bahrain](#),
[Bangladesh](#), [Bhutan](#), [Brunei](#), [Burma \(Myanmar\)](#),
[Cambodia](#), [China](#), [Georgia](#), [Hong Kong](#), [India](#),
[Indonesia](#), [Iran](#), [Iraq](#), [Israel](#), [Japan](#), [Jordan](#), [Kazakhstan](#),
[Korea, North](#), [Korea, South](#), [Kuwait](#), [Kyrgyzstan](#), [Laos](#),
[Lebanon](#), [Macau](#), [Malaysia](#), [Maldives](#), [Mauritius](#),
[Mongolia](#), [Nepal](#), [Oman](#), [Pakistan](#), [Philippines](#), [Qatar](#),
[Russia](#), [Saudi Arabia](#), [Singapore](#), [Sri Lanka](#), [Syria](#),
[Taiwan](#), [Tajikistan](#), [Thailand](#), [Timor-Leste](#), [Turkey](#),
[Turkmenistan](#), [United Arab Emirates](#), [Uzbekistan](#),
[Vietnam](#), [Yemen](#)
- **Australia & Pacific:** [American Samoa](#), [Australia](#), [Cook Islands](#),
[Fiji](#), [French Polynesia](#), [Guam](#), [Kiribati](#), [Marshall Islands](#),
[Micronesia](#), [Federated States](#), [Nauru](#), [New Caledonia](#),
[New Zealand](#), [Niue](#), [Northern Mariana Islands](#), [Palau](#),
[Papua New Guinea](#), [Samoa](#), [Solomon Islands](#), [Tonga](#),
[Tuvalu](#), [Vanuatu](#)
- **Africa:** [Algeria](#), [Angola](#), [Benin](#), [Botswana](#), [Burkina Faso](#),
[Burundi](#), [Cameroon](#), [Cape Verde](#), [Central African Republic](#),
[Chad](#), [Comoros](#), [Congo](#), [Democratic Republic](#),
[Congo, Republic](#), [Cote d'Ivoire](#), [Djibouti](#), [Egypt](#),
[Equatorial Guinea](#), [Eritrea](#), [Ethiopia](#), [Gabon](#), [Gambia](#),
[Ghana](#), [Guinea](#), [Guinea-Bissau](#), [Kenya](#),

- [Lesotho](#), [Liberia](#), [Libya](#), [Madagascar](#), [Malawi](#), [Mali](#), [Mauritania](#), [Morocco](#), [Mozambique](#), [Namibia](#), [Niger](#), [Nigeria](#), [Rwanda](#), [Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha](#), [Sao Tome and Principe](#), [Senegal](#), [Seychelles](#), [Sierra Leone](#), [Somalia](#), [South Africa](#), [Sudan](#), [Swaziland](#), [Tanzania](#), [Togo](#), [Tunisia](#), [Uganda](#), [Zambia](#), [Zimbabwe](#)
- **North America:** [Bermuda](#), [Canada](#), [Greenland](#), [Mexico](#), [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#), [USA - United States of America](#)
 - **Central America:** [Anguilla](#), [Antigua and Barbuda](#), [Aruba](#), [Bahamas](#), [Barbados](#), [Belize](#), [British Virgin Islands](#), [Cayman Islands](#), [Costa Rica](#), [Cuba](#), [Curacao](#), [Dominica](#), [Dominican Republic](#), [El Salvador](#), [Grenada](#), [Guatemala](#), [Haiti](#), [Honduras](#), [Jamaica](#), [Montserrat](#), [Nicaragua](#), [Panama](#), [Puerto Rico](#), [Saint Kitts and Nevis](#), [Saint Lucia](#), [Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](#), [Trinidad and Tobago](#), [Turks and Caicos Islands](#), [United States Virgin Islands](#)
 - **South America:** [Argentina](#), [Bolivia](#), [Brazil](#), [Chile](#), [Colombia](#), [Ecuador](#), [Falkland Islands \(Islas Malvinas\)](#), [Guyana](#), [Paraguay](#), [Peru](#), [Suriname](#), [Uruguay](#), [Venezuela](#)
-
-

Map of the World

Countries

Afghanistan

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Afghanistan. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Afghanistan. But let's start with the flag of Afghanistan here:



Afghanistan - Overview:

What you should know about Afghanistan? Let's start with this: Ahmad Shah Durrani unified the Pashtun tribes and founded Afghanistan in 1747. The country served as a buffer between the British and Russian Empires until it won independence from notional British control in 1919. A brief experiment in democracy ended in a 1973 coup and a 1978 communist counter coup. The Soviet Union invaded in 1979 to support the tottering Afghan communist regime, touching off a long and destructive war. The USSR withdrew in 1989 under relentless pressure by internationally supported anti-communist mujahidin rebels. A series of subsequent civil wars saw Kabul

finally fall in 1996 to the Taliban, a hardline Pakistani-sponsored movement that emerged in 1994 to end the country's civil war and anarchy. Following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks, a US, Allied, and anti-Taliban Northern Alliance military action toppled the Taliban for sheltering Usama BIN Ladin. A UN-sponsored Bonn Conference in 2001 established a process for political reconstruction that included the adoption of a new constitution, a presidential election in 2004, and National Assembly elections in 2005. In December 2004, Hamid Karzai became the first democratically elected president of Afghanistan, and the National Assembly was inaugurated the following December. Karzai was reelected in August 2009 for a second term. The 2014 presidential election was the country's first to include a runoff, which featured the top two vote-getters from the first round, Abdullah Abdullah and Ashraf Ghani. Throughout the summer of 2014, their campaigns disputed the results and traded accusations of fraud, leading to a US-led diplomatic intervention that included a full vote audit as well as political negotiations between the two camps. In September 2014, Ghani and Abdullah agreed to form the Government of National Unity, with Ghani inaugurated as president and Abdullah elevated to the newly-created position of chief executive officer. The day after the inauguration, the Ghani administration signed the US-Afghan Bilateral Security Agreement and NATO Status of Forces Agreement, which provide the legal basis for the post-2014 international military presence in Afghanistan. Despite gains toward building a stable central government, the Taliban remains a serious challenge for

the Afghan Government in almost every province. The Taliban still considers itself the rightful government of Afghanistan, and it remains a capable and confident insurgent force despite its last two spiritual leaders being killed; it continues to declare that it will pursue a peace deal with Kabul only after foreign military forces depart.

Geography of Afghanistan



Where on the globe is Afghanistan? The location of this country is Southern Asia, north and west of Pakistan, east of Iran. Total area of Afghanistan is 652,230 sq km, of which 652,230 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly rugged mountains; plains in north and southwest. The lowest point of Afghanistan is Amu Darya 258 m, the highest point Noshak 7,492 m. And the climate is arid to semiarid; cold winters and hot summers.

Inhabitants of Afghanistan

Let's take a look how many people live in Afghanistan. The number is: 34,124,811 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, other (includes smaller numbers of Baloch, Turkmen, Nuristani, Pamiri, Arab, Gujar, Brahui, Qizilbash, Aimaq, Pashai, and Kyrghyz). What are the languages in Afghanistan? Afghan

Persian or Dari (official) 80% (Dari functions as the lingua franca), Pashto (official) 47%, Uzbek 11%, English 5%, Turkmen 2%, Urdu 2%, Pashayi 1%, Nuristani 1%, Arabic 1%, Balochi, Shughni, Pamiri, Hindi, Russian, German, French . And the religions: Muslim 99.7% (Sunni 84.7 - 89.7%, Shia 10 - 15%), other 0.3% (2009 est.). How old are the people in average? 18.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 51.7 years. Where the people live in Afghanistan? Here: populations tend to cluster in the foothills and periphery of the rugged Hindu Kush range; smaller groups are found in many of the country's interior valleys; in general, the east is more densely settled while the south is sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Afghanistan are: Kabul (capital) 4.635 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Afghanistan

The capital of Afghanistan is Kabul and the government type presidential Islamic republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 34 provinces (welayat, singular - welayat); Badakhshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamyan, Daykundi, Farah, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghor, Helmand, Herat, Jowzjan, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Khost, Kunar, Kunduz, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Nuristan, Paktika, Paktiya, Panjshir, Parwan, Samangan, Sar-e Pul, Takhar, Uruzgan, Wardak, Zabul. Regarding the economy of Afghanistan, important industrial products are small-scale production of bricks, textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, apparel, food products, non-alcoholic beverages, mineral water,

cement; handwoven carpets; natural gas, coal, copper. Important agricultural products are opium, wheat, fruits, nuts; wool, mutton, sheepskins, lambskins, poppies. The most important export commodities are opium, fruits and nuts, handwoven carpets, wool, cotton, hides and pelts, precious and semi-precious gems and the most important export partners are Pakistan 46.3%, India 37.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and other capital goods, food, textiles, petroleum products and the most important import partners are Iran 19.3%, Pakistan 18.3%, China 16.7%, Kazakhstan 9.5%, Uzbekistan 6.1%, Turkmenistan 5.4%, Malaysia 4% (2016). How rich is Afghanistan and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,900 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 35.8% (2011 est.).

Map of Afghanistan



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Albania

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Albania. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Albania. But let's start with the flag of Albania here:



Albania - Overview:

What you should know about Albania? Let's start with this:

Albania declared its independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1912, but was conquered by Italy in 1939 and occupied by Germany in 1943. Communist partisans took over the country in 1944. Albania allied itself first with the USSR (until 1960), and then with China (to 1978). In the early 1990s, Albania ended 46 years of xenophobic communist rule and established a multiparty democracy. The transition has proven challenging as successive governments have tried to deal with high unemployment, widespread corruption, dilapidated infrastructure, powerful organized crime networks, and combative political opponents. Albania has made progress in its democratic development since first holding multiparty elections in 1991, but deficiencies remain. Most of Albania's post-communist elections were marred by claims of electoral fraud; however, international observers judged elections to be largely free and fair since the restoration of political stability following the collapse of pyramid schemes in 1997. Albania joined NATO in April 2009 and in June 2014 became a candidate for EU accession. Albania in November 2016 received a European Commission recommendation to open EU accession negotiations conditioned upon implementation of a judicial reform package passed earlier the same year. Although Albania's economy continues to grow, it has slowed, and the

country is still one of the poorest in Europe. A large informal economy and a weak energy and transportation infrastructure remain obstacles.

Geography of Albania



Where on the globe is Albania? The location of this country is Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea and Ionian Sea, between Greece to the south and Montenegro and Kosovo to the north. Total area of Albania is 28,748 sq km, of which 27,398 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountains and hills; small plains along coast. The lowest point of Albania is Adriatic Sea 0 m, the highest point Maja e Korabit (Golem Korab) 2,764 m. And the climate is mild temperate; cool, cloudy, wet winters; hot, clear, dry summers; interior is cooler and wette.

Inhabitants of Albania

Let's take a look how many people live in Albania. The number is: 3,047,987 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Albanian 82.6%, Greek 0.9%, other 1% (including Vlach, Romani, Macedonian, Montenegrin, and Egyptian), unspecified 15.5% (2011 est.).

What are the languages in Albania? Albanian 98.8% (official - derived from Tosk dialect), Greek 0.5%, other 0.6% (including Macedonian, Romani, Vlach, Turkish, Italian, and Serbo-Croatian), unspecified 0.1% (2011 est.). And the religions: Muslim 56.7%, Roman Catholic 10%, Orthodox 6.8%, atheist 2.5%, Bektashi (a Sufi order) 2.1%, other 5.7%, unspecified 16.2%. How old are the people in average? 32.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 78.5 years. Where the people live in Albania? Here: a fairly even distribution, with somewhat higher concentrations of people in the western and central parts of the country. The major urban areas of Albania are: Tirana (capital) 454,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Albania

The capital of Albania is Tirana (Tirane) and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 12 counties (qarqe, singular - qark); Berat, Diber, Durres, Elbasan, Fier, Gjirokaster, Korce, Kukes, Lezhe, Shkoder, Tirane, Vlore. Regarding the economy of Albania, important industrial products are food; footwear, apparel and clothing; lumber, oil, cement, chemicals, mining, basic metals, hydropowe. Important agricultural products are wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, olives and olive oil, grapes; meat, dairy products; sheep and goats. The most important export commodities are apparel and clothing, footwear; asphalt, metals and metallic ores, crude oil; cement and construction materials, vegetables, fruits, tobacco and the

most important export partners are Italy 50.5%, Serbia 8.1%, Kosovo 7.5%, Greece 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals and the most important import partners are Italy 29%, Germany 9.4%, China 8.7%, Greece 7.8%, Turkey 7.8%, Serbia 4.1% (2016). How rich is Albania and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$12,500 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 14.3% (2012 est.).

Map of Albania



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Algeria

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Algeria. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Algeria. But let's start with the flag of Algeria here:



Algeria - Overview:

What you should know about Algeria? Let's start with this: After more than a century of rule by France, Algerians fought through much of the 1950s to achieve independence in 1962. Algeria's primary political party, the National Liberation Front (FLN), was established in 1954 as part of the struggle for independence and has since largely dominated politics. The Government of Algeria in 1988 instituted a multi-party system in response to public unrest, but the surprising first round success of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) in the December 1991 balloting led the Algerian army to intervene and postpone the second round of elections to prevent what the secular elite feared would be an extremist-led government from assuming power. The army began a crackdown on the FIS that spurred FIS supporters to begin attacking government targets. Fighting escalated into an insurgency, which saw intense violence from 1992-98, resulting in over 100,000 deaths - many attributed to indiscriminate massacres of villagers by extremists. The government gained the upper hand by the late-1990s, and FIS's armed wing, the Islamic Salvation Army, disbanded in January 2000. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, with the backing of the military, won the presidency in 1999 in an election widely viewed as fraudulent and won subsequent elections in 2004, 2009, and 2014. The government in 2011 introduced some political reforms in response to the Arab Spring, including lifting the 19-

year-old state of emergency restrictions and increasing women's quotas for elected assemblies, while also increasing subsidies to the populace. Since 2014, Algeria's reliance on hydrocarbon revenues to fund the government and finance the large subsidies for the population has fallen under stress because of declining oil prices.

Geography of Algeria



Where on the globe is Algeria? The location of this country is Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Morocco and Tunisia. Total area of Algeria is 2,381,741 sq km, of which 2,381,741 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly high plateau and desert; some mountains; narrow, discontinuous coastal plain. The lowest point of Algeria is Chott Melrhir -40 m, the highest point Tahat 2,908 m. And the climate is arid to semiarid; mild, wet winters with hot, dry summers along coast; drier with cold winters and hot summers on high plateau; sirocco is a hot, dust/sand-laden wind especially common in summer.

Inhabitants of Algeria

Let's take a look how many people live in Algeria. The

number is: 40,969,443 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Arab-Berber 99%, European less than 1%. What are the languages in Algeria? Arabic (official), French (lingua franca), Berber or Tamazight (official); dialects include Kabyle Berber (Taqbaylit), Shawiya Berber (Tacawit), Mzab Berber, Tuareg Berber (Tamahaq). And the religions: Muslim (official; predominantly Sunni) 99%, other (includes Christian and Jewish) . How old are the people in average? 28.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77 years. Where the people live in Algeria? Here: the vast majority of the populace is found in the extreme northern part of the country along the Mediterranean Coast. The major urban areas of Algeria are: Algiers (capital) 2.594 million; Oran 858,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Algeria

The capital of Algeria is Algiers and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 48 provinces (wilayas, singular - wilaya); Adrar, Ain Defla, Ain Temouchent, Alger, Annaba, Batna, Bechar, Bejaia, Biskra, Blida, Bordj Bou Arreridj, Bouira, Boumerdes, Chlef, Constantine, Djelfa, El Bayadh, El Oued, El Tarf, Ghardaia, Guelma, Illizi, Jijel, Khenchela, Laghouat, Mascara, Medea, Mila, Mostaganem, M'Sila, Naama, Oran, Ouargla, Oum el Bouaghi, Relizane, Saida, Setif, Sidi Bel Abbes, Skikda, Souk Ahras, Tamanrasset, Tebessa, Tiaret, Tindouf, Tipaza, Tissemsilt, Tizi Ouzou, Tlemcen. Regarding the economy of

Algeria, important industrial products are petroleum, natural gas, light industries, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food processing. Important agricultural products are wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus, fruits; sheep, cattle. The most important export commodities are petroleum, natural gas, and petroleum products 97% (2009 est.) and the most important export partners are Italy 17.4%, Spain 12.9%, US 12.9%, France 11.4%, Brazil 5.4%, Netherlands 4.9%, Turkey 4.5%, Canada 4.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are capital goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods and the most important import partners are China 17.8%, France 10.1%, Italy 9.8%, Spain 7.6%, Germany 6.4%, US 4.9%, Turkey 4.1% (2016). How rich is Algeria and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$15,100 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 23% (2006 est.).

Map of Algeria



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

American Samoa

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of American Samoa. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of American Samoa. But let's start with the flag of American Samoa here:



American Samoa - Overview:

What you should know about American Samoa? Let's start with this: Settled as early as 1000 B.C., Samoa was not reached by European explorers until the 18th century. International rivalries in the latter half of the 19th century were settled by an 1899 treaty in which Germany and the US divided the Samoan archipelago. The US formally occupied its portion - a smaller group of eastern islands with the excellent harbor of Pago Pago - the following year.

Geography of American Samoa



Where on the globe is American Samoa? The location of this country is Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand. Total area of American Samoa is 199 sq km, of which 199 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: five volcanic islands with rugged peaks and limited coastal plains, two coral atolls (Rose Island, Swains Island). The lowest point of American Samoa is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Lata Mountain 964 m. And the climate is tropical marine, moderated by southeast trade winds; annual rainfall averages about 3 m; rainy season (November to April), dry season (May

to October); little seasonal temperature variation.

Inhabitants of American Samoa

Let's take a look how many people live in American Samoa. The number is: 51,504 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Pacific Islander 92.6% (includes Samoan 88.9%, Tongan 2.9%, other .8%), Asian 3.6% (includes Filipino 2.2%, other 1.4%), mixed 2.7%, other 1.2% (2010 est.). What are the languages in American Samoa? Samoan 88.6% (closely related to Hawaiian and other Polynesian languages), English 3.9%, Tongan 2.7%, other Pacific islander 3%, other 1.8%. And the religions: Christian 98.3%, other 1%, unaffiliated 0.7% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 25.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 73.4 years. Where the people live in American Samoa? Here: unknown. The major urban areas of American Samoa are: PAGO PAGO (capital) 48,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of American Samoa

The capital of American Samoa is Pago Pago and the government type presidential democracy; a self-governing territory of the US. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (territory of the US); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 3 districts and 2 islands at the second order; Eastern, Manu'a, Rose Island, Swains Island, Western. Regarding the economy of American Samoa, important industrial products are

tuna canneries (largely supplied by foreign fishing vessels), handicrafts. Important agricultural products are bananas, coconuts, vegetables, taro, breadfruit, yams, copra, pineapples, papayas; dairy products, livestock. The most important export commodities are canned tuna 93% and the most important export partners are Australia 21.6%, Ghana 16.1%, Netherlands 11.5%, Burma 8.1%, South Korea 7.9%, Colombia 4.7%, Indonesia 4.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are raw materials for canneries, food, petroleum products, machinery and parts and the most important import partners are Singapore 22.6%, NZ 19.1%, Samoa 8.7%, Malaysia 8.2%, Fiji 7.6%, South Korea 7.4%, Australia 4.6% (2016). How rich is American Samoa and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$13,000 (2013 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of American Samoa



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

The image shows a promotional banner for 'MAPS GUIDES Tourist guide'. On the left, a world map is displayed with continents labeled: NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, and AUSTRALIA. A red line traces a travel itinerary across the map, with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 marking specific points. To the right of the map is a photograph of a scenic landscape featuring the Taj Mahal, a large snow-capped mountain, and the Golden Gate Bridge.

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Andorra

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Andorra. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Andorra. But let's start with the flag of Andorra here:



Andorra - Overview:

What you should know about Andorra? Let's start with this: The landlocked Principality of Andorra is one of the smallest states in Europe, nestled high in the Pyrenees between the French and Spanish borders. For 715 years, from 1278 to 1993, Andorrans lived under a unique coprincipality, ruled by French and Spanish leaders (from 1607 onward, the French chief of state and the Bishop of Urgell). In 1993, this feudal system was modified with the introduction of a modern constitution; the co-princes remained as titular heads of state, but the government transformed into a parliamentary democracy. Andorra has become a popular tourist destination visited by approximately 8 million people each year drawn by the winter sports, summer climate, and duty-free shopping. Andorra has also become a wealthy international commercial center because of its mature banking sector and low taxes. As part of its effort to modernize its economy, Andorra has opened to foreign investment, and engaged in other reforms, such as advancing tax initiatives aimed at supporting a broader infrastructure. Although not a member of the EU, Andorra enjoys a special relationship with the bloc that is governed by various customs and cooperation agreements and uses the euro as its national currency.

Geography of Andorra



Where on the globe is Andorra? The location of this country is Southwestern Europe, Pyrenees mountains, on the border between France and Spain. Total area of Andorra is 468 sq km, of which 468 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: rugged mountains dissected by narrow valleys. The lowest point of Andorra is Riu Runer 840 m, the highest point Pic de Coma Pedrosa 2,946 m. And the climate is temperate; snowy, cold winters and warm, dry summers.

Inhabitants of Andorra

Let's take a look how many people live in Andorra. The number is: 76,965 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Andorran 46.2%, Spanish 26.4%, Portuguese 12.8%, French 5%, other 9.6% (2016 est.). What are the languages in Andorra? Catalan (official), French, Castilian, Portuguese. And the religions: Roman Catholic (predominant). How old are the people in average? 44.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 82.9 years. Where the people live in Andorra? Here: population is unevenly distributed

and is concentrated in the 7 urbanized valleys that make up the country's parishes (political administrative divisions). The major urban areas of Andorra are: Andorra LA Vella (capital) 23,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Andorra

The capital of Andorra is Andorra la Vella and the government type parliamentary democracy (since March 1993) that retains its chiefs of state in the form of a co-principality; the two princes are the President of France and Bishop of Seu d'Urgell, Spain, who delegate responsibility to other officials. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 7 parishes (parroquies, singular - parroquia); Andorra la Vella, Canillo, Encamp, Escaldes-Engordany, La Massana, Ordino, Sant Julia de Loria. Regarding the economy of Andorra, important industrial products are tourism (particularly skiing), banking, timber, furniture. Important agricultural products are small quantities of rye, wheat, barley, oats, vegetables, tobacco; sheep, cattle. The most important export commodities are tobacco products, furniture and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are consumer goods, food, fuel, electricity and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Andorra and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$49,900 (2015 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below

poverty line: NA%.

Map of Andorra



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

The image displays a world map with various travel routes marked in different colors. The continents are labeled: NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, and AUSTRALIA. To the right of the map is a photograph of the Taj Mahal in India, with a snow-capped mountain in the background and the Golden Gate Bridge in the foreground.

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Angola

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Angola. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Angola. But let's start with the flag of Angola here:



Angola - Overview:

What you should know about Angola? Let's start with this: Angola scores low on human development indexes despite using its large oil reserves to rebuild since the end of a 27-year civil war in 2002. Fighting between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Jose Eduardo DOS Santos, and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), led by Jonas Savimbi, followed independence from Portugal in 1975. Peace seemed imminent in 1992 when Angola held national elections, but fighting picked up again in 1993. Up to 1.5 million lives may have been lost - and 4 million people displaced - during the more than a quarter century of fighting. Savimbi's death in 2002 ended Unita's insurgency and cemented the MPLA's hold on power. President DOS Santos pushed through a new constitution in 2010 and was elected to a five year term as president in 2012.

Geography of Angola



Where on the globe is Angola? The location of this country is Southern Africa, bordering the South

Atlantic Ocean, between Namibia and Democratic Republic of the Congo. Total area of Angola is 1,246,700 sq km, of which 1,246,700 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: narrow coastal plain rises abruptly to vast interior plateau. The lowest point of Angola is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Moca 2,620 m. And the climate is semiarid in south and along coast to Luanda; north has cool, dry season (May to October) and hot, rainy season (November to April).

Inhabitants of Angola

Let's take a look how many people live in Angola. The number is: 29,310,273 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%, mestico (mixed European and native African) 2%, European 1%, other 22%. What are the languages in Angola? Portuguese 71.2% (official), Umbundu 23%, Kikongo 8.2%, Kimbundu 7.8%, Chokwe 6.5%, Nhaneca 3.4%, Nganguela 3.1%, Fiote 2.4%, Kwanhama 2.3%, Muhumbi 2.1%, Luvale 1%, other 3.6%. And the religions: Roman Catholic 41.1%, Protestant 38.1%, other 8.6%, none 12.3% (2014 est.). How old are the people in average? 15.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 60.2 years. Where the people live in Angola? Here: most people live in the western half of the country; urban areas account for the highest concentrations of people, particularly Luanda. The major urban

areas of Angola are: Luanda (capital) 5.506 million; Huambo 1.269 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Angola

The capital of Angola is Luanda and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 18 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Bengo, Benguela, Bie, Cabinda, Cunene, Huambo, Huila, Kwando Kubango, Kwanza Norte, Kwanza Sul, Luanda, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Moxico, Namibe, Uige, Zaire. Regarding the economy of Angola, important industrial products are petroleum; diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, feldspar, bauxite, uranium, and gold; cement; basic metal products; fish processing; food processing, brewing, tobacco products, sugar; textiles; ship repair. Important agricultural products are bananas, sugarcane, coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, cassava (manioc, tapioca), tobacco, vegetables, plantains; livestock; forest products; fish. The most important export commodities are crude oil, diamonds, refined petroleum products, coffee, sisal, fish and fish products, timber, cotton and the most important export partners are China 53.7%, India 7.6%, US 5.6%, South Africa 5.3%, France 4.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and electrical equipment, vehicles and spare parts; medicines, food, textiles, military goods and the most important import partners are Portugal 15.9%, US 12.5%, China 12.2%, South Africa 6.8%, Belgium 6.3%, Brazil 5.5%, UK 4.3% (2016). How rich is Angola and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$6,800 (2017)

est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 40.5% (2006 est.).

Map of Angola



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Anguilla

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Anguilla. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Anguilla. But let's start with the flag of Anguilla here:



Anguilla - Overview:

What you should know about Anguilla? Let's start with this: Colonized by English settlers from Saint Kitts in 1650, Anguilla was administered by Great Britain until the early 19th century, when the island - against the wishes of the inhabitants - was incorporated into a single British dependency along with Saint Kitts and Nevis. Several attempts at separation failed. In 1971, two years after a revolt, Anguilla was finally allowed to secede; this arrangement was formally recognized in 1980, with Anguilla becoming a separate British dependency. On 7 September 2017, the island suffered extensive damage from Hurricane Irma, particularly to communications and residential and business infrastructure.

Geography of Anguilla



Where on the globe is Anguilla? The location of this country is Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean, east of Puerto Rico. Total area of Anguilla is 91 sq km, of which 91 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: flat and low-lying island of coral and limestone. The lowest point of Anguilla is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Crocus Hill 73 m. And the climate is

tropical; moderated by northeast trade winds.

Inhabitants of Anguilla

Let's take a look how many people live in Anguilla. The number is: 17,087 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? African/black 85.3%, hispanic 4.9%, mixed 3.8%, white 3.2%, East Indian/Indian 1%, other 1.6%, unspecified 0.3% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Anguilla? English (official). And the religions: Protestant 73.2% (includes Anglican 22.7%, Methodist 19.4%, Pentecostal 10.5%, Seventh Day Adventist 8.3%, Baptist 7.1%, Church of God 4.9%, Presbyterian 0.2%, Brethren 0.1%), Roman Catholic 6.8%, Jehovah's Witness 1.1%, other Christian 10.9%, other 3.2%, unspecified 0.3%, none 4.5% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 34.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 81.5 years. Where the people live in Anguilla? Here: most of the population is concentrated in The Valley in the center of the island; settlement is fairly uniform in the southwest, but rather sparse in the northeast. The major urban areas of Anguilla are: THE Valley (capital) 1,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Anguilla

The capital of Anguilla is The Valley and the government type parliamentary democracy (House of Assembly); self-governing overseas territory of the UK. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (overseas territory of the UK). Regarding the economy of Anguilla, important industrial

products are tourism, boat building, offshore financial services. Important agricultural products are small quantities of tobacco, vegetables; cattle raising. The most important export commodities are lobster, fish, livestock, salt, concrete blocks, rum and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are fuels, foodstuffs, manufactures, chemicals, trucks, textiles and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Anguilla and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$12,200 (2008 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 23% (2002 est.).

Map of Anguilla



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Antigua and Barbuda

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Antigua and Barbuda. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Antigua and Barbuda. But let's start with the flag of Antigua and Barbuda here:



Antigua and Barbuda - Overview:

What you should know about Antigua and Barbuda? Let's start with this: The Siboney were the first people to inhabit the islands of Antigua and Barbuda in 2400 B.C., but Arawak Indians populated the islands when Columbus landed on his second voyage in 1493. Early Spanish and French settlements were succeeded by an English colony in 1667. Slavery, established to run the sugar plantations on Antigua, was abolished in 1834. The islands became an independent state within the British Commonwealth of Nations in 1981. On 6 September 2017, Hurricane Irma passed over the island of Barbuda devastating the island and forcing the evacuation of the population to Antigua. Almost all the structures on Barbuda were destroyed and the vegetation stripped, but Antigua was spared the worst.

Geography of Antigua and Barbuda



Where on the globe is Antigua and Barbuda? The location of this country is Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, east-southeast of Puerto Rico. Total area of Antigua and Barbuda is 442.6 sq km (Antigua 280 sq km; Barbuda 161 sq

km), of which 442.6 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly low-lying limestone and coral islands, with some higher volcanic areas. The lowest point of Antigua and Barbuda is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Mount Obama 402 m. And the climate is tropical maritime; little seasonal temperature variation.

Inhabitants of Antigua and Barbuda

Let's take a look how many people live in Antigua and Barbuda. The number is: 94,731 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? black 87.3%, mixed 4.7%, hispanic 2.7%, white 1.6%, other 2.7%, unspecified 0.9% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Antigua and Barbuda? English (official), Antiguan creole. And the religions: Protestant 68.3% (Anglican 17.6%, Seventh Day Adventist 12.4%, Pentecostal 12.2%, Moravian 8.3%, Methodist 5.6%, Wesleyan Holiness 4.5%, Church of God 4.1%, Baptist 3.6%), Roman Catholic 8.2%, other 12.2%, unspecified 5.5%, none 5.9% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 31.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76.7 years. Where the people live in Antigua and Barbuda? Here: the island of Antigua is home to approximately 97% of the population; nearly the entire population of Barbuda lives in Codrington. The major urban areas of Antigua and Barbuda are: Saint JOHN'S (capital) 22,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Antigua and Barbuda

The capital of Antigua and Barbuda is Saint John's and the government type parliamentary democracy (Parliament) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 6 parishes and 2 dependencies; Barbuda, Redonda, Saint George, Saint John, Saint Mary, Saint Paul, Saint Peter, Saint Philip. Regarding the economy of Antigua and Barbuda, important industrial products are tourism, construction, light manufacturing (clothing, alcohol, household appliances). Important agricultural products are cotton, fruits, vegetables, bananas, coconuts, cucumbers, mangoes, sugarcane; livestock. The most important export commodities are petroleum products, bedding, handicrafts, electronic components, transport equipment, food and live animals and the most important export partners are Poland 53.2%, UK 12.7%, Cameroon 7.2%, Germany 5.5%, US 4.5% (2016). The most important import commodities are food and live animals, machinery and transport equipment, manufactures, chemicals, oil and the most important import partners are US 44.3%, Japan 4.7%, China 4.1% (2016). How rich is Antigua and Barbuda and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$26,300 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Antigua and Barbuda



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

A world map with continents labeled: NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, and AUSTRALIA. Numbered lines (1-4) indicate travel routes. To the right are two photos: the Taj Mahal and the Golden Gate Bridge.

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Argentina

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Argentina. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Argentina. But let's start with the flag of Argentina here:



Argentina - Overview:

What you should know about Argentina? Let's start with this: In 1816, the United Provinces of the Rio Plata declared their independence from Spain. After Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay went their separate ways, the area that remained became Argentina. The country's population and culture were heavily shaped by immigrants from throughout Europe, with Italy and Spain providing the largest percentage of newcomers from 1860 to 1930. Up until about the mid-20th century, much of Argentina's history was dominated by periods of internal political conflict between Federalists and Unitarians and between civilian and military factions. After World War II, an era of Peronist populism and direct and indirect military interference in subsequent governments was followed by a military junta that took power in 1976. Democracy returned in 1983 after a failed bid to seize the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) by force, and has persisted despite numerous challenges, the most formidable of which was a severe economic crisis in 2001-02 that led to violent public protests and the successive resignations of several presidents. The years 2003-15 saw Peronist rule by Nestor and Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner, whose policies isolated Argentina and caused economic stagnation. With the election of Mauricio Macri in November 2015, Argentina began a period of reform and international reintegration.

Geography of Argentina



Where on the globe is Argentina? The location of this country is Southern South America, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Chile and Uruguay. Total area of Argentina is 2,780,400 sq km, of which 2,736,690 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: rich plains of the Pampas in northern half, flat to rolling plateau of Patagonia in south, rugged Andes along western borde. The lowest point of Argentina is Laguna del Carbon -105 m (located between Puerto San Julian and Comandante Luis Piedra Buena in the province of Santa Cruz), the highest point Cerro Aconcagua 6,962 m (located in the northwestern corner of the province of Mendoza; highest point in South America). And the climate is mostly temperate; arid in southeast; subantarctic in southwest.

Inhabitants of Argentina

Let's take a look how many people live in Argentina. The number is: 44,293,293 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? European (mostly Spanish and Italian descent) and mestizo (mixed European and Amerindian

ancestry) 97.2%, Amerindian 2.4%, African 0.4% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Argentina? Spanish (official), Italian, English, German, French, indigenous (Mapudungun, Quechua). And the religions: nominally Roman Catholic 92% (less than 20% practicing), Protestant 2%, Jewish 2%, other 4%. How old are the people in average? 31.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77.3 years. Where the people live in Argentina? Here: one-third of the population lives in Buenos Aires; pockets of agglomeration occur throughout the northern and central parts of the country; Patagonia to the south remains sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Argentina are: Buenos Aires (capital) 15.18 million; Cordoba 1.511 million; Rosario 1.381 million; Mendoza 1.009 million; San Miguel de Tucuman 910,000; La Plata 846,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Argentina

The capital of Argentina is Buenos Aires and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 23 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1 autonomous city; Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Chaco, Chubut, Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Formosa, Jujuy, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Misiones, Neuquen, Rio Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Cruz, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tierra del Fuego - Antartida e Islas del Atlantico Sur (Tierra del Fuego), Tucuman. Regarding the economy of Argentina, important industrial products are food processing, motor vehicles,

consumer durables, textiles, chemicals and petrochemicals, printing, metallurgy, steel. Important agricultural products are sunflower seeds, lemons, soybeans, grapes, corn, tobacco, peanuts, tea, wheat; livestock. The most important export commodities are soybeans and derivatives, petroleum and gas, vehicles, corn, wheat and the most important export partners are Brazil 15.5%, US 7.7%, China 7.6%, Vietnam 4.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum and natural gas, organic chemicals, plastics and the most important import partners are Brazil 24.3%, China 18.7%, US 12.5%, Germany 5.5% (2016). How rich is Argentina and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$20,700 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 32.2%.

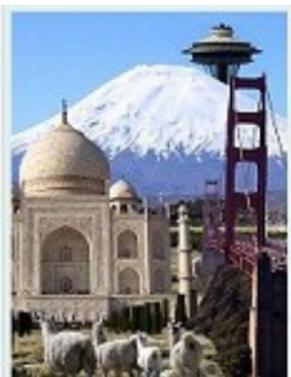
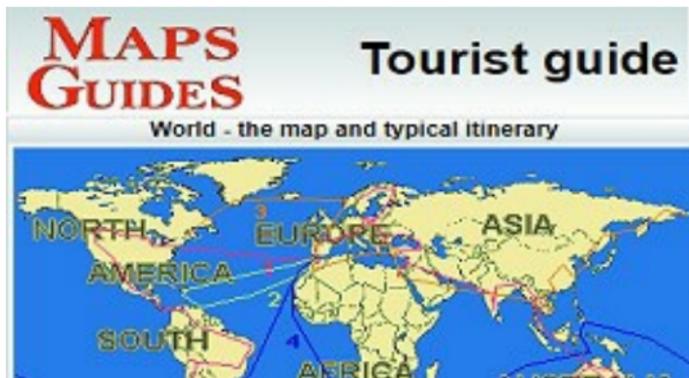
Map of Argentina



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Armenia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Armenia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and

the detailed map of Armenia. But let's start with the flag of Armenia here:



Armenia - Overview:

What you should know about Armenia? Let's start with this: Armenia prides itself on being the first nation to formally adopt Christianity (early 4th century). Despite periods of autonomy, over the centuries Armenia came under the sway of various empires including the Roman, Byzantine, Arab, Persian, and Ottoman. During World War I in the western portion of Armenia, the Ottoman Empire instituted a policy of forced resettlement coupled with other harsh practices that resulted in at least 1 million Armenian deaths. The eastern area of Armenia was ceded by the Ottomans to Russia in 1828; this portion declared its independence in 1918, but was conquered by the Soviet Red Army in 1920. Armenian leaders remain preoccupied by the long conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh, a primarily Armenian-populated region, assigned to Soviet Azerbaijan in the 1920s by Moscow. Armenia and Azerbaijan began fighting over the area in 1988; the struggle escalated after both countries attained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. By May 1994, when a trilateral cease-fire between Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Nagorno-Karabakh took hold, ethnic Armenian forces held not only Nagorno-Karabakh but also seven surrounding regions - approximately 14 percent of Azerbaijan's territory. The

economies of both sides have been hurt by their inability to make substantial progress toward a peaceful resolution. Turkey closed the common border with Armenia in 1993 in support of Azerbaijan in its conflict with Armenia over control of Nagorno-Karabakh and surrounding areas, further hampering Armenian economic growth. In 2009, senior Armenian leaders began pursuing rapprochement with Turkey, aiming to secure an opening of the border, but Turkey has not yet ratified the Protocols normalizing relations between the two countries. In January 2015, Armenia joined Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan as a member of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Geography of Armenia



Where on the globe is Armenia? The location of this country is Southwestern Asia, between Turkey (to the west) and Azerbaijan; note - Armenia views itself as part of Europe; geopolitically, it can be classified as falling within Europe, the Middle East, or both. Total area of Armenia is 29,743 sq km, of which 28,203 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: Armenian Highland with mountains; little forest land; fast flowing rivers; good soil in Aras River valley. The lowest point of Armenia is Debed River 400 m, the highest

point Aragats Lerrnagat' 4,090 m. And the climate is highland continental, hot summers, cold winters.

Inhabitants of Armenia

Let's take a look how many people live in Armenia. The number is: 3,045,191 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Armenian 98.1%, Yezidi (Kurd) 1.1%, other 0.7% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Armenia? Armenian (official) 97.9%, Kurdish (spoken by Yezidi minority) 1%, other 1% (2011 est.). And the religions: Armenian Apostolic 92.6%, Evangelical 1%, other 2.4%, none 1.1%, unspecified 2.9% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 35.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74.9 years. Where the people live in Armenia? Here: most of the population is located in the northern half of the country; the capital of Yerevan is home to more than five times as many people as Gyumri, the second largest city in the country. The major urban areas of Armenia are: Yerevan (capital) 1,044 (2015).

Government and Economy of Armenia

The capital of Armenia is Yerevan and the government type parliamentary democracy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 11 provinces (marzer, singular - marz); Aragatsotn, Ararat, Armavir, Geghark'unik', Kotayk', Lorri, Shirak, Syunik', Tavush, Vayots' Dzor, Yerevan. Regarding the economy of Armenia, important industrial products are brandy, mining,

diamond processing, metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machines, electric motors, knitted wear, hosiery, shoes, silk fabric, chemicals, trucks, instruments, microelectronics, jewelry, software, food processing. Important agricultural products are fruit (especially grapes and apricots), vegetables; livestock. The most important export commodities are unwrought copper, pig iron, nonferrous metals, gold, diamonds, mineral products, foodstuffs, brandy, cigarettes, energy and the most important export partners are Russia 21%, Bulgaria 8.7%, Georgia 8.1%, Canada 7.9%, Germany 7.9%, Iraq 7.8%, China 5.7%, Iran 4.2%, Switzerland 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are natural gas, petroleum, tobacco products, foodstuffs, diamonds, pharmaceuticals, cars and the most important import partners are Russia 30.7%, China 11%, Iran 5.1%, Turkey 5%, Germany 5% (2016). How rich is Armenia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$9,100 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 32% (2013 est.).

Map of Armenia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Aruba

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Aruba. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Aruba. But let's start with the flag of Aruba here:



Aruba - Overview:

What you should know about Aruba? Let's start with this:

Discovered and claimed for Spain in 1499, Aruba was acquired by the Dutch in 1636. The island's economy has been dominated by three main industries. A 19th century gold rush was followed by prosperity brought on by the opening in 1924 of an oil refinery. The last decades of the 20th century saw a boom in the tourism industry. Aruba seceded from the Netherlands Antilles in 1986 and became a separate, autonomous member of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Movement toward full independence was halted at Aruba's request in 1990.

Geography of Aruba



Where on the globe is Aruba? The location of this country is Caribbean, island in the Caribbean Sea, north of Venezuela. Total area of Aruba is 180 sq km, of which 180 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: flat with a few hills; scant vegetation. The lowest point of Aruba is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Ceru Jamanota 188 m. And the climate is tropical marine; little seasonal temperature

variation.

Inhabitants of Aruba

Let's take a look how many people live in Aruba. The number is: 115,120 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Dutch 82.1%, Colombian 6.6%, Venezuelan 2.2%, Dominican 2.2%, Haitian 1.2%, other 5.5%, unspecified 0.1% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Aruba? Papiamentu (official) (a creole language that is a mixture of Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, English, and, to a lesser extent, French, as well as elements of African languages and the language of the Arawak) 69.4%, Spanish 13.7%, English (widely spoken) 7.1%, Dutch (official) 6.1%, Chinese 1.5%, other 1.7%, unspecified 0.4% (2010 est.). And the religions: Roman Catholic 75.3%, Protestant 4.9% (includes Methodist 0.9%, Adventist 0.9%, Anglican 0.4%, other Protestant 2.7%), Jehovah's Witness 1.7%, other 12%, none 5.5%, unspecified 0.5% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 39.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76.9 years. Where the people live in Aruba? Here: most residents live in or around Oranjestad and San Nicolaas; most settlements tend to be located on the less mountainous western side of the island. The major urban areas of Aruba are: Oranjestad (capital) 29,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Aruba

The capital of Aruba is Oranjestad and the government type

parliamentary democracy (Legislature); part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands). Regarding the economy of Aruba, important industrial products are tourism, petroleum transshipment facilities, banking. Important agricultural products are aloes; livestock; fish. The most important export commodities are live animals and animal products, art and collectibles, machinery and electrical equipment, transport equipment and the most important export partners are Colombia 23.4%, US 19.8%, Netherlands 16.9%, Venezuela 13.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and electrical equipment, refined oil for bunkering and reexport, chemicals; foodstuffs and the most important import partners are US 55.4%, Netherlands 12.6% (2016). How rich is Aruba and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$25,300 (2011 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Aruba



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Australia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Australia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Australia. But let's start with the flag of Australia here:



Australia - Overview:

What you should know about Australia? Let's start with this: Prehistoric settlers arrived on the continent from Southeast Asia at least 40,000 years before the first Europeans began exploration in the 17th century. No formal territorial claims were made until 1770, when Capt. James COOK took possession of the east coast in the name of Great Britain (all of Australia was claimed as British territory in 1829 with the creation of the colony of Western Australia). Six colonies were created in the late 18th and 19th centuries; they federated and became the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. The new country took advantage of its natural resources to rapidly develop agricultural and manufacturing industries and to make a major contribution to the Allied effort in World Wars I and II. In recent decades, Australia has become an internationally competitive, advanced market economy due in large part to economic reforms adopted in the 1980s and its location in one of the fastest growing regions of the world economy. Long-term concerns include an aging population, pressure on infrastructure, and environmental issues such as floods, droughts, and bushfires. Australia is the driest inhabited continent on earth, making it particularly vulnerable to the challenges of climate change. Australia is home to 10 per cent of the world's biodiversity, and a great number of its flora and fauna exist nowhere else in the world.

Geography of Australia



Where on the globe is Australia? The location of this country is Oceania, continent between the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean. Total area of Australia is 7,741,220 sq km, of which 7,682,300 sq km is land. This is one of the largest countries in the World. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly low plateau with deserts; fertile plain in southeast. The lowest point of Australia is Lake Eyre -15 m, the highest point Mount Kosciuszko 2,228 m. And the climate is generally arid to semiarid; temperate in south and east; tropical in north.

Inhabitants of Australia

Let's take a look how many people live in Australia. The number is: 23,232,413 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? English 25.9%, Australian 25.4%, Irish 7.5%, Scottish 6.4%, Italian 3.3%, German 3.2%, Chinese 3.1%, Indian 1.4%, Greek 1.4%, Dutch 1.2%, other 15.8% (includes Australian aboriginal .5%), unspecified 5.4%. What are the languages in Australia? English 76.8%, Mandarin 1.6%, Italian 1.4%, Arabic 1.3%, Greek 1.2%, Cantonese 1.2%, Vietnamese 1.1%, other 10.4%, unspecified 5% (2011 est.). And the religions: Protestant 23.1% (Anglican 13.3%, Uniting Church 3.7%, Presbyterian and Reformed 2.3%, Baptist 1.5%, Pentecostal 1.1%, Lutheran .7%, other Protestant .5%), Roman Catholic 22.6%, other Christian 4.2%,

Muslim 2.6%, Buddhist 2.4%, Orthodox 2.3% (Eastern Orthodox 2.1%, Oriental Orthodox .2%), Hindu 1.9%, other 1.3%, none 30.1%, unspecified 9.6% (2016 est.). How old are the people in average? 38.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 82.3 years. Where the people live in Australia? Here: population is primarily located on the periphery, with the highest concentration of people residing in the southeast; a secondary population center is located in and around Perth in the west; of the States and Territories, New South Wales has, by far, the largest population; the interior, or "outback", has a very sparse population. The major urban areas of Australia are: Sydney 4.505 million; Melbourne 4.203 million; Brisbane 2.202 million; Perth 1.861 million; Adelaide 1.256 million; Canberra (capital) 423,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Australia

The capital of Australia is Canberra and the government type parliamentary democracy (Federal Parliament) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 6 states and 2 territories; Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia. Regarding the economy of Australia, important industrial products are mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals, steel. Important agricultural products are wheat, barley, sugarcane, fruits; cattle, sheep, poultry. The most important export

commodities are coal, iron ore, gold, meat, wool, alumina, wheat, machinery and transport equipment and the most important export partners are China 30.5%, Japan 12.4%, US 6.5%, South Korea 6.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, computers and office machines, telecommunication equipment and parts; crude oil and petroleum products and the most important import partners are China 23.4%, US 11.5%, Japan 7.8%, Thailand 5.6%, Germany 5.3%, South Korea 4.3% (2016). How rich is Australia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$49,900 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Australia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Austria

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Austria. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Austria. But let's start with the flag of Austria here:



Austria - Overview:

What you should know about Austria? Let's start with this: Once the center of power for the large Austro-Hungarian Empire, Austria was reduced to a small republic after its defeat in World War I. Following annexation by Nazi Germany in 1938 and subsequent occupation by the victorious Allies in 1945, Austria's status remained unclear for a decade. A State Treaty signed in 1955 ended the occupation, recognized Austria's independence, and forbade unification with Germany. A constitutional law that same year declared the country's "perpetual neutrality" as a condition for Soviet military withdrawal. The Soviet Union's collapse in 1991 and Austria's entry into the EU in 1995 have altered the meaning of this neutrality. A prosperous, democratic country, Austria entered the EU Economic and Monetary Union in 1999.

Geography of Austria



Where on the globe is Austria? The location of this country is Central Europe, north of Italy and

Slovenia. Total area of Austria is 83,871 sq km, of which 82,445 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountains (Alps) in the west and south; mostly flat or gently sloping along the eastern and northern margins. The lowest point of Austria is Neusiedler See 115 m, the highest point Grossglockner 3,798 m. And the climate is temperate; continental, cloudy; cold winters with frequent rain and some snow in lowlands and snow in mountains; moderate summers with occasional showers.

Inhabitants of Austria

Let's take a look how many people live in Austria. The number is: 8,754,413 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Austrians 91.1%, former Yugoslavs 4% (includes Croatians, Slovenes, Serbs, and Bosniaks), Turks 1.6%, Germans 0.9%, other or unspecified 2.4% (2001 census). What are the languages in Austria? German (official nationwide) 88.6%, Turkish 2.3%, Serbian 2.2%, Croatian (official in Burgenland) 1.6%, other (includes Slovene, official in South Carinthia, and Hungarian, official in Burgenland) 5.3% (2001 est.). And the religions: Catholic 73.8% (includes Roman Catholic 73.6%, other Catholic 0.2%), Protestant 4.9%, Muslim 4.2%, Orthodox 2.2%, other 0.8% (includes other Christian), none 12%, unspecified 2% (2001 est.). How old are the people in average? 44 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life

expectancy (at birth)? This: 81.6 years. Where the people live in Austria? Here: the northern and eastern portions of the country are more densely populated; nearly two-thirds of the populace lives in urban areas. The major urban areas of Austria are: Vienna (capital) 1.753 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Austria

The capital of Austria is Vienna and the government type federal parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 9 states (Bundeslaender, singular - Bundesland); Burgenland, Kaernten (Carinthia), Niederoesterreich (Lower Austria), Oberoesterreich (Upper Austria), Salzburg, Steiermark (Styria), Tirol (Tyrol), Vorarlberg, Wien (Vienna). Regarding the economy of Austria, important industrial products are construction, machinery, vehicles and parts, food, metals, chemicals, lumber, paper and paperboard, communications equipment, tourism. Important agricultural products are grains, potatoes, wine, fruit; dairy products, cattle, pigs, poultry; lumber and other forestry products. The most important export commodities are machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and parts, paper and paperboard, metal goods, chemicals, iron and steel, textiles, foodstuffs and the most important export partners are Germany 29.9%, US 6.3%, Italy 6.2%, Switzerland 5.7%, Slovakia 4.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, metal goods, oil and oil products, natural gas; foodstuffs and the most important import partners are Germany 42.5%, Italy 6%, Switzerland 5.6%, Czech Republic 4.4%, Netherlands 4%

(2016). How rich is Austria and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$49,200 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 4% (2014 est.).

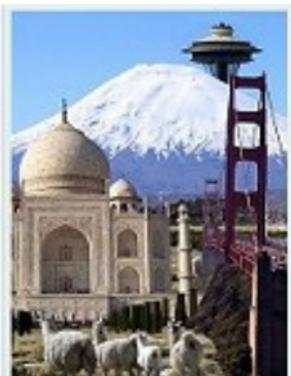
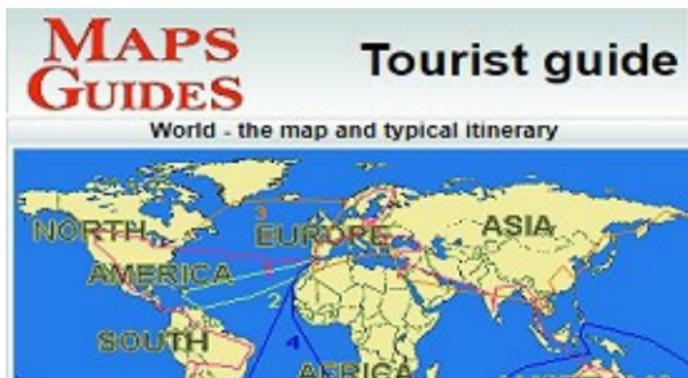
Map of Austria



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Azerbaijan

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Azerbaijan. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Azerbaijan. But let's start with the flag

of Azerbaijan here:



Azerbaijan - Overview:

What you should know about Azerbaijan? Let's start with this: Azerbaijan - a nation with a majority-Turkic and majority-Shia Muslim population - was briefly independent (from 1918 to 1920) following the collapse of the Russian Empire; it was subsequently incorporated into the Soviet Union for seven decades. Azerbaijan has yet to resolve its conflict with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh, a primarily ethnic Armenian-populated region that Moscow recognized in 1923 as an autonomous republic within Soviet Azerbaijan after Armenia and Azerbaijan disputed the territory's status. Armenia and Azerbaijan reignited their dispute over the area in 1988; the struggle escalated militarily after both countries attained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. By May 1994, when a cease-fire took hold, ethnic Armenian forces held not only Nagorno-Karabakh but also seven surrounding provinces in the territory of Azerbaijan. The OSCE Minsk Group, co-chaired by the US, France, and Russia, is the framework established to mediate a peaceful resolution of the conflict. Corruption in the country is widespread, and the government, which eliminated presidential term limits in a 2009 referendum and approved extending presidential terms from 5 to 7 years in 2016, has been accused of authoritarianism. Although the poverty rate has been reduced and infrastructure investment has

increased substantially in recent years due to revenue from oil and gas production, reforms have not adequately addressed weaknesses in most government institutions, particularly in the education and health sectors, as well as the court system.

Geography of Azerbaijan



Where on the globe is Azerbaijan? The location of this country is Southwestern Asia, bordering the Caspian Sea, between Iran and Russia, with a small European portion north of the Caucasus range. Total area of Azerbaijan is 86,600 sq km, of which 82,629 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: large, flat Kur-Araz Ovaligi (Kura-Araks Lowland, much of it below sea level) with Great Caucasus Mountains to the north, Qarabag Yaylasi (Karabakh Upland) to the west; Baku lies on Abseron Yasaqligi (Apsheron Peninsula) that juts into Caspian Sea. The lowest point of Azerbaijan is Caspian Sea -28 m, the highest point Bazarduzu Dagi 4,466 m. And the climate is dry, semiarid steppe.

Inhabitants of Azerbaijan

Let's take a look how many people live in Azerbaijan. The number is: 9,961,396 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very

populous country. Who lives here? Azerbaijani 91.6%, Lezghin 2%, Russian 1.3%, Armenian 1.3%, Talysh 1.3%, other 2.4%. What are the languages in Azerbaijan? Azerbaijani (Azeri) (official) 92.5%, Russian 1.4%, Armenian 1.4%, other 4.7% (2009 est.). And the religions: Muslim 96.9% (predominantly Shia), Christian 3%, other . How old are the people in average? 31.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 72.8 years. Where the people live in Azerbaijan? Here: highest population density is found in the far eastern area of the county, in and around Baku; apart from smaller urbanized areas, the rest of the country has a fairly light and evenly distributed population. The major urban areas of Azerbaijan are: BAKU (capital) 2.374 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Azerbaijan

The capital of Azerbaijan is Baku (Baki, Baky) and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 66 rayons (rayonlar; rayon - singular), 11 cities (saharlar; sahar - singular);. Regarding the economy of Azerbaijan, important industrial products are petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, oilfield equipment; steel, iron ore; cement; chemicals and petrochemicals; textiles. Important agricultural products are fruit, vegetables, grain, rice, grapes, tea, cotton, tobacco; cattle, pigs, sheep, goats. The most important export commodities are oil and gas roughly 90%, machinery, foodstuffs, cotton and the most important export partners are Italy 19.9%, Germany 10.5%, France 8%,

Indonesia 5.8%, Czech Republic 5.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, metals, chemicals and the most important import partners are Russia 15.7%, Turkey 12.5%, US 9.6%, Germany 7.5%, Italy 6.7%, Japan 6.2%, China 5.4%, UK 5.4% (2016). How rich is Azerbaijan and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$17,400 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 4.9% (2015 est.).

Map of Azerbaijan



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Bahamas

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Bahamas. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Bahamas. But let's start with the flag of Bahamas here:



Bahamas - Overview:

What you should know about Bahamas? Let's start with this: Lucayan Indians inhabited the islands when Christopher Columbus first set foot in the New World on San Salvador in 1492. British settlement of the islands began in 1647; the islands became a colony in 1783. Piracy thrived in the 17th and 18th centuries because of The Bahamas close proximity to shipping lanes. Since attaining independence from the UK in 1973, The Bahamas has prospered through tourism, international banking, and investment management. Because of its location, the country is a major transshipment point for illegal drugs, particularly shipments to the US and Europe, and its territory is used for smuggling illegal migrants into the US.

Geography of Bahamas



Where on the globe is Bahamas? The location of this country is chain of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Florida, northeast of Cuba. Total area of Bahamas is 13,880 sq km, of which 10,010 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: long, flat coral formations with some low rounded hills. The lowest point of Bahamas is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mount Alvernia on Cat

Island 64 m. And the climate is tropical marine; moderated by warm waters of Gulf Stream.

Inhabitants of Bahamas

Let's take a look how many people live in Bahamas. The number is: 329,988. So not so many people live here. Who lives here? black 90.6%, white 4.7%, black and white 2.1%, other 1.9%, unspecified 0.7% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Bahamas? English (official), Creole (among Haitian immigrants). And the religions: Protestant 69.9% (includes Baptist 34.9%, Anglican 13.7%, Pentecostal 8.9% Seventh Day Adventist 4.4%, Methodist 3.6%, Church of God 1.9%, Brethren 1.6%), Roman Catholic 12%, other Christian 13% (includes Jehovah's Witness 1.1%), other 0.6%, none 1.9%, unspecified 2.6% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 32 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 72.6 years. Where the people live in Bahamas? Here: most of the population lives in urban areas, with two-thirds living on New Providence Island where Nassau is located. The major urban areas of Bahamas are: Nassau (capital) 267,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Bahamas

The capital of Bahamas is Nassau and the government type parliamentary democracy (Parliament) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 31 districts; Acklins Islands, Berry Islands, Bimini, Black Point, Cat Island, Central Abaco, Central

Andros, Central Eleuthera, City of Freeport, Crooked Island and Long Cay, East Grand Bahama, Exuma, Grand Cay, Harbour Island, Hope Town, Inagua, Long Island, Mangrove Cay, Mayaguana, Moore's Island, North Abaco, North Andros, North Eleuthera, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, San Salvador, South Abaco, South Andros, South Eleuthera, Spanish Wells, West Grand Bahama. Regarding the economy of Bahamas, important industrial products are tourism, banking, oil bunkering, maritime industries, transshipment and logistics, salt, aragonite, pharmaceuticals. Important agricultural products are citrus, vegetables; poultry. The most important export commodities are Rock lobster, aragonite, crude salt, polystyrene products and the most important export partners are US 53.4%, Namibia 31.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, manufactures, chemicals, mineral fuels; food and live animals and the most important import partners are US 81.8% (2016). How rich is Bahamas and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$25,100 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 9.3% (2010 est.).

Map of Bahamas



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Bahrain

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Bahrain. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Bahrain. But let's start with the flag of Bahrain here:



Bahrain - Overview:

What you should know about Bahrain? Let's start with this:

In 1783, the Sunni Al-Khalifa family took power in Bahrain. In order to secure these holdings, it entered into a series of treaties with the UK during the 19th century that made Bahrain a British protectorate. The archipelago attained its independence in 1971. A steady decline in oil production and reserves since 1970 prompted Bahrain to take steps to diversify its economy, in the process developing petroleum processing and refining, aluminum production, and hospitality and retail sectors. It has also endeavored to become a leading regional banking center, especially with respect to Islamic finance. Bahrain's small size, central location among Gulf countries, economic dependence on Saudi Arabia, and proximity to Iran require it to play a delicate balancing act in foreign affairs among its larger neighbors. Its foreign policy activities usually fall in line with Saudi Arabia and the UAE. The Sunni royal family has long struggled to manage relations with its large Shia-majority population. In early 2011, amid Arab uprisings elsewhere in the region, the Bahraini Government confronted similar pro-democracy and reform protests at home with police and military action, including deploying Gulf Cooperation Council security forces to Bahrain. Political talks throughout 2014 between the government and opposition and loyalist political groups failed to reach an agreement, prompting opposition political societies to boycott

legislative and municipal council elections in late 2014. Ongoing dissatisfaction with the political status quo continues to factor into sporadic clashes between demonstrators and security forces.

Geography of Bahrain



Where on the globe is Bahrain? The location of this country is Middle East, archipelago in the Persian Gulf, east of Saudi Arabia. Total area of Bahrain is 760 sq km, of which 760 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly low desert plain rising gently to low central escarpment. The lowest point of Bahrain is Persian Gulf 0 m, the highest point Jabal ad Dukhan 135 m. And the climate is arid; mild, pleasant winters; very hot, humid summers.

Inhabitants of Bahrain

Let's take a look how many people live in Bahrain. The number is: 1,410,942 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Bahraini 46%, Asian 45.5%, other Arab 4.7%, African 1.6%, European 1%, other 1.2% (includes Gulf Co-operative country nationals, North and South Americans, and Oceanians) (2010 est.). What are the

languages in Bahrain? Arabic (official), English, Farsi, Urdu. And the religions: Muslim 70.3%, Christian 14.5%, Hindu 9.8%, Buddhist 2.5%, Jewish 0.6%, folk religion . How old are the people in average? 32.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 79 years. Where the people live in Bahrain? Here: smallest population of the Gulf States, but urbanization rate exceeds 90%; largest settlement concentration is found on the far northern end of the island in and around Manamah and Al Muharraq. The major urban areas of Bahrain are: Manama (capital) 411,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Bahrain

The capital of Bahrain is Manama and the government type constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 4 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Asimah (Capital), Janubiyah (Southern), Muharraq, Shamaliyah (Northern). Regarding the economy of Bahrain, important industrial products are petroleum processing and refining, aluminum smelting, iron pelletization, fertilizers, Islamic and offshore banking, insurance, ship repairing, tourism. Important agricultural products are fruit, vegetables; poultry, dairy products; shrimp, fish. The most important export commodities are petroleum and petroleum products, aluminum, textiles and the most important export partners are Saudi Arabia 18.3%, UAE 17.5%, US 11.1%, Japan 8.7%, Qatar 4.8%, China 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are crude oil, machinery, chemicals and the most important import

partners are China 9.7%, US 8.6%, UAE 7.4%, Japan 6.1%, Saudi Arabia 5.5% (2016). How rich is Bahrain and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$51,800 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Bahrain



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Bangladesh

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Bangladesh. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Bangladesh. But let's start with the flag of Bangladesh here:



Bangladesh - Overview:

What you should know about Bangladesh? Let's start with this: The huge delta region formed at the confluence of the Ganges and Brahmaputra River systems - now referred to as Bangladesh - was a loosely incorporated outpost of various empires centered on the Gangetic plain for much of the first millennium A.D. Muslim conversions and settlement in the region began in the 10th century, primarily from Arab and Persian traders and preachers. Europeans established trading posts in the area in the 16th century. Eventually the area known as Bengal, primarily Hindu in the western section and mostly Muslim in the eastern half, became part of British India. Partition in 1947 resulted in an eastern wing of Pakistan in the Muslim-majority area, which became East Pakistan. Calls for greater autonomy and animosity between the eastern and western wings of Pakistan led to a Bengali independence movement. That movement, led by the Awami League (AL) and supported by India, won the independence war for Bangladesh in 1971. The post-independence AL government faced daunting challenges and in 1975 was overthrown by the military, triggering a series of military coups that resulted in a military-backed government and subsequent creation of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) in 1978. That government also ended in a coup in 1981, followed by military-backed rule until democratic elections occurred in 1991. The BNP and AL

alternated in power between 1991 and 2013, with the exception of a military-backed, emergency caretaker regime that suspended parliamentary elections planned for January 2007 in an effort to reform the political system and root out corruption. That government returned the country to fully democratic rule in December 2008 with the election of the AL and Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. In January 2014, the incumbent AL won the national election by an overwhelming majority after the BNP boycotted, extending Hasina's term as prime minister. With the help of international development assistance, Bangladesh has reduced the poverty rate from over half of the population to less than a third, achieved Millennium Development Goals for maternal and child health, and made great progress in food security since independence. The economy has grown at an annual average of about 6% over the last two decades and the country reached World Bank lower-middle income status in 2015.

Geography of Bangladesh



Where on the globe is Bangladesh?

The location of this country is Southern Asia, bordering the Bay of Bengal, between Burma and India. Total area of Bangladesh is 148,460 sq km, of which 130,170 sq km is land. So this is

not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat alluvial plain; hilly in southeast. The lowest point of Bangladesh is Indian Ocean 0 m, the highest point Keokradong 1,230 m. And the climate is tropical; mild winter (October to March); hot, humid summer (March to June); humid, warm rainy monsoon (June to October).

Inhabitants of Bangladesh

Let's take a look how many people live in Bangladesh. The number is: 157,826,578 (July 2017 est.). So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? Bengali at least 98%, ethnic groups 1.1%. What are the languages in Bangladesh? Bangla 98.8% (official, also known as Bengali), other 1.2% (2011 est.). And the religions: Muslim 89.1%, Hindu 10%, other 0.9% (includes Buddhist, Christian) (2013 est.). How old are the people in average? 26.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 73.4 years. Where the people live in Bangladesh? Here: unknown. The major urban areas of Bangladesh are: Dhaka (capital) 17.598 million; Chittagong 4.539 million; Khulna 1.022 million; Rajshahi 844,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Bangladesh

The capital of Bangladesh is Dhaka and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 8 divisions; Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Sylhet. Regarding the economy of Bangladesh, important industrial

products are jute, cotton, garments, paper, leather, fertilizer, iron and steel, cement, petroleum products, tobacco, pharmaceuticals, ceramics, tea, salt, sugar, edible oils, soap and detergent, fabricated metal products, electricity, natural gas. Important agricultural products are rice, jute, tea, wheat, sugarcane, potatoes, tobacco, pulses, oilseeds, spices, fruit; beef, milk, poultry. The most important export commodities are garments, knitwear, agricultural products, frozen food (fish and seafood), jute and jute goods, leather and the most important export partners are US 13.1%, Germany 12.7%, UK 8.6%, France 5.1%, Spain 5% (2016). The most important import commodities are cotton, machinery and equipment, chemicals, iron and steel, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are China 24.3%, India 13.4%, Singapore 5.1%, Japan 4.5% (2016). How rich is Bangladesh and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$4,200 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 31.5% (2010 est.).

Map of Bangladesh



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Barbados

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Barbados. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Barbados. But let's start with the flag of Barbados here:



Barbados - Overview:

What you should know about Barbados? Let's start with this: The island was uninhabited when first settled by the British in 1627. African slaves worked the sugar plantations established on the island until 1834 when slavery was abolished. The economy remained heavily dependent on sugar, rum, and molasses production through most of the 20th century. The gradual introduction of social and political reforms in the 1940s and 1950s led to complete independence from the UK in 1966. In the 1990s, tourism and manufacturing surpassed the sugar industry in economic importance.

Geography of Barbados



Where on the globe is Barbados?

The location of this country is Caribbean, island in the North Atlantic Ocean, northeast of Venezuela. Total area of Barbados is 430 sq km, of which 430 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: relatively flat; rises gently to central highland region. The lowest point of Barbados is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mount Hillaby 336 m. And the climate is tropical; rainy season (June to October).

Inhabitants of Barbados

Let's take a look how many people live in Barbados. The number is: 292,336 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? black 92.4%, white 2.7%, mixed 3.1%, East Indian 1.3%, other 0.2%, unspecified 0.2% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Barbados? English (official), Bajan (English-based creole language, widely spoken in informal settings). And the religions: Protestant 66.4% (includes Anglican 23.9%, other Pentecostal 19.5%, Adventist 5.9%, Methodist 4.2%, Wesleyan 3.4%, Nazarene 3.2%, Church of God 2.4%, Baptist 1.8%, Moravian 1.2%, other Protestant 0.9%), Roman Catholic 3.8%, other Christian 5.4% (includes Jehovah's Witness 2.0%, other 3.4%), Rastafarian 1%, other 1.5%, none 20.6%, unspecified 1.2% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 38.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.5 years. Where the people live in Barbados? Here: most densely populated country in the eastern Caribbean; approximately one-third live in urban areas. The major urban areas of Barbados are: Bridgetown (capital) 90,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Barbados

The capital of Barbados is Bridgetown and the government type parliamentary democracy (Parliament) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 11 parishes and 1 city; Bridgetown, Christ Church, Saint Andrew, Saint George, Saint

James, Saint John, Saint Joseph, Saint Lucy, Saint Michael, Saint Peter, Saint Philip, Saint Thomas. Regarding the economy of Barbados, important industrial products are tourism, sugar, light manufacturing, component assembly for export. Important agricultural products are sugarcane, vegetables, cotton. The most important export commodities are manufactures, sugar, molasses, rum, other foodstuffs and beverages, chemicals, electrical components and the most important export partners are US 39.6%, Trinidad and Tobago 8.9%, Guyana 5.2%, China 4.9%, Jamaica 4.8%, St. Lucia 4.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are consumer goods, machinery, foodstuffs, construction materials, chemicals, fuel, electrical components and the most important import partners are US 39%, Trinidad and Tobago 13.4%, China 7.3%, UK 4.8% (2016). How rich is Barbados and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$17,500 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Barbados



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Belarus

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Belarus. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Belarus. But let's start with the flag of Belarus here:



Belarus - Overview:

What you should know about Belarus? Let's start with this: After seven decades as a constituent republic of the USSR, Belarus attained its independence in 1991. It has retained closer political and economic ties to Russia than have any of the other former Soviet republics. Belarus and Russia signed a treaty on a two-state union on 8 December 1999 envisioning greater political and economic integration. Although Belarus agreed to a framework to carry out the accord, serious implementation has yet to take place. Since his election in July 1994 as the country's first and only directly elected president, Aleksandr Lukashenko has steadily consolidated his power through authoritarian means and a centralized economic system. Government restrictions on political and civil freedoms, freedom of speech and the press, peaceful assembly, and religion have remained in place.

Geography of Belarus



Where on the globe is Belarus? The location of this country is Eastern Europe, east of Poland. Total

area of Belarus is 207,600 sq km, of which 202,900 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: generally flat with much marshland. The lowest point of Belarus is Nyoman River 90 m, the highest point Dzyarzhynskaya Hara 346 m. And the climate is cold winters, cool and moist summers; transitional between continental and maritime.

Inhabitants of Belarus

Let's take a look how many people live in Belarus. The number is: 9,549,747 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Belarusian 83.7%, Russian 8.3%, Polish 3.1%, Ukrainian 1.7%, other 2.4%, unspecified 0.9% (2009 est.). What are the languages in Belarus? Russian (official) 70.2%, Belarusian (official) 23.4%, other 3.1% (includes small Polish- and Ukrainian-speaking minorities), unspecified 3.3% (2009 est.). And the religions: Orthodox 48.3%, Catholic 7.1%, other 3.5%, non-believers 41.1% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 40 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 73 years. Where the people live in Belarus? Here: a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country, with urban areas attracting larger and denser populations. The major urban areas of Belarus are: Minsk (capital) 1.915 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Belarus

The capital of Belarus is Minsk and the government type

presidential republic in name, although in fact a dictatorship. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 6 provinces (voblastsi, singular - voblasts') and 1 municipality (horad); Brest, Homyel' (Gomel'), Horad Minsk (Minsk City), Hrodna (Grodno), Mahilyow (Mogilev), Minsk, Vitsyeb'sk (Vitebsk). Regarding the economy of Belarus, important industrial products are metal-cutting machine tools, tractors, trucks, earthmovers, motorcycles, synthetic fibers, fertilizer, textiles, refrigerators, washing machines and other household appliances. Important agricultural products are grain, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, flax; beef, milk. The most important export commodities are machinery and equipment, mineral products, chemicals, metals, textiles, foodstuffs and the most important export partners are Russia 46.3%, Ukraine 12.2%, UK 4.6%, Germany 4% (2016). The most important import commodities are mineral products, machinery and equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, metals and the most important import partners are Russia 55.5%, China 7.8%, Germany 4.9%, Poland 4.4% (2016). How rich is Belarus and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$18,600 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 5.7% (2016 est.).

Map of Belarus



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

The image displays a world map with various travel routes marked. The continents are labeled: NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, and AUSTRALIA. To the right of the map is a photograph of the Taj Mahal in India, with a snow-capped mountain in the background and the Golden Gate Bridge in the foreground.

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Belgium

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Belgium. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Belgium. But let's start with the flag of Belgium here:



Belgium - Overview:

What you should know about Belgium? Let's start with this: Belgium became independent from the Netherlands in 1830; it was occupied by Germany during World Wars I and II. The country prospered in the past half century as a modern, technologically advanced European state and member of NATO and the EU. In recent years, political divisions between the Dutch-speaking Flemish of the north and the French-speaking Walloons of the south have led to constitutional amendments granting these regions formal recognition and autonomy. The capital city of Brussels is home to numerous international organizations including the EU and NATO.

Geography of Belgium



Where on the globe is Belgium? The location of this country is Western Europe, bordering the North Sea, between France and the Netherlands. Total area of Belgium is 30,528 sq km, of which 30,278 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of

the country? This way: flat coastal plains in northwest, central rolling hills, rugged mountains of Ardennes Forest in southeast. The lowest point of Belgium is North Sea 0 m, the highest point Botrange 694 m. And the climate is temperate; mild winters, cool summers; rainy, humid, cloudy.

Inhabitants of Belgium

Let's take a look how many people live in Belgium. The number is: 11,491,346 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Belgian 75%, Italian 4.1%, Moroccan 3.7%, French 2.4%, Turkish 2%, Dutch 2%, other 12.8% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Belgium? Dutch (official) 60%, French (official) 40%, German (official) less than 1%. And the religions: Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant and other Christian 2.5%, Muslim 5%, Jewish 0.4%, Buddhist 0.3%, atheist 9.2%, none 32.6% (2009 est.). How old are the people in average? 41.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 81.1 years. Where the people live in Belgium? Here: most of the population concentrated in the northern two-thirds of the country; the southeast is more thinly populated; considered to have one of the highest population densities in the world; approximately 97% live in urban areas. The major urban areas of Belgium are: Brussels (capital) 2.045 million; Antwerp 994,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Belgium

The capital of Belgium is Brussels and the government type

federal parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 3 regions (French: regions, singular - region; Dutch: gewesten, singular - gewest); Brussels-Capital Region, also known as Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest (Dutch), Region de Bruxelles-Capitale (French long form), Bruxelles-Capitale (French short form); Flemish Region (Flanders), also known as Vlaams Gewest (Dutch long form), Vlaanderen (Dutch short form), Region Flamande (French long form), Flandre (French short form); Walloon Region (Wallonia), also known as Region Wallone (French long form), Wallonie (French short form), Waals Gewest (Dutch long form), Wallonie (Dutch short form). Regarding the economy of Belgium, important industrial products are engineering and metal products, motor vehicle assembly, transportation equipment, scientific instruments, processed food and beverages, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, base metals, textiles, glass, petroleum. Important agricultural products are sugar beets, fresh vegetables, fruits, grain, tobacco; beef, veal, pork, milk. The most important export commodities are chemicals, machinery and equipment, finished diamonds, metals and metal products, foodstuffs and the most important export partners are Germany 16.7%, France 15.4%, Netherlands 11.2%, UK 8.9%, US 5.8%, Italy 5.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are raw materials, machinery and equipment, chemicals, raw diamonds, pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, transportation equipment, oil products and the most important import partners are Netherlands 16.1%, Germany 13.6%, France 9.5%, US 8.1%,

UK 4.8%, Ireland 4.5%, China 4.3% (2016). How rich is Belgium and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$46,300 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 15.1% (2013 est.).

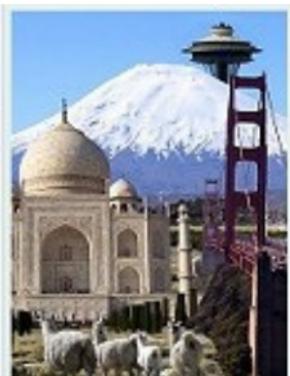
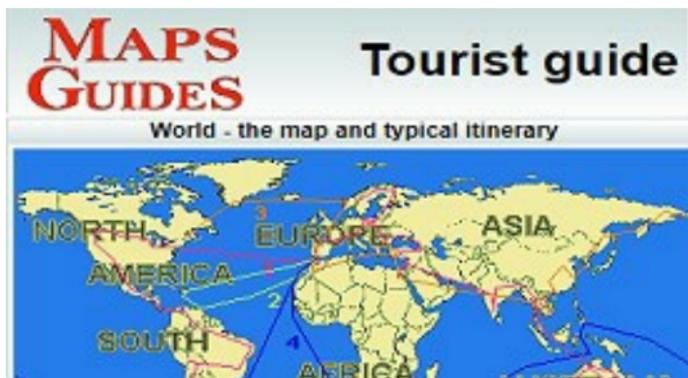
Map of Belgium



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Belize

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Belize. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Belize. But let's start with the flag of Belize

here:



Belize - Overview:

What you should know about Belize? Let's start with this: Belize was the site of several Mayan city states until their decline at the end of the first millennium A.D. The British and Spanish disputed the region in the 17th and 18th centuries; it formally became the colony of British Honduras in 1862. Territorial disputes between the UK and Guatemala delayed the independence of Belize until 1981. Guatemala refused to recognize the new nation until 1992 and the two countries are involved in an ongoing border dispute. Tourism has become the mainstay of the economy. Current concerns include the country's heavy foreign debt burden, high unemployment, growing involvement in the Mexican and South American drug trade, high crime rates, and one of the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in Central America.

Geography of Belize



Where on the globe is Belize? The location of this country is Central America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, between Guatemala and Mexico. Total area of Belize is 22,966 sq km, of which 22,806 sq km is land. So this

is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: flat, swampy coastal plain; low mountains in south. The lowest point of Belize is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Doyle's Delight 1,124 m. And the climate is tropical; very hot and humid; rainy season (May to November); dry season (February to May).

Inhabitants of Belize

Let's take a look how many people live in Belize. The number is: 360,346 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? mestizo 52.9%, Creole 25.9%, Maya 11.3%, Garifuna 6.1%, East Indian 3.9%, Mennonite 3.6%, white 1.2%, Asian 1%, other 1.2%, unknown 0.3%. What are the languages in Belize? English 62.9% (official), Spanish 56.6%, Creole 44.6%, Maya 10.5%, German 3.2%, Garifuna 2.9%, other 1.8%, unknown 0.3%, none 0.2% (cannot speak). And the religions: Roman Catholic 40.1%, Protestant 31.5% (includes Pentecostal 8.4%, Seventh Day Adventist 5.4%, Anglican 4.7%, Mennonite 3.7%, Baptist 3.6%, Methodist 2.9%, Nazarene 2.8%), Jehovah's Witness 1.7%, other 10.5% (includes Baha'i, Buddhist, Hindu, Mormon, Muslim, Rastafarian, Salvation Army), unspecified 0.6%, none 15.5% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 22.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 68.9 years. Where the people live in Belize? Here: approximately 25% to 30% of the population lives in the former capital, Belize

City; over half of the overall population is rural; population density is slightly higher in the north and east. The major urban areas of Belize are: Belmopan (capital) 17,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Belize

The capital of Belize is Belmopan and the government type parliamentary democracy (National Assembly) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 6 districts; Belize, Cayo, Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Toledo. Regarding the economy of Belize, important industrial products are garment production, food processing, tourism, construction, oil. Important agricultural products are bananas, cacao, citrus, sugar; fish, cultured shrimp; lumbe. The most important export commodities are sugar, bananas, citrus, clothing, fish products, molasses, wood, crude oil and the most important export partners are Burma 30.7%, US 22.6%, UK 19.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods; fuels, chemicals, pharmaceuticals; food, beverages, tobacco and the most important import partners are US 37.2%, China 11.6%, Mexico 10.8%, Guatemala 7% (2016). How rich is Belize and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$8,300 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 41% (2013 est.).

Map of Belize



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

The map displays the world with continents labeled: NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, and AUSTRALIA. Four numbered itineraries are shown: 1 (red line) connecting North America, Europe, and Africa; 2 (blue line) connecting South America, Africa, and Asia; 3 (green line) connecting North America, Europe, and Asia; 4 (purple line) connecting South America, Africa, and Australia.

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Benin

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Benin. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Benin. But let's start with the flag of Benin here:



Benin - Overview:

What you should know about Benin? Let's start with this: Present day Benin was the site of Dahomey, a West African kingdom that rose to prominence in about 1600 and over the next two and a half centuries became a regional power, largely based on its slave trade. Coastal areas of Dahomey began to be controlled by the French in the second half of the 19th century; the entire kingdom was conquered by 1894. French Dahomey achieved independence in 1960; it changed its name to the Republic of Benin in 1975. A succession of military governments ended in 1972 with the rise to power of Mathieu Kerekou and the establishment of a government based on Marxist-Leninist principles. A move to representative government began in 1989. Two years later, free elections ushered in former Prime Minister Nicephore Soglo as president, marking the first successful transfer of power in Africa from a dictatorship to a democracy. Kerekou was returned to power by elections held in 1996 and 2001, though some irregularities were alleged. Kerekou stepped down at the end of his second term in 2006 and was succeeded by Thomas YAYI Boni, a political outsider and independent, who won a second five-year term in March 2011. Patrice Talon, a wealthy businessman, took office in 2016 after campaigning to restore public confidence in the government.

Geography of Benin



Where on the globe is Benin? The location of this country is Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Benin, between Nigeria and Togo. Total area of Benin is 112,622 sq km, of which 110,622 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat to undulating plain; some hills and low mountains. The lowest point of Benin is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mont Sokbaro 658 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north.

Inhabitants of Benin

Let's take a look how many people live in Benin. The number is: 11,038,805. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Fon and related 38.4%, Adja and related 15.1%, Yoruba and related 12%, Bariba and related 9.6%, Fulani and related 8.6%, Ottamari and related 6.1%, Yoa-Lokpa and related 4.3%, Dendi and related 2.9%, other 0.9%, foreigner 1.9% (2013 est.). What are the languages in Benin? French (official), Fon and Yoruba (most common vernaculars in south), tribal languages (at least six major ones in north). And the religions: Muslim 27.7%, Roman Catholic 25.5%, Protestant 13.5% (Celestial 6.7%, Methodist 3.4%, other

Protestant 3.4%), Vodoun 11.6%, other Christian 9.5%, other traditional religions 2.6%, other 2.6%, none 5.8% (2013 est.). How old are the people in average? 18.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 62.3 years. Where the people live in Benin? Here: the population is primarily located in the south, with the highest concentration of people residing in and around the cities on the Atlantic coast; most of the north remains sparsely populated with higher concentrations of residents in the west. The major urban areas of Benin are: Porto-novo (capital) 268,000 (2014); Cotonou (seat of government) 682,000; Abomey-Calavi 757,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Benin

The capital of Benin is Porto-Novo (constitutional capital); Cotonou (seat of government) and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 12 departments; Alibori, Atacora, Atlantique, Borgou, Collines, Couffo, Donga, Littoral, Mono, Oueme, Plateau, Zou. Regarding the economy of Benin, important industrial products are textiles, food processing, construction materials, cement. Important agricultural products are cotton, corn, cassava (manioc, tapioca), yams, beans, palm oil, peanuts, cashews; livestock. The most important export commodities are cotton, cashews, shea butter, textiles, palm products, seafood and the most important export partners are India 14.3%, Malaysia 12.2%, Bangladesh 9.5%, Belarus 7.4%, China 6.2%, Nigeria 6.1%, Niger 5.6% (2016). The

most important import commodities are foodstuffs, capital goods, petroleum products and the most important import partners are India 14.9%, Thailand 12.4%, France 10.1%, China 8.4%, Togo 7.3%, Netherlands 4.8%, Belgium 4.7% (2016). How rich is Benin and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,200 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 36.2% (2011 est.).

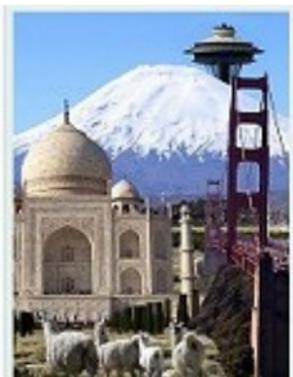
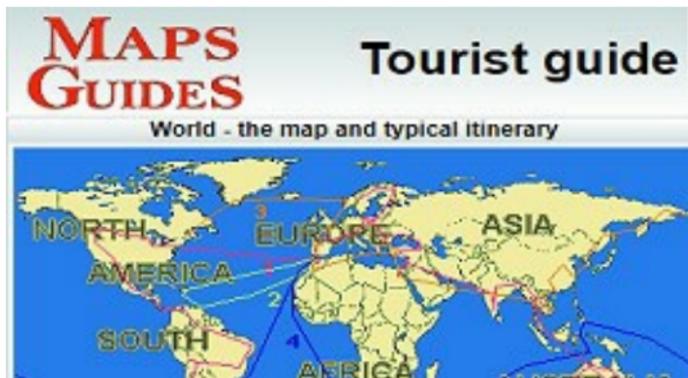
Map of Benin



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Bermuda

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Bermuda. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and

the detailed map of Bermuda. But let's start with the flag of Bermuda here:



Bermuda - Overview:

What you should know about Bermuda? Let's start with this: Bermuda was first settled in 1609 by shipwrecked English colonists heading for Virginia. Self-governing since 1620, Bermuda is the oldest and most populous of the British overseas territories. Vacationing to the island to escape North American winters first developed in Victorian times. Tourism continues to be important to the island's economy, although international business has overtaken it in recent years. Bermuda has also developed into a highly successful offshore financial center. A referendum on independence from the UK was soundly defeated in 1995.

Geography of Bermuda



Where on the globe is Bermuda? The location of this country is North America, group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, east of South Carolina (US). Total area

of Bermuda is 54 sq km, of which 54 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: low hills separated by fertile depressions. The lowest point of Bermuda is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Town Hill 79 m. And the climate is subtropical; mild, humid; gales, strong winds common in winter.

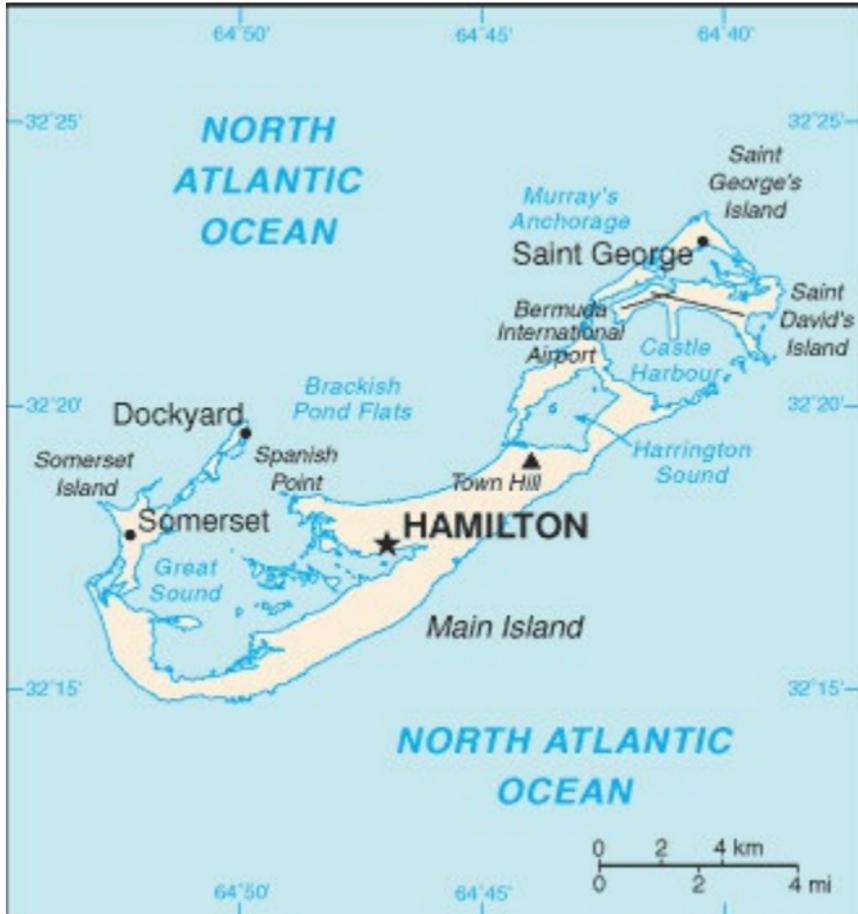
Inhabitants of Bermuda

Let's take a look how many people live in Bermuda. The number is: 70,864 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? black 53.8%, white 31%, mixed 7.5%, other 7.1%, unspecified 0.6% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Bermuda? English (official), Portuguese. And the religions: Protestant 46.2% (includes Anglican 15.8%, African Methodist Episcopal 8.6%, Seventh Day Adventist 6.7, Pentecostal 3.5%, Methodist 2.7%, Presbyterian 2.0%, Church of God 1.6%, Baptist 1.2%, Salvation Army 1.1%, Brethren 1.0%, other Protestant 2.0%), Roman Catholic 14.5%, Jehovah's Witness 1.3%, other Christian 9.1%, Muslim 1%, other 3.9%, none 17.8%, unspecified 6.2% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 43.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 81.4 years. Where the people live in Bermuda? Here: relatively even population distribution throughout. The major urban areas of Bermuda are: Hamilton (capital) 10,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Bermuda

The capital of Bermuda is Hamilton and the government type parliamentary democracy (Parliament); self-governing overseas territory of the UK. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 9 parishes and 2 municipalities; Devonshire, Hamilton, Hamilton, Paget, Pembroke, Saint George, Saint George's, Sandys, Smith's, Southampton, Warwick. Regarding the economy of Bermuda, important industrial products are international business, tourism, light manufacturing. Important agricultural products are bananas, vegetables, citrus, flowers; dairy products, honey. The most important export commodities are reexports of pharmaceuticals and the most important export partners are Latvia 33.4%, Jamaica 16.6%, US 13.7%, Nigeria 11.7%, Israel 4.7% (2016). The most important import commodities are clothing, fuels, machinery and transport equipment, construction materials, chemicals, food and live animals and the most important import partners are US 54.2%, Japan 17.9%, South Korea 13.7%, Canada 4.9% (2016). How rich is Bermuda and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$85,700 (2013 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 11% (2008 est.).

Map of Bermuda



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Bhutan

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Bhutan. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Bhutan. But let's start with the flag of Bhutan here:



Bhutan - Overview:

What you should know about Bhutan? Let's start with this: Following Britain's victory in the 1865 Duar War, Britain and Bhutan signed the Treaty of Sinchulu, under which Bhutan would receive an annual subsidy in exchange for ceding land to British India. Ugyen Wangchuck - who had served as the de facto ruler of an increasingly unified Bhutan and had improved relations with the British toward the end of the 19th century - was named king in 1907. Three years later, a treaty was signed whereby the British agreed not to interfere in Bhutanese internal affairs, and Bhutan allowed Britain to direct its foreign affairs. Bhutan negotiated a similar arrangement with independent India after 1947. Two years later, a formal Indo-Bhutanese accord returned to Bhutan a small piece of the territory annexed by the British, formalized the annual subsidies the country received, and defined India's responsibilities in defense and foreign relations. Under a succession of modernizing monarchs beginning in the 1950s, Bhutan joined the UN in 1971 and slowly continued its engagement beyond its borders. In March 2005, King Jigme Singye Wangchuck unveiled the government's draft constitution - which introduced major democratic reforms - and held a national referendum for its approval. In December 2006, the King abdicated the throne in favor of his son, Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck. In early 2007, India and Bhutan renegotiated their treaty, eliminating the clause that stated that

Bhutan would be "guided by" India in conducting its foreign policy, although Thimphu continues to coordinate closely with New Delhi. Elections for seating the country's first parliament were completed in March 2008; the king ratified the country's first constitution in July 2008. Bhutan experienced a peaceful turnover of power following parliamentary elections in 2013, which resulted in the defeat of the incumbent party. The disposition of some 8,500 refugees of the more than 100,000 who fled or were forced out of Bhutan in the 1990s - and who are housed in two UN refugee camps in Nepal - remains unresolved.

Geography of Bhutan



Where on the globe is Bhutan? The location of this country is Southern Asia, between China and India. Total area of Bhutan is 38,394 sq km, of which 38,394 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys and savanna. The lowest point of Bhutan is Drangeme Chhu 97 m, the highest point Gangkar Puensum 7,570 m. And the climate is varies; tropical in southern plains; cool winters and hot summers in central valleys; severe winters and cool summers in Himalayas.

Inhabitants of Bhutan

Let's take a look how many people live in Bhutan. The number is: 758,288 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Ngalop (also known as Bhote) 50%, ethnic Nepalese 35% (includes Lhotsampas - one of several Nepalese ethnic groups), indigenous or migrant tribes 15%. What are the languages in Bhutan? Sharchhopka 28%, Dzongkha (official) 24%, Lhotshamkha 22%, other 26% (includes foreign languages) (2005 est.). And the religions: Lamaistic Buddhist 75.3%, Indian- and Nepalese-influenced Hinduism 22.1%, other 2.6% (2005 est.). How old are the people in average? 27.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 70.6 years. Where the people live in Bhutan? Here: unknown. The major urban areas of Bhutan are: Thimphu (capital) 152,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Bhutan

The capital of Bhutan is Thimphu and the government type constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 20 districts (dzongkhag, singular and plural); Bumthang, Chhukha, Chirang, Daga, Gasa, Geylegphug, Ha, Lhuntshi, Mongar, Paro, Pemagatsetel, Punakha, Samchi, Samdrup Jongkhar, Shemgang, Tashigang, Tashi Yangtse, Thimphu, Tongsa, Wangdi Phodrang. Regarding the economy of Bhutan, important industrial products are cement, wood products, processed fruits, alcoholic beverages, calcium carbide, tourism. Important agricultural products are rice, corn,

root crops, citrus; dairy products, eggs. The most important export commodities are electricity (to India), ferrosilicon, cement, cardamom, calcium carbide, steel rods/bars, dolomite, gypsum and the most important export partners are India 95.7% (2016). The most important import commodities are fuel and lubricants, airplanes, machinery and parts, rice, motor vehicles and the most important import partners are India 91.1% (2016). How rich is Bhutan and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$8,700 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 13.3% (2012 est.).

Map of Bhutan



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Bolivia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Bolivia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Bolivia. But let's start with the flag of Bolivia here:



Bolivia - Overview:

What you should know about Bolivia? Let's start with this: Bolivia, named after independence fighter Simon Bolivar, broke away from Spanish rule in 1825; much of its subsequent history has consisted of a series of coups and countercoups, with the last coup occurring in 1978. Democratic civilian rule was established in 1982, but leaders have faced difficult problems of deep-seated poverty, social unrest, and illegal drug production. In December 2005, Bolivians elected Movement Toward Socialism leader Evo Morales president - by the widest margin of any leader since the restoration of civilian rule in 1982 - after he ran on a promise to change the country's traditional political class and empower the nation's poor, indigenous majority. In December 2009 and October 2014, President Morales easily won reelection. His party maintained control of the legislative branch of the government, which has allowed him to continue his process of change. In February 2016, Morales narrowly lost a referendum to approve a constitutional amendment that would have allowed him to compete in the 2019 presidential election. Despite the loss, Morales has already been chosen by his party to run again in 2019, via a still-undetermined method for him to appear on the ballot.

Geography of Bolivia



Where on the globe is Bolivia? The location of this country is Central South America, southwest of Brazil. Total area of Bolivia is 1,098,581 sq km, of which 1,083,301 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: rugged Andes Mountains with a highland plateau (Altiplano), hills, lowland plains of the Amazon Basin. The lowest point of Bolivia is Rio Paraguay 90 m, the highest point Nevado Sajama 6,542 m. And the climate is varies with altitude; humid and tropical to cold and semiarid.

Inhabitants of Bolivia

Let's take a look how many people live in Bolivia. The number is: 11,138,234 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? mestizo (mixed white and Amerindian ancestry) 68%, indigenous 20%, white 5%, cholo/chola 2%, black 1%, other 1%, unspecified 3% ; 44% of respondents indicated feeling part of some indigenous group, predominantly Quechua or Aymara. What are the languages in Bolivia? Spanish (official) 60.7%, Quechua (official) 21.2%, Aymara (official) 14.6%, foreign languages 2.4%, Guarani

(official) 0.6%, other native languages 0.4%, none 0.1%. And the religions: Roman Catholic 76.8%, Evangelical and Pentecostal 8.1%, Protestant 7.9%, other 1.7%, none 5.5% (2012 est.). How old are the people in average? 24.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 69.5 years. Where the people live in Bolivia? Here: a high altitude plain in the west between two cordillera of the Andes, known as the Altiplano, is the focal area for most of the population; a dense settlement pattern is also found in and around the city of Santa Cruz, located on the eastern side of the Andes. The major urban areas of Bolivia are: Santa Cruz 2.107 million; LA PAZ (capital) 1.816 million; Cochabamba 1.24 million; Sucre (constitutional capital) 372,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Bolivia

The capital of Bolivia is La Paz (administrative capital); Sucre (constitutional [legislative and judicial] capital) and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 9 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Oruro, Pando, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Tarija. Regarding the economy of Bolivia, important industrial products are mining, smelting, petroleum, food and beverages, tobacco, handicrafts, clothing, jewelry. Important agricultural products are soybeans, quinoa, Brazil nuts, sugarcane, coffee, corn, rice, potatoes, chia, coca. The most important export commodities are natural gas, silver, zinc, lead, tin, gold, quinoa, soybeans and soy products

and the most important export partners are Brazil 19.3%, US 13.6%, Argentina 11.4%, Colombia 8.8%, China 6.8%, Japan 5.9%, South Korea 5.4%, Peru 4.8%, Belgium 4.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, petroleum products, vehicles, iron and steel, plastics and the most important import partners are China 19.9%, Brazil 17.5%, Argentina 10.5%, US 9.8%, Peru 6.9%, Japan 4.9%, Chile 4.1% (2016). How rich is Bolivia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$7,500 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 38.6%.

Map of Bolivia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Bosnia and Herzegovina. But let's start with the flag of Bosnia and Herzegovina here:



Bosnia and Herzegovina - Overview:

What you should know about Bosnia and Herzegovina? Let's start with this: Bosnia and Herzegovina declared sovereignty in October 1991 and independence from the former Yugoslavia on 3 March 1992 after a referendum boycotted by ethnic Serbs. The Bosnian Serbs - supported by neighboring Serbia and Montenegro - responded with armed resistance aimed at partitioning the republic along ethnic lines and joining Serb-held areas to form a "Greater Serbia." In March 1994, Bosniaks and Croats reduced the number of warring factions from three to two by signing an agreement creating a joint Bosniak-Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 21 November 1995, in Dayton, Ohio, the warring parties initialed a peace agreement that ended three years of interethnic civil strife (the final agreement was signed in Paris on 14 December 1995). The Dayton Peace Accords retained Bosnia and Herzegovina's international boundaries and created a multiethnic and democratic government charged with conducting foreign, diplomatic, and fiscal policy. Also recognized was a second tier of government composed of two entities roughly equal in size: the predominantly Bosniak-Bosnian Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the predominantly Bosnian Serb-led Republika Srpska (RS). The Federation and RS governments are responsible for overseeing most government functions. Additionally, the Dayton Accords established the Office of the High Representative to oversee the implementation of the

civilian aspects of the agreement. The Peace Implementation Council at its conference in Bonn in 1997 also gave the High Representative the authority to impose legislation and remove officials, the so-called "Bonn Powers." An original NATO-led international peacekeeping force (IFOR) of 60,000 troops assembled in 1995 was succeeded over time by a smaller, NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR). In 2004, European Union peacekeeping troops (Eufor) replaced SFOR. Currently, Eufor deploys around 600 troops in theater in a security assistance and training capacity.

Geography of Bosnia and Herzegovina



Where on the globe is Bosnia and Herzegovina? The location of this country is Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea and Croatia. Total area of Bosnia and Herzegovina is 51,197 sq km, of which 51,187 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mountains and valleys. The lowest point of Bosnia and Herzegovina is Adriatic Sea 0 m, the highest point Maglic 2,386 m. And the climate is hot summers and cold winters; areas of high elevation have short, cool summers and long, severe winters; mild, rainy winters along coast.

Inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Let's take a look how many people live in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The number is: 3,856,181 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Bosniak 50.1%, Serb 30.8%, Croat 15.4%, other 2.7%, not declared/no answer 1%. What are the languages in Bosnia and Herzegovina? Bosnian (official) 52.9%, Serbian (official) 30.8%, Croatian (official) 14.6%, other 1.6%, no answer 0.2% (2013 est.). And the religions: Muslim 50.7%, Orthodox 30.7%, Roman Catholic 15.2%, atheist 0.8%, agnostic 0.3%, other 1.2%, undeclared/no answer 1.1% (2013 est.). How old are the people in average? 42.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76.9 years. Where the people live in Bosnia and Herzegovina? Here: the northern and central areas of the country are the most densely populated. The major urban areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina are: Sarajevo (capital) 318,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina is Sarajevo and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 3 first-order administrative divisions - Brcko District (Brcko Distrikt) (ethnically mixed), the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine) (predominantly Bosniak-Croat), the Republic of Srpska (Republika Srpska) (predominantly Serb). Regarding

the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, important industrial products are steel, coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, manganese, bauxite, aluminum, motor vehicle assembly, textiles, tobacco products, wooden furniture, ammunition, domestic appliances, oil refining. Important agricultural products are wheat, corn, fruits, vegetables; livestock. The most important export commodities are metals, clothing, wood products and the most important export partners are Germany 16.6%, Italy 12.7%, Croatia 11%, Serbia 9.2%, Slovenia 9.1%, Austria 8.2%, Turkey 4.5% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are Germany 12.3%, Italy 11.7%, Serbia 11.2%, Croatia 9.9%, China 6.8%, Slovenia 5%, Russia 4.4%, Turkey 4.3% (2016). How rich is Bosnia and Herzegovina and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$11,400 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 17.2% (2011 est.).

Map of Bosnia and Herzegovina



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Botswana

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Botswana. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Botswana. But let's start with the flag of Botswana here:



Botswana - Overview:

What you should know about Botswana? Let's start with this: Formerly the British protectorate of Bechuanaland, Botswana adopted its new name at independence in 1966. More than four decades of uninterrupted civilian leadership, progressive social policies, and significant capital investment have created one of the most stable economies in Africa. The ruling Botswana Democratic Party has won every election since independence; President Ian Khama was reelected for a second term in 2014. Mineral extraction, principally diamond mining, dominates economic activity, though tourism is a growing sector due to the country's conservation practices and extensive nature preserves. Botswana has one of the world's highest known rates of HIV/AIDS infection, but also one of Africa's most progressive and comprehensive programs for dealing with the disease.

Geography of Botswana



Where on the globe is Botswana?
The location of this country is Southern Africa, north of South

Africa. Total area of Botswana is 581,730 sq km, of which 566,730 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: predominantly flat to gently rolling tableland; Kalahari Desert in southwest. The lowest point of Botswana is junction of the Limpopo and Shashe Rivers 513 m, the highest point Tsodilo Hills 1,489 m. And the climate is semiarid; warm winters and hot summers.

Inhabitants of Botswana

Let's take a look how many people live in Botswana. The number is: 2,214,858. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Tswana (or Setswana) 79%, Kalanga 11%, Basarwa 3%, other, including Kgalagadi and white 7%. What are the languages in Botswana? Setswana 77.3%, Sekalanga 7.4%, Shekgalagadi 3.4%, English (official) 2.8%, Zezuru/Shona 2%, Sesarwa 1.7%, Sembukushu 1.6%, Ndebele 1%, other 2.8% (2011 est.). And the religions: Christian 79.1%, Badimo 4.1%, other 1.4% (includes Baha'i, Hindu, Muslim, Rastafarian), none 15.2%, unspecified 0.3% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 24.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 63.3 years. Where the people live in Botswana? Here: the population is primarily concentrated in the east with a focus in and around the capital of Gaborone, and the far central-eastern city of Francistown; population density remains low in other areas in the country,

especially in the Kalahari to the west. The major urban areas of Botswana are: Gaborone (capital) 247,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Botswana

The capital of Botswana is Gaborone and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 10 districts and 6 town councils; Central, Chobe, Francistown, Gaborone, Ghanzi, Jwaneng, Kgalagadi, Kgatleng, Kweneng, Lobatse, North East, North West, Selebi-Phikwe, South East, Southern, Sowa Town. Regarding the economy of Botswana, important industrial products are diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal, iron ore, silver; beef processing; textiles. Important agricultural products are livestock, sorghum, maize, millet, beans, sunflowers, groundnuts. The most important export commodities are diamonds, copper, nickel, soda ash, beef, textiles and the most important export partners are Belgium 18.9%, India 15.1%, South Africa 13.6%, Namibia 11.6%, UAE 9.7%, Israel 6.1%, Singapore 5.6%, Canada 5% (2016). The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, machinery, electrical goods, transport equipment, textiles, fuel and petroleum products, wood and paper products, metal and metal products and the most important import partners are South Africa 64.5%, Namibia 10.5%, Canada 5.6% (2016). How rich is Botswana and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$18,100 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and

services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 30.3% (2003 est.).

Map of Botswana



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Brazil

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Brazil. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Brazil. But let's start with the flag of Brazil here:



Brazil - Overview:

What you should know about Brazil? Let's start with this:

Following more than three centuries under Portuguese rule, Brazil gained its independence in 1822, maintaining a monarchical system of government until the abolition of slavery in 1888 and the subsequent proclamation of a republic by the military in 1889. Brazilian coffee exporters politically dominated the country until populist leader Getulio Vargas rose to power in 1930. By far the largest and most populous country in South America, Brazil underwent more than a half century of populist and military government until 1985, when the military regime peacefully ceded power to civilian rulers. Brazil continues to pursue industrial and agricultural growth and development of its interior. Having successfully weathered a period of global financial difficulty in the late 20th century, Brazil was seen as one of the world's strongest emerging markets and a contributor to global growth. The awarding of the 2014 FIFA World Cup and 2016 Summer Olympic Games, the first ever to be held in South America, was seen as symbolic of the country's rise. However, since about 2013, Brazil has been plagued by a shrinking economy, growing unemployment, and rising inflation. Political scandal resulted in the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff in May 2016, a conviction that was upheld by the Senate in August 2016; her vice president, Michel Temer, will serve as president through 2018, completing her second term.

Geography of Brazil



Where on the globe is Brazil? The location of this country is Eastern South America, bordering the Atlantic Ocean. Total area of Brazil is 8,515,770 sq km, of which 8,358,140 sq km is land. This is one of the largest countries in the World. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat to rolling lowlands in north; some plains, hills, mountains, and narrow coastal belt. The lowest point of Brazil is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Pico da Neblina 2,994 m. And the climate is mostly tropical, but temperate in south.

Inhabitants of Brazil

Let's take a look how many people live in Brazil. The number is: 207,353,391 (July 2017 est.). So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? white 47.7%, mulatto (mixed white and black) 43.1%, black 7.6%, Asian 1.1%, indigenous 0.4% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Brazil? Portuguese (official and most widely spoken language). And the religions: Roman Catholic 64.6%, other Catholic 0.4%, Protestant 22.2% (includes Adventist

6.5%, Assembly of God 2.0%, Christian Congregation of Brazil 1.2%, Universal Kingdom of God 1.0%, other Protestant 11.5%), other Christian 0.7%, Spiritist 2.2%, other 1.4%, none 8%, unspecified 0.4% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 32 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74 years. Where the people live in Brazil? Here: the vast majority of people live along, or relatively near, the Atlantic coast in the east; the population core is in the southeast, anchored by the cities of Sao Paulo, Brasilia, and Rio de Janeiro. The major urban areas of Brazil are: Sao Paulo 21.066 million; Rio de Janeiro 12.902 million; Belo Horizonte 5.716 million; Brasilia (capital) 4.155 million; Fortaleza 3.88 million; Recife 3.739 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Brazil

The capital of Brazil is Brasilia and the government type federal presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 26 states (estados, singular - estado) and 1 federal district (distrito federal); Acre, Alagoas, Amapa, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Distrito Federal, Espirito Santo, Goias, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Para, Paraiba, Parana, Pernambuco, Piaui, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondonia, Roraima, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo, Sergipe, Tocantins. Regarding the economy of Brazil, important industrial products are textiles, shoes, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron ore, tin, steel, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, other machinery and

equipment. Important agricultural products are coffee, soybeans, wheat, rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, citrus; beef. The most important export commodities are transport equipment, iron ore, soybeans, footwear, coffee, automobiles and the most important export partners are China 19%, US 12.6%, Argentina 7.3%, Netherlands 5.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, electrical and transport equipment, chemical products, oil, automotive parts, electronics and the most important import partners are US 17.6%, China 16.9%, Argentina 6.7%, Germany 6.6%, South Korea 4.4% (2016). How rich is Brazil and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$15,500 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 3.7%.

Map of Brazil



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

British Virgin Islands

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of British Virgin Islands. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of British Virgin Islands. But let's start with the flag of British Virgin Islands here:



British Virgin Islands - Overview:

What you should know about British Virgin Islands? Let's start with this: First inhabited by Arawak and later by Carib Indians, the Virgin Islands were settled by the Dutch in 1648 and then annexed by the English in 1672. The islands were part of the British colony of the Leeward Islands from 1872-1960; they were granted autonomy in 1967. The economy is closely tied to the larger and more populous US Virgin Islands to the west; the US dollar is the legal currency. On 6 September 2017, Hurricane Irma devastated the island of Tortola. An estimated 80% of residential and business structures were destroyed or damaged, communications disrupted, and local roads rendered impassable.

Geography of British Virgin Islands



Where on the globe is British Virgin Islands? The location of this country is Caribbean, between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, east of Puerto Rico. Total area of British Virgin Islands is 151 sq km, of which 151 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: coral islands relatively flat; volcanic islands steep, hilly. The lowest point of British Virgin Islands is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point

Mount Sage 521 m. And the climate is subtropical; humid; temperatures moderated by trade winds.

Inhabitants of British Virgin Islands

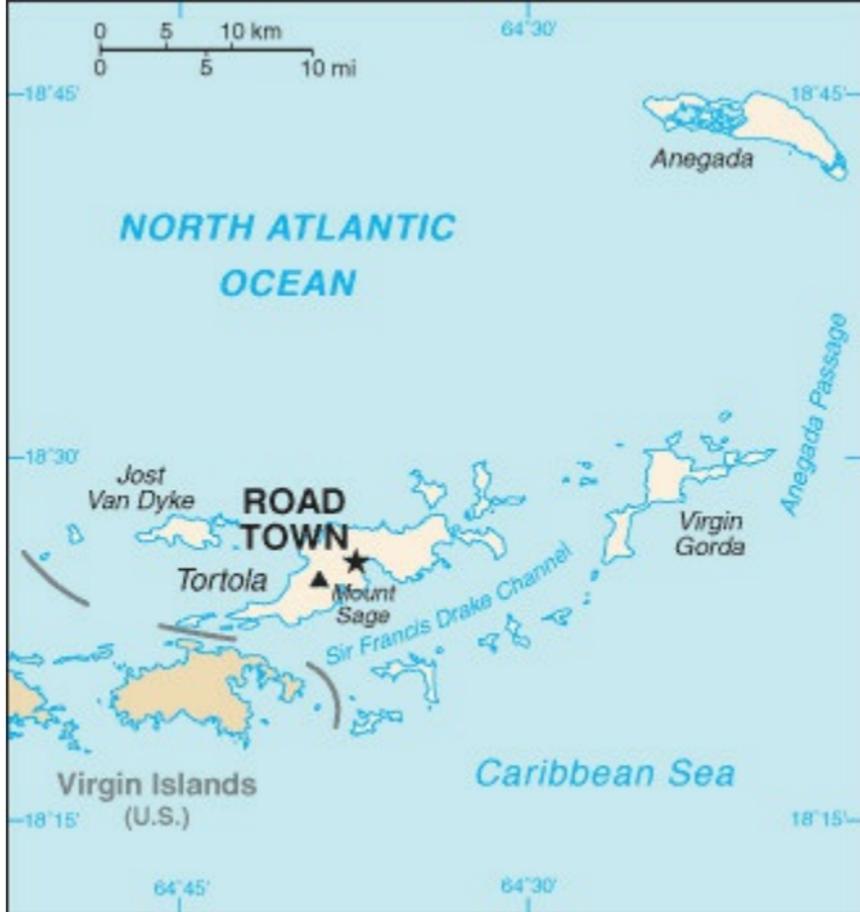
Let's take a look how many people live in British Virgin Islands. The number is: 35,015 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? African/black 76.3%, Latino 5.5%, white 5.4%, mixed 5.3%, Indian 2.1%, East Indian 1.6%, other 3%, unspecified 0.8% (2010 est.). What are the languages in British Virgin Islands? English (official). And the religions: Protestant 70.2% (Methodist 17.6%, Church of God 10.4%, Anglican 9.5%, Seventh Day Adventist 9.0%, Pentecostal 8.2%, Baptist 7.4%, New Testament Church of God 6.9%, other Protestant 1.2%), Roman Catholic 8.9%, Jehovah's Witness 2.5%, Hindu 1.9%, other 6.2%, none 7.9%, unspecified 2.4% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 36.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 78.8 years. Where the people live in British Virgin Islands? Here: a fairly even distribution throughout the inhabited islands, with the largest islands of Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, and Jost Van Dyke having the largest populations. The major urban areas of British Virgin Islands are: ROAD TOWN (capital) 13,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of British Virgin Islands

The capital of British Virgin Islands is Road Town and the government type parliamentary democracy (House of

Assembly); self-governing overseas territory of the UK. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (overseas territory of the UK). Regarding the economy of British Virgin Islands, important industrial products are tourism, light industry, construction, rum, concrete block, offshore banking cente. Important agricultural products are fruits, vegetables; livestock, poultry; fish. The most important export commodities are rum, fresh fish, fruits, animals; gravel, sand and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are building materials, automobiles, foodstuffs, machinery and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is British Virgin Islands and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$42,300 (2010 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of British Virgin Islands



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Brunei

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Brunei. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Brunei. But let's start with the flag of Brunei here:



Brunei - Overview:

What you should know about Brunei? Let's start with this: The Sultanate of Brunei's influence peaked between the 15th and 17th centuries when its control extended over coastal areas of northwest Borneo and the southern Philippines. Brunei subsequently entered a period of decline brought on by internal strife over royal succession, colonial expansion of European powers, and piracy. In 1888, Brunei became a British protectorate; independence was achieved in 1984. The same family has ruled Brunei for over six centuries. Brunei benefits from extensive petroleum and natural gas fields, the source of one of the highest per capita GDPs in the world. In 2017, Brunei celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah's accession to the throne.

Geography of Brunei



Where on the globe is Brunei? The location of this country is Southeastern Asia, along the northern coast of the island of Borneo, bordering the South China Sea and Malaysia. Total area of Brunei is 5,765 sq km, of which 5,265 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could

we describe the terrain of the country? This way: flat coastal plain rises to mountains in east; hilly lowland in west. The lowest point of Brunei is South China Sea 0 m, the highest point Bukit Pagon 1,850 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, humid, rainy.

Inhabitants of Brunei

Let's take a look how many people live in Brunei. The number is: 443,593 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Malay 65.7%, Chinese 10.3%, other 24% (2016 est.). What are the languages in Brunei? Malay (Bahasa Melayu) (official), English, Chinese dialects. And the religions: Muslim (official) 78.8%, Christian 8.7%, Buddhist 7.8%, other (includes indigenous beliefs) 4.7% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 30.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77.3 years. Where the people live in Brunei? Here: unknown. The major urban areas of Brunei are: Bandar SERI Begawan (capital) 241,000.

Government and Economy of Brunei

The capital of Brunei is Bandar Seri Begawan and the government type absolute monarchy or sultanate. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 4 districts (daerah-daerah, singular - daerah); Belait, Brunei-Muara, Temburong, Tutong. Regarding the economy of Brunei, important industrial products are petroleum, petroleum refining, liquefied natural gas, construction, agriculture, transportation. Important agricultural products are rice, vegetables, fruits; chickens, water buffalo,

cattle, goats, eggs. The most important export commodities are mineral fuels, organic chemicals and the most important export partners are Japan 36.5%, South Korea 16.8%, Thailand 10.6%, India 9.8%, Malaysia 6.6%, China 4.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and mechanical appliance parts, mineral fuels, motor vehicles, electric machinery and the most important import partners are US 28.4%, Malaysia 24%, Singapore 7.1%, Indonesia 5.7%, Japan 5.3%, China 4.9%, Australia 4.3% (2016). How rich is Brunei and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$76,700 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Brunei



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Bulgaria

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Bulgaria. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Bulgaria. But let's start with the flag of Bulgaria here:



Bulgaria - Overview:

What you should know about Bulgaria? Let's start with this: The Bulgars, a Central Asian Turkic tribe, merged with the local Slavic inhabitants in the late 7th century to form the first Bulgarian state. In succeeding centuries, Bulgaria struggled with the Byzantine Empire to assert its place in the Balkans, but by the end of the 14th century the country was overrun by the Ottoman Turks. Northern Bulgaria attained autonomy in 1878 and all of Bulgaria became independent from the Ottoman Empire in 1908. Having fought on the losing side in both World Wars, Bulgaria fell within the Soviet sphere of influence and became a People's Republic in 1946. Communist domination ended in 1990, when Bulgaria held its first multiparty election since World War II and began the contentious process of moving toward political democracy and a market economy while combating inflation, unemployment, corruption, and crime. The country joined NATO in 2004 and the EU in 2007.

Geography of Bulgaria



Where on the globe is Bulgaria? The location of this country is Southeastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Romania and Turkey. Total area of Bulgaria is 110,879 sq km, of which 108,489 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountains with lowlands in north and southeast. The lowest point of Bulgaria is Black Sea 0 m, the highest point Musala 2,925 m. And the climate is temperate; cold, damp winters; hot, dry summers.

Inhabitants of Bulgaria

Let's take a look how many people live in Bulgaria. The number is: 7,101,510 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Bulgarian 76.9%, Turkish 8%, Romani 4.4%, other 0.7% (including Russian, Armenian, and Vlach), other (unknown) 10% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Bulgaria? Bulgarian (official) 76.8%, Turkish 8.2%, Romani 3.8%, other 0.7%, unspecified 10.5% (2011 est.). And the religions: Eastern Orthodox 59.4%, Muslim 7.8%, other (including Catholic, Protestant, Armenian Apostolic Orthodox, and Jewish) 1.7%, none 3.7%, unspecified 27.4% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 42.7 years. We have to

add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74.7 years. Where the people live in Bulgaria? Here: a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country, with urban areas attracting larger populations. The major urban areas of Bulgaria are: Sofia (capital) 1.226 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Bulgaria

The capital of Bulgaria is Sofia and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 28 provinces (oblasti, singular - oblast); Blagoevgrad, Burgas, Dobrich, Gabrovo, Haskovo, Kardzhali, Kyustendil, Lovech, Montana, Pazardzhik, Pernik, Pleven, Plovdiv, Razgrad, Ruse, Shumen, Silistra, Sliven, Smolyan, Sofia, Sofia-Grad (Sofia City), Stara Zagora, Targovishte, Varna, Veliko Tarnovo, Vidin, Vratsa, Yambol. Regarding the economy of Bulgaria, important industrial products are electricity, gas, water; food, beverages, tobacco; machinery and equipment, automotive parts, base metals, chemical products, coke, refined petroleum, nuclear fuel; outsourcing centers. Important agricultural products are vegetables, fruits, tobacco, wine, wheat, barley, sunflowers, sugar beets; livestock. The most important export commodities are clothing, footwear, iron and steel, machinery and equipment, fuels, agriculture, tobacco, IT components and the most important export partners are Germany 13.7%, Italy 9.3%, Romania 8.8%, Turkey 7.9%, Greece 7%, France 4.5% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment; metals and ores;

chemicals and plastics; fuels, minerals, and raw materials and the most important import partners are Germany 13.1%, Russia 8.9%, Italy 7.9%, Romania 7%, Turkey 6.2%, Greece 4.8%, Poland 4.1% (2016). How rich is Bulgaria and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$21,600 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 22% (2015 est.).

Map of Bulgaria



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Burkina Faso

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Burkina Faso. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Burkina Faso. But let's start with the flag of Burkina Faso here:



Burkina Faso - Overview:

What you should know about Burkina Faso? Let's start with this: Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) achieved independence from France in 1960. Repeated military coups during the 1970s and 1980s were followed by multiparty elections in the early 1990s. Former President Blaise Compaore (1987-2014) resigned in late October 2014 following popular protests against his efforts to amend the Constitution's two-term presidential limit. By mid-November, a framework for an interim government was adopted under the terms of the National Transition Charter. An interim administration, led by President Michel Kafando and Prime Minister Yacouba Isaac ZIDA, began organizing presidential and legislative elections planned for October 2015, but these were postponed during a weeklong failed coup in September. The rescheduled elections were held on 29 November, and Roch Marc Christian Kabore was elected president in the first round. Burkina Faso's high population growth and limited natural resources result in poor economic prospects for the majority of its citizens.

Geography of Burkina Faso



Where on the globe is Burkina Faso?

The location of this country is Western Africa, north of Ghana. Total area of Burkina Faso is 274,200 sq km, of which 273,800 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat to dissected, undulating plains; hills in west and southeast. The lowest point of Burkina Faso is Mouhoun (Black Volta) River 200 m, the highest point Tena Kourou 749 m. And the climate is tropical; warm, dry winters; hot, wet summers.

Inhabitants of Burkina Faso

Let's take a look how many people live in Burkina Faso. The number is: 20,107,509. So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Mossi 52%, Fulani 8.4%, Gurma 7%, Bobo 4.9%, Gurunsi 4.6%, Senufo 4.5%, Bissa 3.7%, Lobi 2.4%, Dagara 2.4%, Tuareg/Bella 1.9%, Dioula 0.8%, unspecified/no answer 0.3%, other 7.2% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Burkina Faso? French (official), native African languages belonging to Sudanic family spoken by 90% of the population. And the religions: Muslim 61.5%, Roman Catholic 23.3%, traditional/animist 7.8%, Protestant 6.5%, other/no answer 0.2%, none 0.7% (2010 est.). How old are the people in

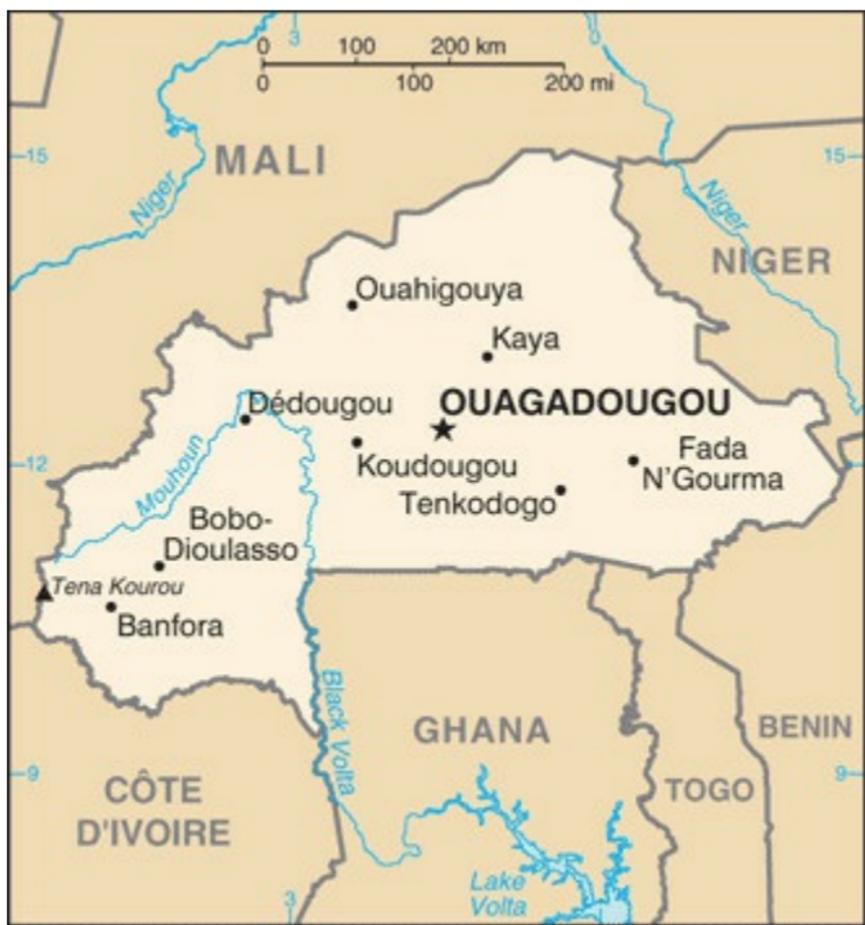
average? 17.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 55.9 years. Where the people live in Burkina Faso? Here: the population is concentrated in the central and southern parts of the country; the east, north, and southwest are less populated. The major urban areas of Burkina Faso are: Ouagadougou (capital) 2.741 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Burkina Faso

The capital of Burkina Faso is Ouagadougou and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 13 regions; Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades, Centre, Centre-Est, Centre-Nord, Centre-Ouest, Centre-Sud, Est, Hauts-Bassins, Nord, Plateau-Central, Sahel, Sud-Ouest. Regarding the economy of Burkina Faso, important industrial products are cotton lint, beverages, agricultural processing, soap, cigarettes, textiles, gold. Important agricultural products are cotton, peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock. The most important export commodities are gold, cotton, livestock and the most important export partners are Switzerland 65.7%, India 6.3%, South Africa 5.2%, Singapore 4.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are capital goods, foodstuffs, petroleum and the most important import partners are China 12.2%, Cote d'Ivoire 8.2%, Japan 7.8%, France 7.1%, Netherlands 4.5%, Spain 4.2%, India 4.1%, Russia 4% (2016). How rich is Burkina Faso and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,900

(2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 40.1% (2009 est.).

Map of Burkina Faso



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Burma (Myanmar)

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Burma (Myanmar). Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Burma (Myanmar). But let's start with the flag of Burma (Myanmar) here:



Burma (Myanmar) - Overview:

What you should know about Burma (Myanmar)? Let's start with this: Various ethnic Burmese and ethnic minority city-states or kingdoms occupied the present borders through the 19th century. Over a period of 62 years (1824-1886), Britain conquered Burma and incorporated the country into its Indian Empire. Burma was administered as a province of India until 1937 when it became a separate, self-governing colony; in 1948, Burma attained independence from the British Commonwealth. Gen. NE WIN dominated the government from 1962 to 1988, first as military ruler, then as self-appointed president, and later as political kingpin. In response to widespread civil unrest, NE WIN resigned in 1988, but within months the military crushed student-led protests and took power. Multiparty legislative elections in 1990 resulted in the main opposition party - the National League for Democracy (NLD) - winning a landslide victory. Instead of handing over power, the junta placed NLD leader (and 1991 Nobel Peace Prize recipient) AUNG SAN SUU KYI under house arrest from 1989 to 1995, 2000 to 2002, and from May 2003 to November 2010. In late September 2007, the ruling junta brutally suppressed protests over increased fuel prices led by prodemocracy activists and Buddhist monks, killing an unknown number of people and arresting thousands for participating in the demonstrations. In early May 2008, Burma was struck by Cyclone Nargis, which left over 138,000 dead

and tens of thousands injured and homeless. Despite this tragedy, the junta proceeded with its May constitutional referendum, the first vote in Burma since 1990. Legislative elections held in November 2010, which the NLD boycotted and were considered flawed by many in the international community, saw the ruling Union Solidarity and Development Party garner over 75% of the contested seats. The national legislature convened in January 2011 and selected former Prime Minister Thein SEIN as president. Although the vast majority of national-level appointees named by Thein SEIN were former or current military officers, the government initiated a series of political and economic reforms leading to a substantial opening of the long-isolated country. These reforms included releasing hundreds of political prisoners, signing a nationwide cease-fire with several of the country's ethnic armed groups, pursuing legal reform, and gradually reducing restrictions on freedom of the press, association, and civil society. At least due in part to these reforms, AUNG SAN SUU KYI was elected to the national legislature in April 2012 and became chair of the Committee for Rule of Law and Tranquility. Burma served as chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) for 2014. In a flawed but largely credible national legislative election in November 2015 featuring more than 90 political parties, the NLD again won a landslide victory. Using its overwhelming majority in both houses of parliament, the NLD elected HTIN KYAW, AUNG SAN SUU KYI's confidant and long-time NLD supporter, as president. Burma's first credibly elected civilian government after more than five decades of military

dictatorship was sworn into office on 30 March 2016.

Geography of Burma (Myanmar)



Where on the globe is Burma (Myanmar)? The location of this country is Southeastern Asia, bordering the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal, between Bangladesh and Thailand. Total area of Burma (Myanmar) is 676,578 sq km, of which 653,508 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: central lowlands ringed by steep, rugged highlands. The lowest point of Burma (Myanmar) is Andaman Sea/Bay of Bengal 0 m, the highest point Gamlang Razi 5,870 m. And the climate is tropical monsoon; cloudy, rainy, hot, humid summers (southwest monsoon, June to September); less cloudy, scant rainfall, mild temperatures, lower humidity during winter (northeast monsoon, December to April).

Inhabitants of Burma (Myanmar)

Let's take a look how many people live in Burma (Myanmar). The number is: 55,123,814. So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Burman (Bamar) 68%, Shan 9%, Karen 7%, Rakhine 4%, Chinese 3%, Indian 2%, Mon 2%, other 5%. What are the languages in Burma (Myanmar)? Burmese (official). And the religions: Buddhist 87.9%, Christian

6.2%, Muslim 4.3%, Animist 0.8%, Hindu 0.5%, other 0.2%, none 0.1%. How old are the people in average? 28.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 68.2 years. Where the people live in Burma (Myanmar)? Here: population concentrated along coastal areas and in general proximity to the shores of the Irrawaddy River; the extreme north is relatively underpopulated. The major urban areas of Burma (Myanmar) are: Rangoon (Yangon) (capital) 4.802 million; Mandalay 1.167 million; Nay Pyi Taw 1.03 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Burma (Myanmar)

The capital of Burma (Myanmar) is Rangoon (Yangon); note - Nay Pyi Taw is the administrative capital and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 7 regions (taing-myar, singular - taing), 7 states (pyi ne-myar, singular - pyi ne), 1 union territory. Regarding the economy of Burma (Myanmar), important industrial products are agricultural processing; wood and wood products; copper, tin, tungsten, iron; cement, construction materials; pharmaceuticals; fertilizer; oil and natural gas; garments; jade and gems. Important agricultural products are rice, pulses, beans, sesame, groundnuts; sugarcane; fish and fish products; hardwood. The most important export commodities are natural gas; wood products; pulses and beans; fish; rice; clothing; minerals, including jade and gems and the most important export partners are China 40.6%, Thailand 19.1%, India 8.8%, Singapore 7.6%, Japan 5.7% (2016). The most

important import commodities are fabric; petroleum products; fertilizer; plastics; machinery; transport equipment; cement, construction materials; food products? edible oil and the most important import partners are China 33.9%, Singapore 14.3%, Thailand 12.5%, Japan 7.9%, India 6.9%, Malaysia 4.3% (2016). How rich is Burma (Myanmar) and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$6,300 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 25.6% (2016 est.).

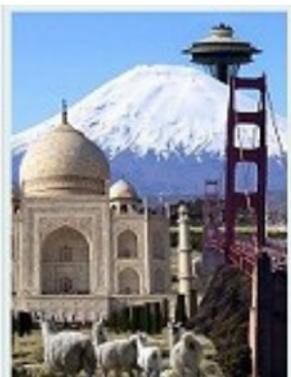
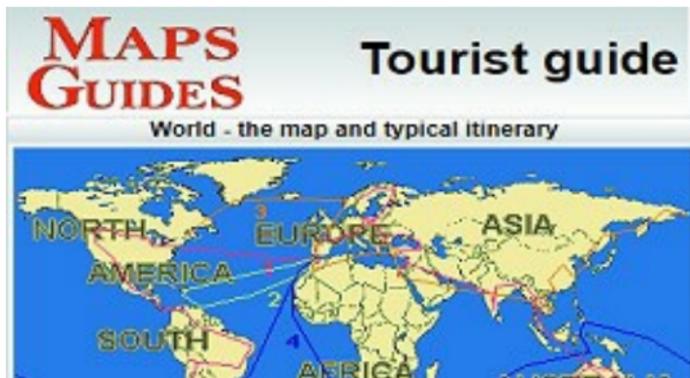
Map of Burma (Myanmar)



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Burundi

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Burundi. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and

the detailed map of Burundi. But let's start with the flag of Burundi here:



Burundi - Overview:

What you should know about Burundi? Let's start with this: Burundi is a small country in East Africa bordered by Tanzania, Rwanda, and Lake Tanganyika. Burundi gained its independence from Belgium in 1962. Much of its history has been turbulent, and Burundi's first democratically elected president was assassinated in October 1993 after only 100 days in office. The internationally brokered Arusha Agreement ended the 1993-2005 civil war, paving the way for a new constitution and 2005 elections. Pierre Nkurunziza was elected president in 2005 and 2010 and again in a controversial election in 2015. Burundi continues to face many political and economic challenges.

Geography of Burundi



Where on the globe is Burundi? The location of this country is Central Africa, east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, west of Tanzania. Total area of Burundi

is 27,830 sq km, of which 25,680 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: hilly and mountainous, dropping to a plateau in east, some plains. The lowest point of Burundi is Lake Tanganyika 772 m, the highest point Heha 2,670 m. And the climate is equatorial; high plateau with considerable altitude variation (772 m to 2,670 m above sea level); average annual temperature varies with altitude from 23 to 17 degrees Celsius but is generally moderate as the average altitude is about 1,700 m; average annual rainfall is about 150 cm; two wet seasons (February to May and September to November), and two dry seasons (June to August and December to January).

Inhabitants of Burundi

Let's take a look how many people live in Burundi. The number is: 11,466,756. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Hutu (Bantu) 85%, Tutsi (Hamitic) 14%, Twa (Pygmy) 1%, Europeans 3,000, South Asians 2,000. What are the languages in Burundi? Kirundi 29.7% (official), Kirundi and other language 9.1%, French (official) and French and other language 0.3%, Swahili and Swahili and other language 0.2% (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area), English (official) and English and other language 0.06%, more than 2 languages 3.7%, unspecified 56.9%. And the religions: Roman Catholic 62.1%, Protestant 23.9% (includes Adventist 2.3% and other Protestant 21.6%), Muslim 2.5%, other 3.6%, unspecified 7.9% (2008 est.). How old are the people in average? 17 years. We have to add that this number is the

median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 60.9 years. Where the people live in Burundi? Here: one of Africa's most densely populated countries; concentrations tend to be in the north and along the northern shore of Lake Tanganyika in the west; most people live on farms near areas of fertile volcanic soil. The major urban areas of Burundi are: Bujumbura (capital) 751,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Burundi

The capital of Burundi is Bujumbura and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 18 provinces; Bubanza, Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karuzi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Makamba, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro, Ngozi, Rumonge, Rutana, Ruyigi. Regarding the economy of Burundi, important industrial products are light consumer goods (sugar, shoes, soap, beer); cement, assembly of imported components; public works construction; food processing (fruits). Important agricultural products are coffee, cotton, tea, corn, beans, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bananas, cassava (manioc, tapioca); beef, milk, hides. The most important export commodities are coffee, tea, sugar, cotton, hides and the most important export partners are Democratic Republic of the Congo 30.6%, UAE 15.7%, Kenya 14.5%, Rwanda 7.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are capital goods, petroleum products, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are China 13.3%, India 13%, Tanzania 8.6%, Saudi Arabia 7.9%, Kenya 7.5%, UAE 5.2%, Uganda 5%

(2016). How rich is Burundi and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$800 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 64.6% (2014 est.).

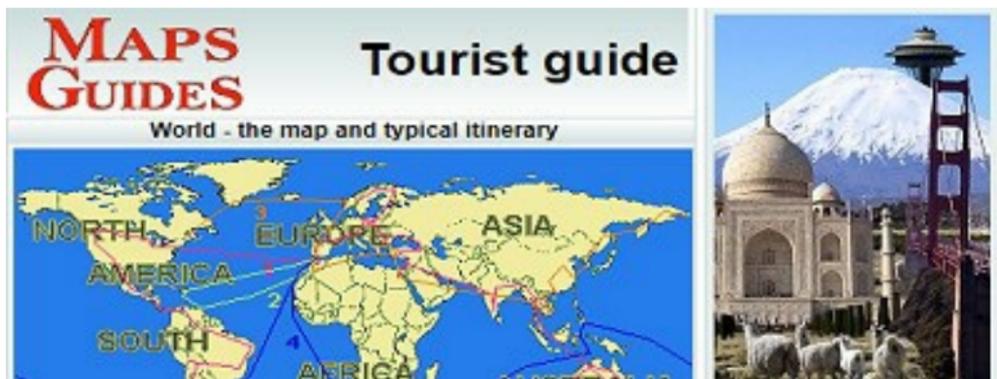
Map of Burundi



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Cambodia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Cambodia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Cambodia. But let's start with the flag of Cambodia here:



Cambodia - Overview:

What you should know about Cambodia? Let's start with this: Most Cambodians consider themselves to be Khmers, descendants of the Angkor Empire that extended over much of Southeast Asia and reached its zenith between the 10th and 13th centuries. Attacks by the Thai and Cham (from present-day Vietnam) weakened the empire, ushering in a long period of decline. The king placed the country under French protection in 1863, and it became part of French Indochina in 1887. Following Japanese occupation in World War II, Cambodia gained full independence from France in 1953. In April 1975, after a seven-year struggle, communist Khmer Rouge forces captured Phnom Penh and evacuated all cities and towns. At least 1.5 million Cambodians died from execution, forced hardships, or starvation during the Khmer Rouge regime under POL POT. A December 1978 Vietnamese invasion drove the Khmer Rouge into the countryside, began a 10-year Vietnamese occupation, and touched off almost 13 years of civil war. The 1991 Paris Peace Accords mandated democratic elections and a cease-fire, which was not fully respected by the Khmer Rouge. UN-sponsored elections in 1993 helped restore some semblance of normalcy under a coalition government. Factional fighting in 1997 ended the first coalition government, but a second round of national elections in 1998 led to the formation of another coalition government and renewed political

stability. The remaining elements of the Khmer Rouge surrendered in early 1999. Some of the surviving Khmer Rouge leaders have been tried or are awaiting trial for crimes against humanity by a hybrid UN-Cambodian tribunal supported by international assistance. Elections in July 2003 were relatively peaceful, but it took one year of negotiations between contending political parties before a coalition government was formed. In October 2004, King Norodom Sihanouk abdicated the throne and his son, Prince Norodom Sihamoni, was selected to succeed him. The most recent local (Commune Council) elections were held in Cambodia in 2012, with little of the preelection violence that preceded prior elections. National elections in July 2013 were disputed, with the opposition - the Cambodian National Rescue Party (CNRP) - boycotting the National Assembly. The political impasse was ended nearly a year later, with the CNRP agreeing to enter parliament in exchange for ruling party commitments to electoral and legislative reforms. The CNRP made further gains in local commune elections in June 2017, accelerating sitting Prime Minister Hun SEN's efforts to marginalize the CNRP before national elections in 2018. Hun Sen arrested CNRP's President Kem Sokha in September 2017 and subsequently dissolved the CNRP in November 2017 and banned its leaders from participating in politics for at least five years. CNRP's seats in the National Assembly were redistributed to smaller, more pliant opposition parties.

Geography of Cambodia



Where on the globe is Cambodia?

The location of this country is Southeastern Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, between Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos. Total area of Cambodia is 181,035 sq km, of which 176,515 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly low, flat plains; mountains in southwest and north. The lowest point of Cambodia is Gulf of Thailand 0 m, the highest point Phnum Aoral 1,810 m. And the climate is tropical; rainy, monsoon season (May to November); dry season (December to April); little seasonal temperature variation.

Inhabitants of Cambodia

Let's take a look how many people live in Cambodia. The number is: 16,204,486. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Khmer 97.6%, Cham 1.2%, Chinese 0.1%, Vietnamese 0.1%, other 0.9% (2013 est.). What are the languages in Cambodia? Khmer (official) 96.3%, other 3.7% (2008 est.). And the religions: Buddhist (official) 96.9%, Muslim 1.9%, Christian 0.4%, other 0.8% (2008 est.). How old are the people in average? 25.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy

(at birth)? This: 64.9 years. Where the people live in Cambodia? Here: population concentrated in the southeast, particularly in and around the capital of Phnom Penh; further distribution is linked closely to the Tonle Sap and Mekong Rivers. The major urban areas of Cambodia are: Phnom PENH (capital) 1.731 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Cambodia

The capital of Cambodia is Phnom Penh and the government type parliamentary constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 24 provinces (khett, singular and plural) and 1 municipality (krong, singular and plural). Regarding the economy of Cambodia, important industrial products are tourism, garments, construction, rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, rubber, cement, gem mining, textiles. Important agricultural products are rice, rubber, corn, vegetables, cashews, cassava (manioc, tapioca), silk. The most important export commodities are clothing, timber, rubber, rice, fish, tobacco, footwear and the most important export partners are US 21.3%, UK 9.4%, Germany 9%, Japan 8.2%, Canada 6.5%, China 6%, Thailand 4.2%, Spain 4% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum products, cigarettes, gold, construction materials, machinery, motor vehicles, pharmaceutical products and the most important import partners are China 35.3%, Thailand 14.8%, Vietnam 11%, Singapore 4.4%, Japan 4.1%, Hong Kong 4% (2016). How rich is Cambodia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$4,000 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that

this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 17.7% (2012 est.).

Map of Cambodia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Cameroon

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Cameroon. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Cameroon. But let's start with the flag of Cameroon here:



Cameroon - Overview:

What you should know about Cameroon? Let's start with this: French Cameroon became independent in 1960 as the Republic of Cameroon. The following year the southern portion of neighboring British Cameroon voted to merge with the new country to form the Federal Republic of Cameroon. In 1972, a new constitution replaced the federation with a unitary state, the United Republic of Cameroon. The country has generally enjoyed stability, which has enabled the development of agriculture, roads, and railways, as well as a petroleum industry. Despite slow movement toward democratic reform, political power remains firmly in the hands of President Paul BIYA.

Geography of Cameroon



Where on the globe is Cameroon? The location of this country is Central Africa, bordering the Bight of Biafra, between Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria. Total area of Cameroon is 475,440 sq km, of which 472,710 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: diverse, with coastal plain

in southwest, dissected plateau in center, mountains in west, plains in north. The lowest point of Cameroon is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Fako on Mont Cameroun 4,045 m. And the climate is varies with terrain, from tropical along coast to semiarid and hot in north.

Inhabitants of Cameroon

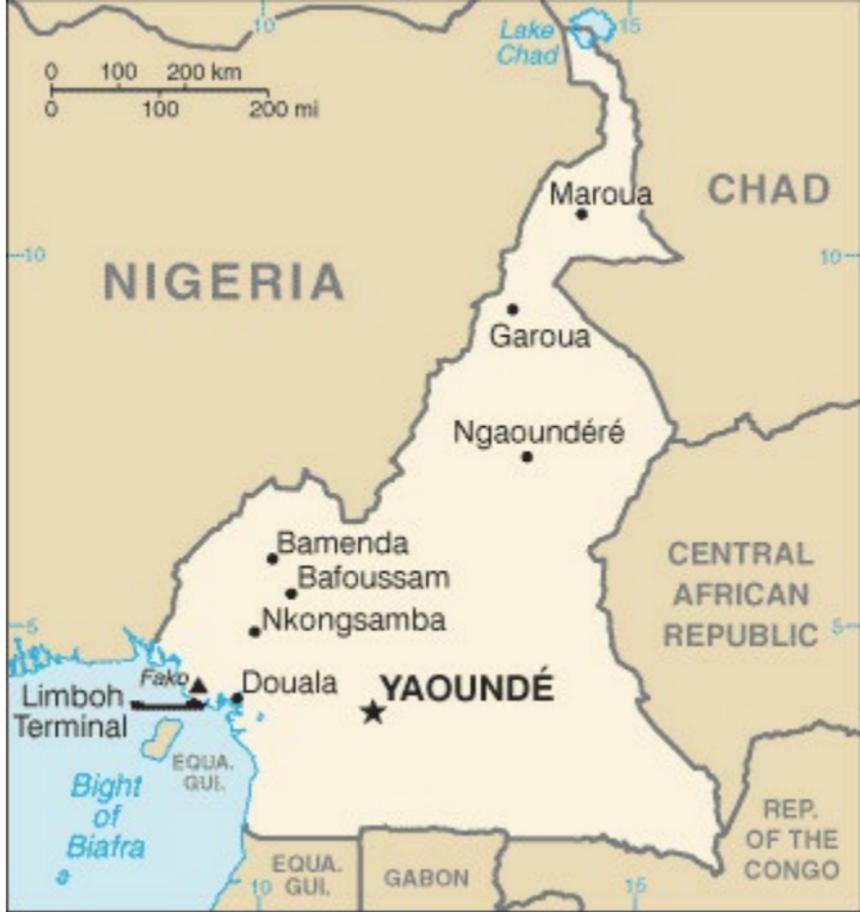
Let's take a look how many people live in Cameroon. The number is: 24,994,885. So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Cameroon Highlanders 31%, Equatorial Bantu 19%, Kirdi 11%, Fulani 10%, Northwestern Bantu 8%, Eastern Nigritic 7%, other African 13%, non-African less than 1%. What are the languages in Cameroon? 24 major African language groups, English (official), French (official). And the religions: Roman Catholic 38.4%, Protestant 26.3%, other Christian 4.5%, Muslim 20.9%, animist 5.6%, other 1%, non-believer 3.2% (2005 est.). How old are the people in average? 18.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 59 years. Where the people live in Cameroon? Here: population concentrated in the west and north, with the interior of the country sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Cameroon are: Yaounde (capital) 3.066 million; Douala 2.943 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Cameroon

The capital of Cameroon is Yaounde and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 10 regions (regions, singular - region); Adamaoua,

Centre, East (Est), Far North (Extreme-Nord), Littoral, North (Nord), North-West (Nord-Ouest), West (Ouest), South (Sud), South-West (Sud-Ouest). Regarding the economy of Cameroon, important industrial products are petroleum production and refining, aluminum production, food processing, light consumer goods, textiles, lumber, ship repair. Important agricultural products are coffee, cocoa, cotton, rubber, bananas, oilseed, grains, cassava (manioc, tapioca); livestock; timber. The most important export commodities are crude oil and petroleum products, lumber, cocoa beans, aluminum, coffee, cotton and the most important export partners are Netherlands 21%, India 11.3%, Italy 11%, China 8%, Spain 6.7%, France 5.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, electrical equipment, transport equipment, fuel, food and the most important import partners are China 17.8%, Nigeria 12%, France 11%, Thailand 4.6%, Togo 4.5% (2016). How rich is Cameroon and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,400 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 30% (2001 est.).

Map of Cameroon



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Canada

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Canada. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Canada. But let's start with the flag of Canada here:



Canada - Overview:

What you should know about Canada? Let's start with this: A land of vast distances and rich natural resources, Canada became a self-governing dominion in 1867, while retaining ties to the British crown. Canada repatriated its constitution from the UK in 1982, severing a final colonial tie. Economically and technologically, the nation has developed in parallel with the US, its neighbor to the south across the world's longest international border. Canada faces the political challenges of meeting public demands for quality improvements in health care, education, social services, and economic competitiveness, as well as responding to the particular concerns of predominantly francophone Quebec. Canada also aims to develop its diverse energy resources while maintaining its commitment to the environment.

Geography of Canada



Where on the globe is Canada? The location of this country is Northern North America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean on the east, North Pacific Ocean on

the west, and the Arctic Ocean on the north, north of the conterminous US. Total area of Canada is 9,984,670 sq km, of which 9,093,507 sq km is land. This is one of the largest countries in the World. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly plains with mountains in west, lowlands in southeast. The lowest point of Canada is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mount Logan 5,959 m. And the climate is varies from temperate in south to subarctic and arctic in north.

Inhabitants of Canada

Let's take a look how many people live in Canada. The number is: 35,623,680 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Canadian 32.2%, English 19.8%, French 15.5%, Scottish 14.4%, Irish 13.8%, German 9.8%, Italian 4.5%, Chinese 4.5%, North American Indian 4.2%, other 50.9%. What are the languages in Canada? English (official) 58.7%, French (official) 22%, Punjabi 1.4%, Italian 1.3%, Spanish 1.3%, German 1.3%, Cantonese 1.2%, Tagalog 1.2%, Arabic 1.1%, other 10.5% (2011 est.). And the religions: Catholic 39% (includes Roman Catholic 38.8%, other Catholic .2%), Protestant 20.3% (includes United Church 6.1%, Anglican 5%, Baptist 1.9%, Lutheran 1.5%, Pentecostal 1.5%, Presbyterian 1.4%, other Protestant 2.9%), Orthodox 1.6%, other Christian 6.3%, Muslim 3.2%, Hindu 1.5%, Sikh 1.4%, Buddhist 1.1%, Jewish 1%, other 0.6%, none 23.9% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 42.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of

the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 81.9 years. Where the people live in Canada? Here: vast majority of Canadians are positioned in a discontinuous band within approximately 300 km of the southern border with the United States; the most populated province is Ontario, followed by Quebec and British Columbia. The major urban areas of Canada are: Toronto 5.993 million; Montreal 3.981 million; Vancouver 2.485 million; Calgary 1.337 million; Ottawa (capital) 1.326 million; Edmonton 1.272 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Canada

The capital of Canada is Ottawa and the government type federal parliamentary democracy (Parliament of Canada) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 10 provinces and 3 territories; Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon. Regarding the economy of Canada, important industrial products are transportation equipment, chemicals, processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, fish products, petroleum, natural gas. Important agricultural products are wheat, barley, oilseed, tobacco, fruits, vegetables; dairy products; fish; forest products. The most important export commodities are motor vehicles and parts, industrial machinery, aircraft, telecommunications equipment; chemicals, plastics, fertilizers; wood pulp, timber, crude petroleum, natural gas,

electricity, aluminum and the most important export partners are US 76.4%, China 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and parts, crude oil, chemicals, electricity, durable consumer goods and the most important import partners are US 52.2%, China 12.1%, Mexico 6.2% (2016). How rich is Canada and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$48,100 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 9.4%.

Map of Canada



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Cape Verde

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Cape Verde. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Cape Verde. But let's start with the flag of Cape Verde here:



Cape Verde - Overview:

What you should know about Cape Verde? Let's start with this: The uninhabited islands were discovered and colonized by the Portuguese in the 15th century; Cabo Verde subsequently became a trading center for African slaves and later an important coaling and resupply stop for whaling and transatlantic shipping. The fusing of European and various African cultural traditions is reflected in Cabo Verde's Crioulo language, music, and pano textiles. Following independence in 1975, and a tentative interest in unification with Guinea-Bissau, a one-party system was established and maintained until multi-party elections were held in 1990. Cabo Verde continues to sustain one of Africa's most stable democratic governments. Repeated droughts during the second half of the 20th century caused significant hardship and prompted heavy emigration. As a result, Cabo Verde's expatriate population is greater than its domestic one. Most Cabo Verdeans have both African and Portuguese antecedents. Cabo Verde's population descends from its first permanent inhabitants in the late 15th-century – a preponderance of West African slaves, a small share of Portuguese colonists, and even fewer Italians, Spaniards, and Portuguese Jews. Among the nine inhabited islands, population distribution is variable. Islands in the east are very dry and are only sparsely settled to exploit their extensive salt deposits. The more southerly islands receive more precipitation and support

larger populations, but agriculture and livestock grazing have damaged their soil fertility and vegetation. For centuries, the country's overall population size has fluctuated significantly, as recurring periods of famine and epidemics have caused high death tolls and emigration.

Geography of Cape Verde



Where on the globe is Cape Verde?

The location of this country is Western Africa, group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Senegal. Total area of Cape Verde is 4,033 sq km, of which 4,033 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: steep, rugged, rocky, volcanic. The lowest point of Cape Verde is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mt. Fogo 2,829 m (a volcano on Fogo Island). And the climate is temperate; warm, dry summer; precipitation meager and erratic.

Inhabitants of Cape Verde

Let's take a look how many people live in Cape Verde. The number is: 560,899 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Creole (mulatto) 71%, African 28%, European 1%. What are the languages in Cape Verde?

Portuguese (official), Crioulo (a blend of Portuguese and West African words). And the religions: Roman Catholic 77.3%, Protestant 4.6% (includes Church of the Nazarene 1.7%, Adventist 1.5%, Assembly of God 0.9%, Universal Kingdom of God 0.4%, and God and Love 0.1%), other Christian 3.4% (includes Christian Rationalism 1.9%, Jehovah's Witness 1%, and New Apostolic 0.5%), Muslim 1.8%, other 1.3%, none 10.8%, unspecified 0.7% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 25.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 72.4 years. Where the people live in Cape Verde? Here: among the nine inhabited islands, population distribution is variable; islands in the east are very dry and are only sparsely settled to exploit their extensive salt deposits; the more southerly islands receive more precipitation and support larger populations, but agriculture and livestock grazing have damaged the soil fertility and vegetation; approximately half of the population lives on Sao Tiago Island, which is the location of the capital of Praia; Mindelo, on the northern island of Sao Vicente, also has a large urban population. The major urban areas of Cape Verde are: Praia (capital) 145,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Cape Verde

The capital of Cape Verde is Praia and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 22 municipalities (concelhos, singular - concelho); Boa Vista, Brava, Maio, Mosteiros, Paul, Porto Novo, Praia, Ribeira Brava, Ribeira Grande, Ribeira Grande de Santiago,

Sal, Santa Catarina, Santa Catarina do Fogo, Santa Cruz, Sao Domingos, Sao Filipe, Sao Lourenco dos Orgaos, Sao Miguel, Sao Salvador do Mundo, Sao Vicente, Tarrafal, Tarrafal de Sao Nicolau. Regarding the economy of Cape Verde, important industrial products are food and beverages, fish processing, shoes and garments, salt mining, ship repair. Important agricultural products are bananas, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, coffee, peanuts; fish. The most important export commodities are fuel (re-exports), shoes, garments, fish, hides and the most important export partners are Australia 48.6%, Spain 20.2%, Portugal 18.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, industrial products, transport equipment, fuels and the most important import partners are Portugal 43%, Spain 12.8%, France 5.9%, China 5%, Russia 4.4% (2016). How rich is Cape Verde and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$6,900 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 30% (2000 est.).

Map of Cape Verde



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA SOUTH AMERICA EUROPE AFRICA ASIA AUSTRALIA

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Cayman Islands

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Cayman Islands. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Cayman Islands. But let's start with the flag of Cayman Islands here:



Cayman Islands - Overview:

What you should know about Cayman Islands? Let's start with this: The Cayman Islands were colonized from Jamaica by the British during the 18th and 19th centuries and were administered by Jamaica after 1863. In 1959, the islands became a territory within the Federation of the West Indies. When the Federation dissolved in 1962, the Cayman Islands chose to remain a British dependency. The territory has transformed itself into a significant offshore financial center.

Geography of Cayman Islands



Where on the globe is Cayman Islands? The location of this country is Caribbean, three-island group (Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, Little Cayman) in Caribbean Sea, 240 km south of Cuba and 268 km northwest of Jamaica. Total area of Cayman Islands is 264 sq km, of which 264 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: low-lying limestone base surrounded by coral reefs. The lowest point of Cayman Islands is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point 1 km SW of The Bluff on Cayman Brac 50 m. And the climate is tropical marine; warm, rainy summers (May to October) and cool, relatively dry winters (November to April).

Inhabitants of Cayman Islands

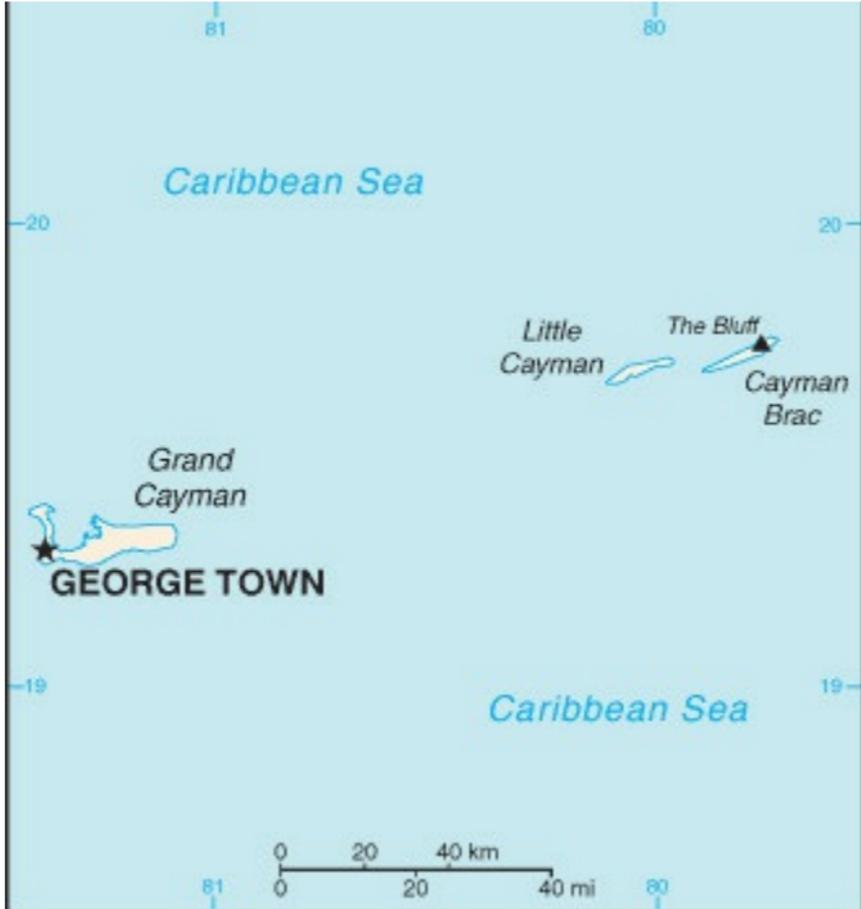
Let's take a look how many people live in Cayman Islands. The number is: 58,441. So not so many people live here. Who lives here? mixed 40%, white 20%, black 20%, expatriates of various ethnic groups 20%. What are the languages in Cayman Islands? English (official) 90.9%, Spanish 4%, Filipino 3.3%, other 1.7%, unspecified 0.1% (2010 est.). And the religions: Protestant 67.8% (includes Church of God 22.6%, Seventh Day Adventist 9.4%, Presbyterian/United Church 8.6%, Baptist 8.3%, Pentecostal 7.1%, non-denominational 5.3%, Anglican 4.1%, Wesleyan Holiness 2.4%), Roman Catholic 14.1%, Jehovah's Witness 1.1%, other 7%, none 9.3%, unspecified 0.7% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 40 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 81.3 years. Where the people live in Cayman Islands? Here: majority of the population resides on Grand Cayman. The major urban areas of Cayman Islands are: George TOWN (capital) 31,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Cayman Islands

The capital of Cayman Islands is George Town (on Grand Cayman) and the government type parliamentary democracy (Legislative Assembly); self-governing overseas territory of the UK. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 6 districts; Bodden Town, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, East End, George Town, North Side, West Bay. Regarding the

economy of Cayman Islands, important industrial products are tourism, banking, insurance and finance, construction, construction materials, furniture. Important agricultural products are vegetables, fruit; livestock; turtle farming. The most important export commodities are turtle products, manufactured consumer goods and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Cayman Islands and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$43,800 (2004 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Cayman Islands



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Central African Republic

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Central African Republic. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Central African Republic. But let's start with the flag of Central African Republic here:



Central African Republic - Overview:

What you should know about Central African Republic? Let's start with this: The former French colony of Ubangi-Shari became the Central African Republic upon independence in 1960. After three tumultuous decades of misrule - mostly by military governments - civilian rule was established in 1993 but lasted only a decade. In March 2003, President Ange-Felix Patasse was deposed in a military coup led by General Francois Bozize, who established a transitional government. Elections held in 2005 affirmed General Bozize as president; he was reelected in 2011 in voting widely viewed as flawed. The government still lacks full control of the countryside, where lawlessness persists. Several rebel groups joined together in early December 2012 to launch a series of attacks that left them in control of numerous towns in the northern and central parts of the country. The rebels - unhappy with Bozize's government - participated in peace talks in early January 2013 which resulted in a coalition government including the rebellion's leadership. In March 2013, the coalition government dissolved, rebels seized the capital, and President Bozize fled the country. Rebel leader Michel Djotodia assumed the presidency and the following month established a National Transitional Council (CNT). In January 2014, the CNT elected Catherine Samba-panza as interim president. Elections completed in March 2016 installed independent candidate Faustin-Archange Touadera as

president; he continues to work towards peace between the government and armed groups, and is developing a disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, and repatriation (DDRR) program to reintegrate the armed groups into society.

Geography of Central African Republic



Where on the globe is Central African Republic? The location of this country is Central Africa, north of Democratic Republic of the Congo. Total area of Central African Republic is 622,984 sq km, of which 622,984 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: vast, flat to rolling plateau; scattered hills in northeast and southwest. The lowest point of Central African Republic is Oubangui River 335 m, the highest point Mont Ngaoui 1,410 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, dry winters; mild to hot, wet summers.

Inhabitants of Central African Republic

Let's take a look how many people live in Central African Republic. The number is: 5,625,118. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Baya 33%, Banda 27%, Mandjia 13%, Sara 10%, Mboum 7%, M'Baka 4%, Yakoma 4%, other 2%. What are the languages in Central African

Republic? French (official), Sangho (lingua franca and national language), tribal languages. And the religions: indigenous beliefs 35%, Protestant 25%, Roman Catholic 25%, Muslim 15%. How old are the people in average? 19.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 52.8 years. Where the people live in Central African Republic? Here: majority of residents live in the western and central areas of the country, especially in and around the capital of Bangui. The major urban areas of Central African Republic are: Bangui (capital) 794,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Central African Republic

The capital of Central African Republic is Bangui and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 14 prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture), 2 economic prefectures (prefectures économiques, singular - prefecture économique), and 1 commune; Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kemo, Lobaye, Mambere-Kadei, Mbomou, Nana-Grebizi, Nana-Mambere, Ombella-Mpoko, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pende, Sangha-Mbaere, Vakaga. Regarding the economy of Central African Republic, important industrial products are gold and diamond mining, logging, brewing, sugar refining. Important agricultural products are cotton, coffee, tobacco, cassava (manioc, tapioca), yams, millet, corn, bananas; timbe. The most important export commodities are diamonds, timber, cotton, coffee and the most important export partners are Belarus

33.5%, Germany 15.3%, France 14.2%, Chad 12.6%, Cameroon 9.7%, China 8.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are food, textiles, petroleum products, machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and the most important import partners are Egypt 29.8%, France 18.6%, China 6.8%, Belgium 5.7%, Cameroon 5.4% (2016). How rich is Central African Republic and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$700 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Central African Republic



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES Tourist guide
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Chad

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Chad. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Chad. But let's start with the flag of Chad here:



Chad - Overview:

What you should know about Chad? Let's start with this: Chad, part of France's African holdings until 1960, endured three decades of civil warfare, as well as invasions by Libya, before peace was restored in 1990. The government eventually drafted a democratic constitution and held flawed presidential elections in 1996 and 2001. In 1998, a rebellion broke out in northern Chad, which has sporadically flared up despite several peace agreements between the government and insurgents. In June 2005, President Idriss DEBY held a referendum successfully removing constitutional term limits and won another controversial election in 2006. Sporadic rebel campaigns continued throughout 2006 and 2007. The capital experienced a significant insurrection in early 2008, but has had no significant rebel threats since then, in part due to Chad's 2010 rapprochement with Sudan, which previously used Chadian rebels as proxies. In late 2015, the government imposed a state of emergency in the Lake Chad region following multiple attacks by the terrorist group Boko Haram throughout the year; Boko Haram also launched several bombings in N'Djamena in mid-2015. DEBY in 2016 was reelected to his fifth term in an election that was peaceful but flawed. In December 2015, Chad completed a two-year rotation on the UN Security Council. In January 2017, DEBY completed a one-year term as President of the African Union.

Geography of Chad



Where on the globe is Chad? The location of this country is Central Africa, south of Libya. Total area of Chad is 1.284 million sq km, of which 1,259,200 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: broad, arid plains in center, desert in north, mountains in northwest, lowlands in south. The lowest point of Chad is Djourab 160 m, the highest point Emi Koussi 3,445 m. And the climate is tropical in south, desert in north.

Inhabitants of Chad

Let's take a look how many people live in Chad. The number is: 12,075,985 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Sara (Ngambaye/Sara/Madjingaye/Mbaye) 30.5%, Kanembu/Bornu/Buduma 9.8%, Arab 9.7%, Wadai/Maba/Masalit/Mimi 7%, Gorane 5.8%, Masa/Musseye/Musgum 4.9%, Bulala/Medogo/Kuka 3.7%, Marba/Lele/Mesme 3.5%, Mundang 2.7%, Bidiyo/Migaama/Kenga/Dangleat 2.5%, Dajjo/Kibet/Muro 2.4%, Tupuri/Kera 2%, Gabri/Kabalaye/Nanchere/Somrai 2%,

Fulani/Fulbe/Bodore 1.8%, Karo/Zime/Peve 1.3%, Baguirmi/Barma 1.2%, Zaghawa/Bideyat/Kobe 1.1%, Tama/Assongori/Mararit 1.1%, Mesmedje/Massalat/Kadjakse 0.8%, other Chadian ethnicities 3.4%, Chadians of foreign ethnicities 0.9%, foreign nationals 0.3%, unspecified 1.7% (2014-15 est.). What are the languages in Chad? French (official), Arabic (official), Sara (in south), more than 120 different languages and dialects. And the religions: Muslim 52.1%, Protestant 23.9%, Roman Catholic 20%, animist 0.3%, other Christian 0.2%, none 2.8%, unspecified 0.7% (2014-15 est.). How old are the people in average? 17.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 50.6 years. Where the people live in Chad? Here: the population is unevenly distributed due to contrasts in climate and physical geography; the highest density is found in the southwest, particularly around Lake Chad and points south; the dry Saharan zone to the north is the least densely populated. The major urban areas of Chad are: N'Djamena (capital) 1.26 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Chad

The capital of Chad is N'Djamena and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 23 regions (regions, singular - region); Barh el Gazel, Batha, Borkou, Chari-Baguirmi, Ennedi-Est, Ennedi-Ouest, Guera, Hadjer-Lamis, Kanem, Lac, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mandoul, Mayo-Kebbi Est, Mayo-Kebbi Ouest, Moyen-Chari, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila, Tandjile, Tibesti,

Ville de N'Djamena, Wadi Fira. Regarding the economy of Chad, important industrial products are oil, cotton textiles, brewing, natron (sodium carbonate), soap, cigarettes, construction materials. Important agricultural products are cotton, sorghum, millet, peanuts, sesame, corn, rice, potatoes, onions, cassava (manioc, tapioca), cattle, sheep, goats, camels. The most important export commodities are oil, livestock, cotton, sesame, gum arabic, shea butte and the most important export partners are US 57%, India 8.9%, China 6.7%, France 6.4%, UAE 4.3%, Japan 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transportation equipment, industrial goods, foodstuffs, textiles and the most important import partners are France 19.8%, China 15.7%, Cameroon 15.1%, India 6.1%, US 5.4%, Belgium 4.4% (2016). How rich is Chad and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,400 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 46.7% (2011 est.).

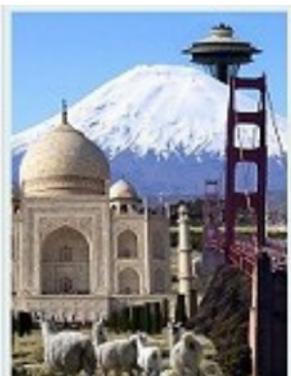
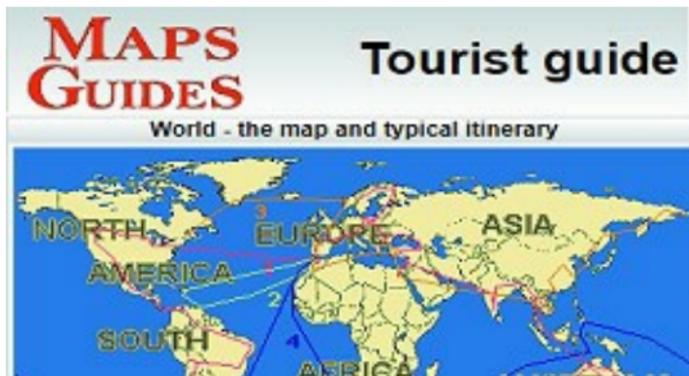
Map of Chad



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Chile

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Chile. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the

detailed map of Chile. But let's start with the flag of Chile here:



Chile - Overview:

What you should know about Chile? Let's start with this: Prior to the arrival of the Spanish in the 16th century, the Inca ruled northern Chile while an indigenous people, the Mapuche, inhabited central and southern Chile. Although Chile declared its independence in 1810, it did not achieve decisive victory over the Spanish until 1818. In the War of the Pacific (1879-83), Chile defeated Peru and Bolivia to win its present northern regions. In the 1880s, the Chilean central government gained control over the central and southern regions inhabited by the Mapuche. After a series of elected governments, the three-year-old Marxist government of Salvador Allende was overthrown in 1973 by a military coup led by General Augusto Pinochet, who ruled until a democratically-elected president was inaugurated in 1990. Sound economic policies, maintained consistently since the 1980s, contributed to steady growth, reduced poverty rates by over half, and helped secure the country's commitment to democratic and representative government. Chile has increasingly assumed regional and international leadership roles befitting its status as a stable, democratic nation.

Geography of Chile



Where on the globe is Chile? The location of this country is Southern South America, bordering the South Pacific Ocean, between Argentina and Peru. Total area of Chile is 756,102 sq km, of which 743,812 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: low coastal mountains, fertile central valley, rugged Andes in east. The lowest point of Chile is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Nevado Ojos del Salado 6,880 m. And the climate is temperate; desert in north; Mediterranean in central region; cool and damp in south.

Inhabitants of Chile

Let's take a look how many people live in Chile. The number is: 17,789,267 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? white and non-indigenous 88.9%, Mapuche 9.1%, Aymara 0.7%, other indigenous groups 1% (includes Rapa Nui, Likan Antai, Quechua, Colla, Diaguita, Kawesqar, Yagan or Yamana), unspecified 0.3% (2012 est.). What are the languages in Chile? Spanish 99.5% (official), English 10.2%, indigenous 1% (includes Mapudungun, Aymara, Quechua, Rapa Nui), other 2.3%, unspecified 0.2%.

And the religions: Roman Catholic 66.7%, Evangelical or Protestant 16.4%, Jehovah's Witness 1%, other 3.4%, none 11.5%, unspecified 1.1% (2012 est.). How old are the people in average? 34.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 78.9 years. Where the people live in Chile? Here: 90% of the population is located in the middle third of the country around the capital of Santiago; the far north (anchored by the Atacama Desert) and the extreme south are relatively underpopulated. The major urban areas of Chile are: Santiago (capital) 6.507 million; Valparaiso 907,000; Concepcion 816,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Chile

The capital of Chile is Santiago; note - Valparaiso is the seat of the national legislature and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 15 regions (regiones, singular - region); Aysen, Antofagasta, Araucania, Arica y Parinacota, Atacama, Biobio, Coquimbo, Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins, Los Lagos, Los Rios, Magallanes y de la Antartica Chilena, Maule, Region Metropolitana (Santiago), Tarapaca, Valparaiso. Regarding the economy of Chile, important industrial products are copper, lithium, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, wood and wood products, transport equipment, cement, textiles. Important agricultural products are grapes, apples, pears, onions, wheat, corn, oats, peaches, garlic, asparagus, beans; beef, poultry, wool; fish; timbe. The most important export commodities are copper, fruit, fish products, paper and

pulp, chemicals, wine and the most important export partners are China 28.6%, US 14.1%, Japan 8.6%, South Korea 6.9%, Brazil 5% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, electrical and telecommunications equipment, industrial machinery, vehicles, natural gas and the most important import partners are China 24.3%, US 14.7%, Brazil 9.3%, Argentina 4.4%, France 4.2% (2016). How rich is Chile and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$24,600 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 14.4% (2013).

Map of Chile



Easter Island and Isla Sala y Gomez are not shown.

Isla San Félix
Isla San Ambrosio

ARCHIPIÉLAGO JUAN FERNÁNDEZ

FALKLAND ISLANDS
(ISLAS MALVINAS)
Administered by U.K.,
claimed by ARGENTINA

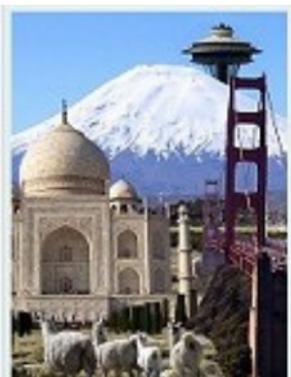
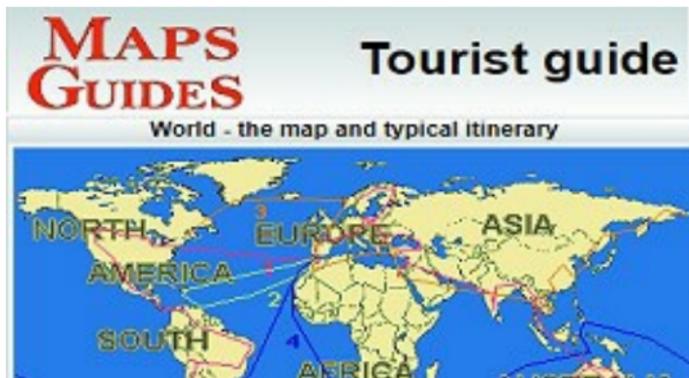
0 300 km
0 300 mi

70 60
Drake Passage

We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

China

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of China. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the

detailed map of China. But let's start with the flag of China here:



China - Overview:

What you should know about China? Let's start with this: For centuries China stood as a leading civilization, outpacing the rest of the world in the arts and sciences, but in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the country was beset by civil unrest, major famines, military defeats, and foreign occupation. After World War II, the Communist Party of China under MAO Zedong established an autocratic socialist system that, while ensuring China's sovereignty, imposed strict controls over everyday life and cost the lives of tens of millions of people. After 1978, MAO's successor DENG Xiaoping and other leaders focused on market-oriented economic development and by 2000 output had quadrupled. For much of the population, living standards have improved dramatically but political controls remain tight. Since the early 1990s, China has increased its global outreach and participation in international organizations.

Geography of China



Where on the globe is China? The location of this country is Eastern Asia, bordering the East China Sea, Korea Bay, Yellow Sea, and South China Sea, between North Korea and Vietnam. Total area of China is 9,596,960 sq km, of which 9,326,410 sq km is land. This is one of the largest countries in the World. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountains, high plateaus, deserts in west; plains, deltas, and hills in east. The lowest point of China is Turpan Pendi -154 m, the highest point Mount Everest 8,848 m (highest peak in Asia and highest point on earth above sea level). And the climate is extremely diverse; tropical in south to subarctic in north.

Inhabitants of China

Let's take a look how many people live in China. The number is: 1,379,302,771 (July 2017 est.). So this is really a huge population. Who lives here? Han Chinese 91.6%, Zhuang 1.3%, other (includes Hui, Manchu, Uighur, Miao, Yi, Tujia, Tibetan, Mongol, Dong, Buyei, Yao, Bai, Korean, Hani, Li, Kazakh, Dai, and other nationalities) 7.1%. What are the languages in China? Standard Chinese or Mandarin (official; Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-

Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages (see Ethnic groups entry). And the religions: Buddhist 18.2%, Christian 5.1%, Muslim 1.8%, folk religion 21.9%, Hindu < 0.1%, Jewish < 0.1%, other 0.7% (includes Daoist (Taoist)), unaffiliated 52.2%. How old are the people in average? 37.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.7 years. Where the people live in China? Here: overwhelming majority of the population is found in the eastern half of the country; the west, with its vast mountainous and desert areas, remains sparsely populated; though ranked first in the world in total population, overall density is less than that of many other countries in Asia and Europe; high population density is found along the Yangtze and Yellow River valleys, the Xi Jiang River delta, the Sichuan Basin (around Chengdu), in and around Beijing, and the industrial area around Shenyang. The major urban areas of China are: Shanghai 23.741 million; Beijing (capital) 20.384 million; Chongqing 13.332 million; Guangdong 12.458 million; Tianjin 11.21 million; Shenzhen 10.749 million (2015).

Government and Economy of China

The capital of China is Beijing and the government type communist party-led state. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 23 provinces (sheng, singular and plural), 5 autonomous regions (zizhiqu, singular and plural), and 4 municipalities (shi, singular and plural). Regarding the economy of China, important industrial products are world leader in gross value of industrial output; mining and ore

processing, iron, steel, aluminum, and other metals, coal; machine building; armaments; textiles and apparel; petroleum; cement; chemicals; fertilizer; consumer products (including footwear, toys, and electronics); food processing; transportation equipment, including automobiles, railcars and locomotives, ships, aircraft; telecommunications equipment, commercial space launch vehicles, satellites. Important agricultural products are world leader in gross value of agricultural output; rice, wheat, potatoes, corn, tobacco, peanuts, tea, apples, cotton, pork, mutton, eggs; fish, shrimp. The most important export commodities are electrical and other machinery, including computers and telecommunications equipment, apparel, furniture, textiles and the most important export partners are US 18.2%, Hong Kong 13.8%, Japan 6.1%, South Korea 4.5% (2016). The most important import commodities are electrical and other machinery, including integrated circuits and other computer components, oil and mineral fuels; optical and medical equipment, metal ores, motor vehicles; soybeans and the most important import partners are South Korea 10%, Japan 9.2%, US 8.5%, Germany 5.4%, Australia 4.4% (2016). How rich is China and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$16,600 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 3.3%.

Map of China



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

Colombia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Colombia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Colombia. But let's start with the flag of Colombia here:



Colombia - Overview:

What you should know about Colombia? Let's start with this: Colombia was one of the three countries that emerged after the dissolution of Gran Colombia in 1830 (the others are Ecuador and Venezuela). A decades-long conflict between government forces and antigovernment insurgent groups, principally the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia

(FARC) heavily funded by the drug trade, escalated during the 1990s. More than 31,000 former paramilitaries demobilized by the end of 2006 and the United Self Defense Forces of Colombia as a formal organization ceased to operate. In the wake of the paramilitary demobilization, organized criminal groups arose, whose members include some former paramilitaries. After four years of formal peace negotiations, the Colombian Government signed a revised final peace accord with the FARC in November 2016, which was subsequently ratified by the Colombian Congress. The accord calls for members of the FARC to demobilize, disarm, and reincorporate into society and politics, and it creates an alternative system for transitional justice that includes a “Special Jurisdiction for Peace” to address accountability for conflict-related crimes and established truth-telling mechanisms. The Colombian Government has stepped up efforts to reassert government control throughout the country, and now has a presence in every one of its administrative departments. Despite decades of internal conflict and drug related security challenges, Colombia maintains relatively strong democratic institutions characterized by peaceful, transparent elections and the protection of civil liberties.

Geography of Colombia



Where on the globe is Colombia? The location of this country is Northern South America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, between Panama and Venezuela, and bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between Ecuador and Panama. Total area of Colombia is 1,138,910 sq km, of which 1,038,700 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: flat coastal lowlands, central highlands, high Andes Mountains, eastern lowland plains (Llanos). The lowest point of Colombia is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Pico Cristobal Colon 5,730 m. And the climate is tropical along coast and eastern plains; cooler in highlands.

Inhabitants of Colombia

Let's take a look how many people live in Colombia. The number is: 47,698,524 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? mestizo and white 84.2%, Afro-Colombian (includes mulatto, Raizal, and Palenquero) 10.4%, Amerindian 3.4%, Romani . What are the languages in Colombia? Spanish (official). And the religions: Roman Catholic 79%, Protestant 14% (includes Pentecostal 6%, mainline

Protestant 2%, other 6%), other 2%, unspecified 5% (2014 est.). How old are the people in average? 30 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.9 years. Where the people live in Colombia? Here: the majority of people live in the north and west where agricultural opportunities and natural resources are found; the vast grasslands of the llanos to the south and east, which make up approximately 60% of the country, are sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Colombia are: Bogota (capital) 9.765 million; Medellin 3.911 million; Cali 2.646 million; Barranquilla 1.991 million; Bucaramanga 1.215 million; Cartagena 1.092 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Colombia

The capital of Colombia is Bogota and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 32 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento) and 1 capital district (distrito capital); Amazonas, Antioquia, Arauca, Atlantico, Bogota, Bolivar, Boyaca, Caldas, Caqueta, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Choco, Cordoba, Cundinamarca, Guainia, Guaviare, Huila, La Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Narino, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Quindio, Risaralda, Archipelago de San Andres, Providencia y Santa Catalina (colloquially San Andres y Providencia), Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Vaupes, Vichada. Regarding the economy of Colombia, important industrial products are textiles, food processing, oil, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, cement; gold, coal, emeralds.

Important agricultural products are coffee, cut flowers, bananas, rice, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, cocoa beans, oilseed, vegetables; shrimp; forest products. The most important export commodities are petroleum, coal, emeralds, coffee, nickel, cut flowers, bananas, apparel and the most important export partners are US 33.5%, Panama 6.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are industrial equipment, transportation equipment, consumer goods, chemicals, paper products, fuels, electricity and the most important import partners are US 26.4%, China 19.1%, Mexico 7.5%, Brazil 4.7% (2016). How rich is Colombia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$14,500 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 27.8% (2015 est.).

Map of Colombia

The islands of Malpelo, Providence, and San Andrés are not shown.



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES Tourist guide
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Comoros

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Comoros. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Comoros. But let's start with the flag of Comoros here:



Comoros - Overview:

What you should know about Comoros? Let's start with this: The archipelago of the Comoros in the Indian Ocean, composed of the islands of Mayotte, Anjouan, Moheli, and Grand Comore declared independence from France on 6 July 1975. France did not recognize the independence of Mayotte, which remains under French administration. Since independence, Comoros has endured political instability through realized and attempted coups. In 1997, the islands of Anjouan and Moheli declared independence from Comoros. In 1999, military chief Col. Azali Assoumani seized power of the entire government in a bloodless coup; he initiated the 2000 Fomboni Accords, a power-sharing agreement in which the federal presidency rotates among the three islands, and each island maintains its local government. Azali won the 2002 federal presidential election as president of the Union of the Comoros from Grand Comore Island, which held the first five-year term. Azali stepped down in 2006 and President Ahmed Abdallah Mohamed Sambi was elected to office as president from Anjouan. In 2007, Mohamed Bacar effected Anjouan's de-facto secession from the Union of the Comoros, refusing to step down when Comoros' other islands held legitimate elections in July. The African Union (AU) initially attempted to resolve the political crisis by applying sanctions and a naval blockade to Anjouan, but in March 2008 the AU and Comoran soldiers

seized the island. The island's inhabitants generally welcomed the move. In May 2011, Ikililou Dhoinine won the presidency in peaceful elections widely deemed to be free and fair. In closely contested elections in 2016, former President Azali Assoumani won a second term, when the rotating presidency returned to Grande Comore.

Geography of Comoros



Where on the globe is Comoros? The location of this country is Southern Africa, group of islands at the northern mouth of the Mozambique Channel, about two-thirds of the way between northern Madagascar and northern Mozambique. Total area of Comoros is 2,235 sq km, of which 2,235 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: volcanic islands, interiors vary from steep mountains to low hills. The lowest point of Comoros is Indian Ocean 0 m, the highest point Karthala 2,360 m. And the climate is tropical marine; rainy season (November to May).

Inhabitants of Comoros

Let's take a look how many people live in Comoros. The number is: 808,080 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people

live here. Who lives here? Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava. What are the languages in Comoros? Arabic (official), French (official), Shikomoro (official; a blend of Swahili and Arabic) (Comorian). And the religions: Sunni Muslim 98%, other (including Shia Muslim, Roman Catholic, Jehovah's Witness, Protestant) 2%. How old are the people in average? 19.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 64.6 years. Where the people live in Comoros? Here: the capital city of Moroni, located on the western side of the island of Grande Comore, is the country's largest city; however, of the three islands that comprise Comoros, it is Anjouan that is the most densely populated. The major urban areas of Comoros are: Moroni (capital) 56,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Comoros

The capital of Comoros is Moroni and the government type federal presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 3 islands and 4 municipalities; Anjouan (Ndzuwani), Domoni, Fomboni, Grande Comore (N'gazidja), Moheli (Mwali), Moroni, Moutsamoudou. Regarding the economy of Comoros, important industrial products are fishing, tourism, perfume distillation. Important agricultural products are vanilla, cloves, ylang-ylang (perfume essence), coconuts, bananas, cassava (manioc). The most important export commodities are vanilla, ylang-ylang (perfume essence), cloves and the most important export partners are France 25.6%, South Korea 15%, Germany 11.8%, India 10.4%, Singapore

4.4%, Russia 4.2%, Mauritius 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are rice and other foodstuffs, consumer goods, petroleum products, cement and construction materials, transport equipment and the most important import partners are UAE 29.5%, France 21.2%, China 11.3%, Pakistan 7.3%, Madagascar 6.2%, India 4.7% (2016). How rich is Comoros and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,600 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 44.8% (2004 est.).

Map of Comoros



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Congo, Democratic Republic

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Congo, Democratic Republic. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Congo, Democratic Republic. But let's start with the flag of Congo, Democratic Republic here:



Congo, Democratic Republic - Overview:

What you should know about Congo, Democratic Republic? Let's start with this: Established as an official Belgian colony in 1908, the then-Republic of the Congo gained its independence in 1960, but its early years were marred by political and social instability. Col. Joseph Mobutu seized power and declared himself president in a November 1965 coup. He subsequently changed his name - to Mobutu Sese Seko - as well as that of the country - to Zaire. Mobutu retained his position for 32 years through several sham elections, as well as through brutal force. Ethnic strife and civil war, touched off by a massive inflow of refugees in 1994 from fighting in Rwanda and Burundi, led in May 1997 to the toppling of the Mobutu regime by a rebellion backed by Rwanda and Uganda and fronted by Laurent Kabila. Kabila renamed the country the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), but in August 1998 his regime was itself challenged by a second insurrection again backed by Rwanda and Uganda. Troops from Angola, Chad, Namibia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe intervened to support Kabila's regime. In January 2001, Kabila was assassinated and his son, Joseph Kabila, was named head of state. In October 2002, the new president was successful in negotiating the withdrawal of Rwandan forces occupying the eastern DRC; two months later, the Pretoria Accord was signed by all remaining warring parties to end the fighting and establish a government of national unity.

A transitional government was set up in July 2003; it held a successful constitutional referendum in December 2005 and elections for the presidency, National Assembly, and provincial legislatures took place in 2006. In 2009, following a resurgence of conflict in the eastern DRC, the government signed a peace agreement with the National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP), a primarily Tutsi rebel group. An attempt to integrate CNDP members into the Congolese military failed, prompting their defection in 2012 and the formation of the M23 armed group - named after the 23 March 2009 peace agreements. Renewed conflict led to large population displacements and significant human rights abuses before the M23 was pushed out of DRC to Uganda and Rwanda in late 2013 by a joint DRC and UN offensive. In addition, the DRC continues to experience violence committed by other armed groups including the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda, the Allied Democratic Forces, and assorted Mai Mai militias. In the most recent national elections, held in November 2011, disputed results allowed Joseph Kabila to be reelected to the presidency. The DRC Constitution bars President Kabila from running for a third term, but the DRC Government has delayed national elections, originally slated for November 2016, to December 2018. The failure to hold elections as scheduled has fueled sporadic street protests by Kabila's opponents.

Geography of Congo, Democratic Republic



Where on the globe is Congo, Democratic Republic? The location of this country is Central Africa, northeast of Angola. Total area of Congo, Democratic Republic is 2,344,858 sq km, of which 2,267,048 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: vast central basin is a low-lying plateau; mountains in east. The lowest point of Congo, Democratic Republic is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Pic Marguerite on Mont Ngaliema (Mount Stanley) 5,110 m. And the climate is tropical; hot and humid in equatorial river basin; cooler and drier in southern highlands; cooler and wetter in eastern highlands; north of Equator - wet season (April to October), dry season (December to February); south of Equator - wet season (November to March), dry season (April to October).

Inhabitants of Congo, Democratic Republic

Let's take a look how many people live in Congo, Democratic Republic. The number is: 83,301,151. So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? over 200 African ethnic groups of which the majority are Bantu; the four largest tribes - Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all

Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population. What are the languages in Congo, Democratic Republic? French (official), Lingala (a lingua franca trade language), Kingwana (a dialect of Kiswahili or Swahili), Kikongo, Tshiluba. And the religions: Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 20%, Kimbanguist 10%, Muslim 10%, other (includes syncretic sects and indigenous beliefs) 10%. How old are the people in average? 18.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 57.7 years. Where the people live in Congo, Democratic Republic? Here: urban clusters are spread throughout the country, particularly in the northeast along the boarder with Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi; the largest city is the capital, Kinshasha, located in the west along the Congo River; the south is least densely populated. The major urban areas of Congo, Democratic Republic are: Kinshasha (capital) 11.587 million; Lubumbashi 2.015 million; Mbuji-Mayi 2.007 million; Kananga 1.169 million; Kisangani 1.04 million; Bukavu 832,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Congo, Democratic Republic

The capital of Congo, Democratic Republic is Kinshasha and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 26 provinces (provinces, singular - province); Bas-Uele (Lower Uele), Equateur, Haut-Katanga (Upper Katanga), Haut-Lomami (Upper Lomami), Haut-Uele (Upper Uele), Ituri, Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kasai-

Oriental (East Kasai), Kinshasa, Kongo Central, Kwango, Kwilu, Lomami, Lualaba, Mai-Ndombe, Maniema, Mongala, Nord-Kivu (North Kivu), Nord-Ubangi (North Ubangi), Sankuru, Sud-Kivu (South Kivu), Sud-Ubangi (South Ubangi), Tanganyika, Tshopo, Tshuapa. Regarding the economy of Congo, Democratic Republic, important industrial products are mining (copper, cobalt, gold, diamonds, coltan, zinc, tin, tungsten), mineral processing, consumer products (textiles, plastics, footwear, cigarettes), metal products, processed foods and beverages, timber, cement, commercial ship repair. Important agricultural products are coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber, tea, cotton, cocoa, quinine, cassava (manioc, tapioca), bananas, plantains, peanuts, root crops, corn, fruits; wood products. The most important export commodities are diamonds, copper, gold, cobalt, wood products, crude oil, coffee and the most important export partners are China 35.3%, Zambia 15.8%, South Korea 8.7%, Saudi Arabia 8%, Belgium 5.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels and the most important import partners are China 20.2%, South Africa 15.7%, Zambia 8.6%, Belgium 7.6%, Tanzania 5.8%, France 5.2%, India 4.6%, Kenya 4.2% (2016). How rich is Congo, Democratic Republic and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$800 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number -

population below poverty line: 63% (2012 est.).

Map of Congo, Democratic Republic



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Congo, Republic

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Congo, Republic. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Congo, Republic. But let's start with the flag of Congo, Republic here:



Congo, Republic - Overview:

What you should know about Congo, Republic? Let's start with this: Upon independence in 1960, the former French region of Middle Congo became the Republic of the Congo. A quarter century of experimentation with Marxism was abandoned in 1990 and a democratically elected government took office in 1992. A brief civil war in 1997 restored former Marxist President Denis Sassou-nguesso, and ushered in a period of ethnic and political unrest. Southern-based rebel groups agreed to a final peace accord in March 2003. The Republic of Congo is one of Africa's largest petroleum producers, but with declining production it will need new offshore oil finds to sustain its oil earnings over the long term.

Geography of Congo, Republic



Where on the globe is Congo, Republic? The location of this country is Central Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Angola and Gabon. Total area of Congo, Republic is 342,000 sq km, of which 341,500 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country.

How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: coastal plain, southern basin, central plateau, northern basin. The lowest point of Congo, Republic is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mount Berongou 903 m. And the climate is tropical; rainy season (March to June); dry season (June to October); persistent high temperatures and humidity; particularly enervating climate astride the Equator.

Inhabitants of Congo, Republic

Let's take a look how many people live in Congo, Republic. The number is: 4,954,674. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Kongo 48%, Sangha 20%, M'Bochi 12%, Teke 17%, Europeans and other 3%. What are the languages in Congo, Republic? French (official), Lingala and Monokutuba (lingua franca trade languages), many local languages and dialects (of which Kikongo is the most widespread). And the religions: Roman Catholic 33.1%, Awakening Churches/Christian Revival 22.3%, Protestant 19.9%, Salutiste 2.2%, Muslim 1.6%, Kimbanguiste 1.5%, other 8.1%, none 11.3% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 19.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 59.8 years. Where the people live in Congo, Republic? Here: the population is primarily located in the south, in and around the capital of Brazzaville. The major urban areas of Congo, Republic are: Brazzaville (capital) 1.888 million; Pointe-Noire 969,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Congo, Republic

The capital of Congo, Republic is Brazzaville and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 12 departments (departments, singular - department); Bouenza, Brazzaville, Cuvette, Cuvette-Ouest, Kouilou, Lekoumou, Likouala, Niari, Plateaux, Pointe-Noire, Pool, Sangha. Regarding the economy of Congo, Republic, important industrial products are petroleum extraction, cement, lumber, brewing, sugar, palm oil, soap, flour, cigarettes. Important agricultural products are cassava (manioc, tapioca), sugar, rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables, coffee, cocoa; forest products. The most important export commodities are petroleum, lumber, plywood, sugar, cocoa, coffee, diamonds and the most important export partners are China 39.8%, Italy 10.2%, Australia 7%, Gabon 6.6%, Angola 6%, Singapore 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are capital equipment, construction materials, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are South Korea 18.2%, France 12.8%, China 12.2%, Norway 11.2%, Belgium 6.9% (2016). How rich is Congo, Republic and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$6,700 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 46.5% (2011 est.).

Map of Congo, Republic



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Cook Islands

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Cook Islands. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Cook Islands. But let's start with the flag of Cook Islands here:



Cook Islands - Overview:

What you should know about Cook Islands? Let's start with this: Named after Captain COOK, who sighted them in 1770, the islands became a British protectorate in 1888. By 1900, administrative control was transferred to New Zealand; in 1965, residents chose self-government in free association with New Zealand. The emigration of skilled workers to New Zealand, government deficits, and limited natural resources are of continuing concern.

Geography of Cook Islands



Where on the globe is Cook Islands?

The location of this country is Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand. Total area of Cook Islands is 236 sq km, of which 236 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: low coral atolls in north; volcanic, hilly islands in south. The lowest point of Cook Islands is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Te Manga 652 m. And the climate is tropical oceanic; moderated by trade winds; a dry season from April to November and a more humid season from December to March.

Inhabitants of Cook Islands

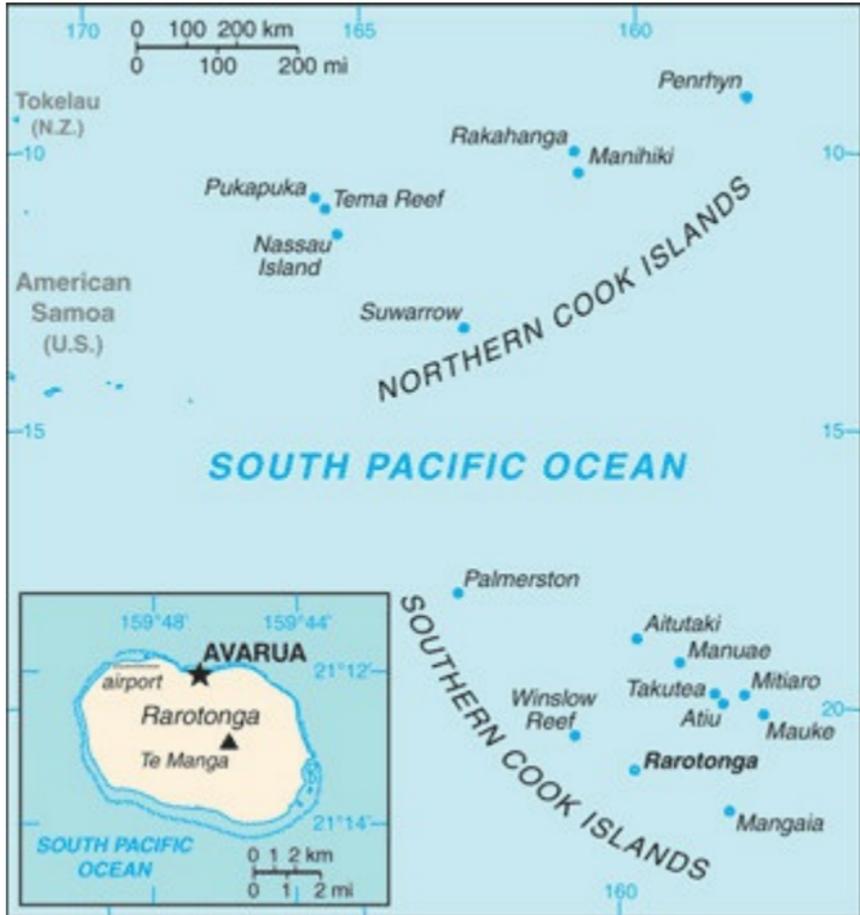
Let's take a look how many people live in Cook Islands. The number is: 9,290 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Cook Island Maori (Polynesian) 81.3%, part Cook Island Maori 6.7%, other 11.9% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Cook Islands? English (official) 86.4%, Cook Islands Maori (Rarotongan) (official) 76.2%, other 8.3%. And the religions: Protestant 62.8% (Cook Islands Christian Church 49.1%, Seventh Day Adventist 7.9%, Assemblies of God 3.7%, Apostolic Church 2.1%), Roman Catholic 17%, Mormon 4.4%, other 8%, none 5.6%, no response 2.2% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 36.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76 years. Where the people live in Cook Islands? Here: most of the population is found on the island of Rarotonga. The major urban areas of Cook Islands are: unknown.

Government and Economy of Cook Islands

The capital of Cook Islands is Avarua and the government type self-governing parliamentary democracy (Parliament of the Cook Islands) in free association with New Zealand. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none. Regarding the economy of Cook Islands, important industrial products are fruit processing, tourism, fishing, clothing, handicrafts. Important agricultural products are copra, citrus, pineapples, tomatoes, beans, pawpaws, bananas, yams, taro, coffee; pigs, poultry. The most important export commodities are copra, papayas,

fresh and canned citrus fruit, coffee; fish; pearls and pearl shells; clothing and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, textiles, fuels, timber, capital goods and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Cook Islands and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$12,300 (2010 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Cook Islands



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Costa Rica

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Costa Rica. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Costa Rica. But let's start with the flag of Costa Rica here:



Costa Rica - Overview:

What you should know about Costa Rica? Let's start with this: Although explored by the Spanish early in the 16th century, initial attempts at colonizing Costa Rica proved unsuccessful due to a combination of factors, including disease from mosquito-infested swamps, brutal heat, resistance by natives, and pirate raids. It was not until 1563 that a permanent settlement of Cartago was established in the cooler, fertile central highlands. The area remained a colony for some two and a half centuries. In 1821, Costa Rica became one of several Central American provinces that jointly declared their independence from Spain. Two years later it joined the United Provinces of Central America, but this federation disintegrated in 1838, at which time Costa Rica proclaimed its sovereignty and independence. Since the late 19th century, only two brief periods of violence have marred the country's democratic development. In 1949, Costa Rica dissolved its armed forces. Although it still maintains a large agricultural sector, Costa Rica has expanded its economy to include strong technology and tourism industries. The standard of living is relatively high. Land ownership is widespread.

Geography of Costa Rica



Where on the globe is Costa Rica?

The location of this country is Central America, bordering both the Caribbean Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, between Nicaragua and Panama. Total area of Costa Rica is 51,100 sq km, of which 51,060 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: coastal plains separated by rugged mountains including over 100 volcanic cones, of which several are major active volcanoes. The lowest point of Costa Rica is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Cerro Chirripo 3,819 m. And the climate is tropical and subtropical; dry season (December to April); rainy season (May to November); cooler in highlands.

Inhabitants of Costa Rica

Let's take a look how many people live in Costa Rica. The number is: 4,930,258 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? white or mestizo 83.6%, mulato 6.7%, indigenous 2.4%, black of African descent 1.1%, other 1.1%, none 2.9%, unspecified 2.2% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Costa Rica? Spanish (official), English. And the religions: Roman Catholic 76.3%, Evangelical 13.7%, Jehovah's Witness 1.3%, other Protestant 0.7%, other 4.8%, none 3.2%. How old are the people in average? 31.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is

their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 78.7 years. Where the people live in Costa Rica? Here: roughly half of the nation's population resides in urban areas; the capital of San Jose is the largest city and home to approximately one-fifth of the population. The major urban areas of Costa Rica are: SAN JOSE (capital) 1.17 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Costa Rica

The capital of Costa Rica is San Jose and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 7 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Alajuela, Cartago, Guanacaste, Heredia, Limon, Puntarenas, San Jose. Regarding the economy of Costa Rica, important industrial products are medical equipment, food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer, plastic products. Important agricultural products are bananas, pineapples, coffee, melons, ornamental plants, sugar, corn, rice, beans, potatoes; beef, poultry, dairy; timbe. The most important export commodities are bananas, pineapples, coffee, melons, ornamental plants, sugar; beef; seafood; electronic components, medical equipment and the most important export partners are US 41%, Netherlands 5.8%, Panama 5.7%, Belgium 5.4%, Nicaragua 5.2%, Guatemala 5.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are raw materials, consumer goods, capital equipment, petroleum, construction materials and the most important import partners are US 37.1%, China 13.5%, Mexico 6.9% (2016). How rich is Costa Rica and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$17,200 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's

add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 21.7% (2014 est.).

Map of Costa Rica



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Cote d'Ivoire

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Cote d'Ivoire. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Cote d'Ivoire. But let's start with the flag of Cote d'Ivoire here:



Cote d'Ivoire - Overview:

What you should know about Cote d'Ivoire? Let's start with this: Close ties to France following independence in 1960, the development of cocoa production for export, and foreign investment all made Cote d'Ivoire one of the most prosperous of the West African states but did not protect it from political turmoil. In December 1999, a military coup - the first ever in Cote d'Ivoire's history - overthrew the government. Junta leader Robert GUEI blatantly rigged elections held in late 2000 and declared himself the winner. Popular protest forced him to step aside and an election brought Laurent Gbagbo into power. Ivoirian dissidents and disaffected members of the military launched a failed coup attempt in September 2002 that developed into a rebellion and then a civil war. In 2003, a cease-fire resulted in the country being divided with the rebels holding the north, the government the south, and peacekeeping forces a buffer zone between the two. In March 2007, President Gbagbo and former New Forces rebel leader Guillaume SORO signed an agreement in which SORO joined Gbagbo's government as prime minister and the two agreed to reunite the country by dismantling the buffer zone, integrating rebel forces into the national armed forces, and holding elections. Difficulties in preparing electoral registers delayed balloting until 2010. In November 2010, Alassane Dramane Ouattara won the presidential election over Gbagbo, but

Gbagbo refused to hand over power, resulting in a five-month resumption of violent conflict. In April 2011, after widespread fighting, Gbagbo was formally forced from office by armed Ouattara supporters with the help of UN and French forces. The UN peacekeeping mission departed in June 2017. Ouattara is focused on rebuilding the country's economy and infrastructure while rebuilding the security forces. Gbagbo is in The Hague on trial for crimes against humanity.

Geography of Cote d'Ivoire



Where on the globe is Cote d'Ivoire?

The location of this country is Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Ghana and Liberia. Total area of Cote d'Ivoire is 322,463 sq km, of which 318,003 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat to undulating plains; mountains in northwest. The lowest point of Cote d'Ivoire is Gulf of Guinea 0 m, the highest point Monts Nimba 1,752 m. And the climate is tropical along coast, semiarid in far north; three seasons - warm and dry (November to March), hot and dry (March to May), hot and wet (June to October).

Inhabitants of Cote d'Ivoire

Let's take a look how many people live in Cote d'Ivoire. The number is: 24,184,810. So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Akan 28.8%, Voltaique or Gur 16.1%, Northern Mande 14.5%, Kru 8.5%, Southern Mande 6.9%, unspecified 0.9%, non-Ivoirian 42.3% (2014 est.). What are the languages in Cote d'Ivoire? French (official), 60 native dialects of which Dioula is the most widely spoken. And the religions: Muslim 42.9%, Catholic 17.2%, Evangelical 11.8%, Methodist 1.7%, other Christian 3.2%, animist 3.6%, other religion 0.5%, none 19.1%. How old are the people in average? 20.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 59 years. Where the people live in Cote d'Ivoire? Here: the population is primarily located in the forested south, with the highest concentration of people residing in and around the cities on the Atlantic coast; most of the northern savanna remains sparsely populated with higher concentrations located along transportation corridors. The major urban areas of Cote d'Ivoire are: Yamoussoukro (capital) 259,000 (2014); Abidjan (seat of government) 4.86 million; Bouake 762,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Cote d'Ivoire

The capital of Cote d'Ivoire is Yamoussoukro (legislative capital), Abidjan (administrative capital); note - although Yamoussoukro has been the official capital since 1983, Abidjan remains the administrative capital as well as the officially designated commercial capital; the US, like other countries, maintains its Embassy in Abidjan and the government type

presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 12 districts and 2 autonomous districts; Abidjan, Bas-Sassandra, Comoe, Denguele, Goh-Djiboua, Lacs, Lagunes, Montagnes, Sassandra-Marahoue, Savanes, Vallee du Bandama, Woroba, Yamoussoukro, Zanzan. Regarding the economy of Cote d'Ivoire, important industrial products are foodstuffs, beverages; wood products, oil refining, gold mining, truck and bus assembly, textiles, fertilizer, building materials, electricity. Important agricultural products are coffee, cocoa beans, bananas, palm kernels, corn, rice, cassava (manioc, tapioca), sweet potatoes, sugar, cotton, rubber; timbe. The most important export commodities are cocoa, coffee, timber, petroleum, cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil, fish and the most important export partners are Netherlands 11.3%, US 7.4%, France 6.8%, Belgium 6.1%, Germany 5.2%, India 5.1%, Burkina Faso 4.6%, Mali 4.5%, Switzerland 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are fuel, capital equipment, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are France 13.5%, Nigeria 13.3%, China 11.8%, US 4.2% (2016). How rich is Cote d'Ivoire and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,900 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 46.3% (2015 est.).

Map of Cote d'Ivoire



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Croatia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Croatia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Croatia. But let's start with the flag of Croatia here:



Croatia - Overview:

What you should know about Croatia? Let's start with this: The lands that today comprise Croatia were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until the close of World War I. In 1918, the Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes formed a kingdom known after 1929 as Yugoslavia. Following World War II, Yugoslavia became a federal independent communist state under the strong hand of Marshal Josip Broz, aka TITO. Although Croatia declared its independence from Yugoslavia in 1991, it took four years of sporadic, but often bitter, fighting before occupying Serb armies were mostly cleared from Croatian lands, along with a majority of Croatia's ethnic Serb population. Under UN supervision, the last Serb-held enclave in eastern Slavonia was returned to Croatia in 1998. The country joined NATO in April 2009 and the EU in July 2013.

Geography of Croatia



Where on the globe is Croatia? The location of this country is Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia.

Total area of Croatia is 56,594 sq km, of which 55,974 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: geographically diverse; flat plains along Hungarian border, low mountains and highlands near Adriatic coastline and islands. The lowest point of Croatia is Adriatic Sea 0 m, the highest point Dinara 1,831 m. And the climate is Mediterranean and continental; continental climate predominant with hot summers and cold winters; mild winters, dry summers along coast.

Inhabitants of Croatia

Let's take a look how many people live in Croatia. The number is: 4,292,095 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Croat 90.4%, Serb 4.4%, other 4.4% (including Bosniak, Hungarian, Slovene, Czech, and Romani), unspecified 0.8% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Croatia? Croatian (official) 95.6%, Serbian 1.2%, other 3% (including Hungarian, Czech, Slovak, and Albanian), unspecified 0.2% (2011 est.). And the religions: Roman Catholic 86.3%, Orthodox 4.4%, Muslim 1.5%, other 1.5%, unspecified 2.5%, not religious or atheist 3.8% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 43 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76.1 years. Where the people live in Croatia? Here: more of the population lives in the northern half of the country, with approximately a quarter of the populace residing in and around the capital of Zagreb; many of the islands

are sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Croatia are: Zagreb (capital) 687,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Croatia

The capital of Croatia is Zagreb and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 20 counties (zupanije, zupanija - singular) and 1 city (grad - singular) with special county status; Bjelovarsko-Bilogorska (Bjelovar-Bilogora), Brodsko-Posavska (Brod-Posavina), Dubrovacko-Neretvanska (Dubrovnik-Neretva), Istarska (Istria), Karlovačka (Karlovac), Koprivničko-Krizevačka (Koprivnica-Krizevci), Krapinsko-Zagorska (Krapina-Zagorje), Licko-Senjska (Lika-Senj), Medimurska (Medimurje), Osječko-Baranjska (Osijek-Baranja), Požeško-Slavonska (Požega-Slavonia), Primorsko-Goranska (Primorje-Gorski Kotar), Sibiensko-Kninska (Sibenik-Knin), Sisacko-Moslavačka (Sisak-Moslavina), Splitsko-Dalmatinska (Split-Dalmatia), Varaždinska (Varazdin), Viroviticko-Podravska (Virovitica-Podravina), Vukovarsko-Srijemska (Vukovar-Syrmia), Zadarska (Zadar), Zagreb, Zagrebacka (Zagreb county). Regarding the economy of Croatia, important industrial products are chemicals and plastics, machine tools, fabricated metal, electronics, pig iron and rolled steel products, aluminum, paper, wood products, construction materials, textiles, shipbuilding, petroleum and petroleum refining, food and beverages, tourism. Important agricultural products are arable crops (wheat, corn, barley, sugar beet, sunflower, rapeseed, alfalfa, clover); vegetables (potatoes, cabbage, onion, tomato, pepper); fruits (apples, plum, mandarins, olives), grapes for

wine; livestock (cattle, cows, pigs); dairy products. The most important export commodities are transport equipment, machinery, textiles, chemicals, foodstuffs, fuels and the most important export partners are Italy 13.5%, Slovenia 12.3%, Germany 11.6%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 9.2%, Austria 6.3%, Serbia 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, transport and electrical equipment; chemicals, fuels and lubricants; foodstuffs and the most important import partners are Germany 16.1%, Italy 12.6%, Slovenia 10.9%, Austria 7.9%, Hungary 7.1% (2016). How rich is Croatia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$24,100 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 19.5% (2014 est.).

Map of Croatia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Cuba

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Cuba. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Cuba. But let's start with the flag of Cuba here:



Cuba - Overview:

What you should know about Cuba? Let's start with this: The native Amerindian population of Cuba began to decline after the European discovery of the island by Christopher Columbus in 1492 and following its development as a Spanish colony during the next several centuries. Large numbers of African slaves were imported to work the coffee and sugar plantations, and Havana became the launching point for the annual treasure fleets bound for Spain from Mexico and Peru. Spanish rule eventually provoked an independence movement and occasional rebellions that were harshly suppressed. US intervention during the Spanish-American War in 1898 assisted the Cubans in overthrowing Spanish rule. The Treaty of Paris established Cuban independence from Spain in 1898 and, following three-and-a-half years of subsequent US military rule, Cuba became an independent republic in 1902 after which the island experienced a string of governments mostly dominated by the military and corrupt politicians. Fidel Castro led a rebel army to victory in 1959; his authoritarian rule held the subsequent regime together for nearly five decades. He stepped down as president in February 2008 in favor of his younger brother Raul Castro. Cuba's communist revolution, with Soviet support, was exported throughout Latin America and Africa during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. On 8-9 September 2017, Hurricane Irma passed along the north coast of Cuba causing extensive damage to structures, roads, and power supplies. The

country faced a severe economic downturn in 1990 following the withdrawal of former Soviet subsidies worth \$4-6 billion annually. Cuba at times portrays the US embargo, in place since 1961, as the source of its difficulties. Over the past decade, there has been growing communication with the Cuban Government to address national interests. As a result of efforts begun in December 2014 to re-establish diplomatic relations with the Cuban Government, which were severed in January 1961, the US and Cuba reopened embassies in their respective countries on 20 July 2015. However, the embargo remains in place. Illicit migration of Cuban nationals to the US via maritime and overland routes has been a longstanding challenge. In FY 2016, the US Coast Guard interdicted 5,228 Cuban nationals at sea. Also in FY 2016, 44,553 Cuban migrants presented themselves at various land border ports of entry throughout the US. On 12 January 2017, the US and Cuba signed a Joint Statement ending the so-called “wet-foot, dry-foot” policy – by which Cuban nationals who reached US soil were permitted to stay – facilitating the repatriation of Cuban migrants. Illicit Cuban migration has since dropped significantly.

Geography of Cuba



Where on the globe is Cuba? The location of this country is Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, 150 km south of Key West, Florida. Total area of Cuba is 110,860 sq km, of

which 109,820 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat to rolling plains, with rugged hills and mountains in the southeast. The lowest point of Cuba is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Pico Turquino 1,974 m. And the climate is tropical; moderated by trade winds; dry season (November to April); rainy season (May to October).

Inhabitants of Cuba

Let's take a look how many people live in Cuba. The number is: 11,147,407 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? white 64.1%, mulatto or mixed 26.6%, black 9.3%. What are the languages in Cuba? Spanish (official). And the religions: nominally Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant, Jehovah's Witnesses, Jewish, Santeria. How old are the people in average? 41.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 78.8 years. Where the people live in Cuba? Here: large population clusters found throughout the country, the more significant ones being in the larger towns and cities, particularly the capital of Havana. The major urban areas of Cuba are: Havana (capital) 2.137 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Cuba

The capital of Cuba is Havana and the government type communist state. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 15 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1 special municipality (municipio especial); Artemisa, Camaguey, Ciego

de Avila, Cienfuegos, Granma, Guantanamo, Holguin, Isla de la Juventud, La Habana, Las Tunas, Matanzas, Mayabeque, Pinar del Rio, Sancti Spiritus, Santiago de Cuba, Villa Clara. Regarding the economy of Cuba, important industrial products are petroleum, nickel, cobalt, pharmaceuticals, tobacco, construction, steel, cement, agricultural machinery, suga. Important agricultural products are sugar, tobacco, citrus, coffee, rice, potatoes, beans; livestock. The most important export commodities are petroleum, nickel, medical products, sugar, tobacco, fish, citrus, coffee and the most important export partners are Russia 22.9%, Venezuela 15.4%, Spain 10.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum, food, machinery and equipment, chemicals and the most important import partners are China 29.2%, Spain 14%, Italy 5.1%, Brazil 4.7%, Mexico 4.4%, Russia 4.3%, Canada 4.1%, US 4% (2016). How rich is Cuba and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$11,900 (2016 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Cuba



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

Curacao

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Curacao. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Curacao. But let's start with the flag of Curacao here:



Curacao - Overview:

What you should know about Curacao? Let's start with this: Originally settled by Arawak Indians, Curacao was seized by the Dutch in 1634 along with the neighboring island of Bonaire. Once the center of the Caribbean slave trade, Curacao was hard hit economically by the abolition of slavery in 1863. Its prosperity (and that of neighboring Aruba) was restored in the

early 20th century with the construction of the Isla Refineria to service the newly discovered Venezuelan oil fields. In 1954, Curacao and several other Dutch Caribbean possessions were reorganized as the Netherlands Antilles, part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. In referenda in 2005 and 2009, the citizens of Curacao voted to become a self-governing country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The change in status became effective in October 2010 with the dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles.

Geography of Curacao



Where on the globe is Curacao?

The location of this country is Caribbean, an island in the Caribbean Sea, 55 km off the coast of Venezuela. Total area of Curacao is 444 sq km, of which 444 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: generally low, hilly terrain. The lowest point of Curacao is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Mt. Christoffel 372 m. And the climate is tropical marine climate, ameliorated by northeast trade winds, results in mild temperatures; semiarid with average rainfall of 60 cm/yea.

Inhabitants of Curacao

Let's take a look how many people live in Curacao. The number is: 149,648 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Afro-Caribbean majority; Dutch,

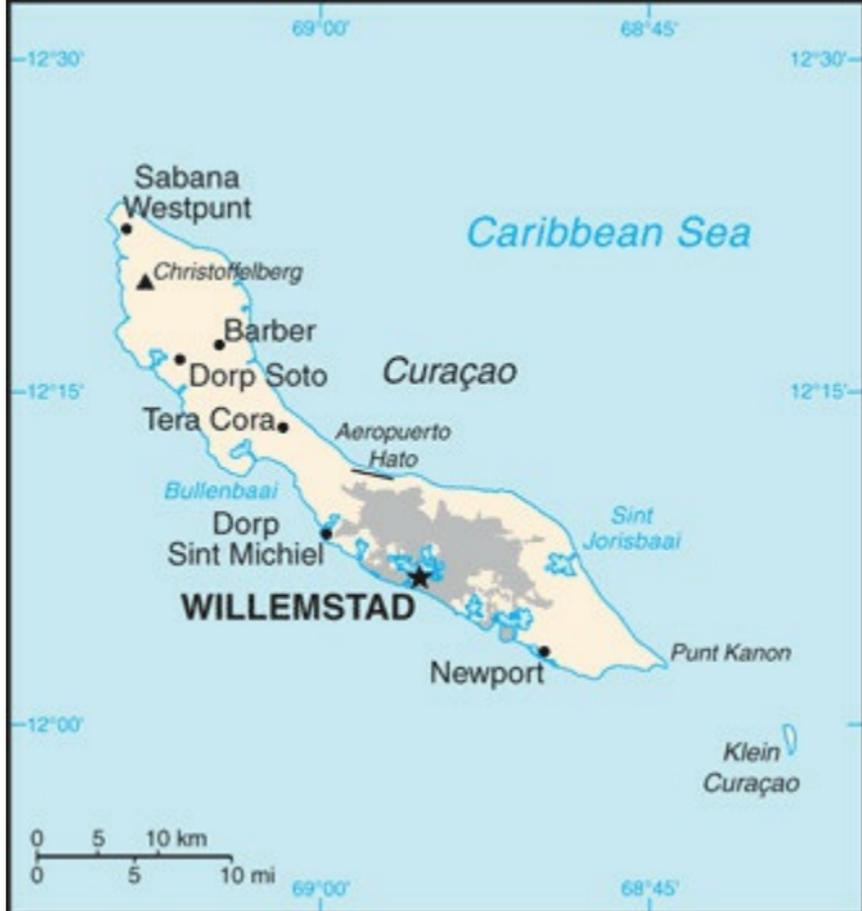
French, Latin American, East Asian, South Asian, Jewish minorities. What are the languages in Curacao? Papiamentu (official) (a creole language that is a mixture of Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, English, and, to a lesser extent, French, as well as elements of African languages and the language of the Arawak) 81.2%, Dutch (official) 8%, Spanish 4%, English (official) 2.9%, other 3.9% (2001 census). And the religions: Roman Catholic 72.8%, Pentecostal 6.6%, Protestant 3.2%, Adventist 3%, Jehovah's Witness 2%, Evangelical 1.9%, other 3.8%, none 6%, unspecified 0.6% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 36.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 78.5 years. Where the people live in Curacao? Here: largest concentration on the island is Willemstad; smaller settlements near the coast can be found throughout the island, particularly in the northwest. The major urban areas of Curacao are: Willemstad (capital) 145,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Curacao

The capital of Curacao is Willemstad and the government type parliamentary democracy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands). Regarding the economy of Curacao, important industrial products are tourism, petroleum refining, petroleum transshipment, light manufacturing, financial and business services. Important agricultural products are aloe, sorghum, peanuts, vegetables, tropical fruit. The most important export commodities are petroleum products and the most important

export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are crude petroleum, food, manufactures and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Curacao and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$15,000 (2004 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: unknown.

Map of Curacao



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

The image features a world map with the continents labeled: NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, and AUSTRALIA. A red line traces a travel itinerary across the map, with four numbered stops: 1 in North America, 2 in Europe, 3 in Asia, and 4 in Africa. To the right of the map is a collage of travel destinations, including the Taj Mahal, a snow-capped mountain, and the Golden Gate Bridge.

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Cyprus

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Cyprus. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Cyprus. But let's start with the flag of Cyprus here:



Cyprus - Overview:

What you should know about Cyprus? Let's start with this: A former British colony, Cyprus became independent in 1960 following years of resistance to British rule. Tensions between the Greek Cypriot majority and Turkish Cypriot minority came to a head in December 1963, when violence broke out in the capital of Nicosia. Despite the deployment of UN peacekeepers in 1964, sporadic intercommunal violence continued, forcing most Turkish Cypriots into enclaves throughout the island. In 1974, a Greek Government-sponsored attempt to overthrow the elected president of Cyprus was met by military intervention from Turkey, which soon controlled more than a third of the island. In 1983, the Turkish Cypriot administered area declared itself the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" ("TRNC"), but it is recognized only by Turkey. A UN-mediated agreement, the Annan Plan, failed to win approval by both communities in 2004. In February 2014, after a hiatus of nearly two years, the leaders of the two communities resumed formal discussions under UN auspices aimed at reuniting the divided island. Talks were suspended in October 2014, but resumed in earnest in May 2015 following the election of a new Turkish Cypriot "president." The entire island entered the EU on 1 May 2004, although the EU acquis - the body of common rights and obligations - applies only to the areas under the internationally recognized government, and is

suspended in the area administered by Turkish Cypriots. However, individual Turkish Cypriots able to document their eligibility for Republic of Cyprus citizenship legally enjoy the same rights accorded to other citizens of EU states.

Geography of Cyprus



Where on the globe is Cyprus? The location of this country is Middle East, island in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Turkey; note - Cyprus views itself as part of Europe; geopolitically, it can be classified as falling within Europe, the Middle East, or both. Total area of Cyprus is 9,251 sq km (of which 3,355 sq km are in north Cyprus), of which 9,241 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: central plain with mountains to north and south; scattered but significant plains along southern coast. The lowest point of Cyprus is Mediterranean Sea 0 m, the highest point Mount Olympus 1,951 m. And the climate is temperate; Mediterranean with hot, dry summers and cool winters.

Inhabitants of Cyprus

Let's take a look how many people live in Cyprus. The number is: 1,221,549 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people

live here. Who lives here? Greek 98.8%, other 1% (includes Maronite, Armenian, Turkish-Cypriot), unspecified 0.2%. What are the languages in Cyprus? Greek (official) 80.9%, Turkish (official) 0.2%, English 4.1%, Romanian 2.9%, Russian 2.5%, Bulgarian 2.2%, Arabic 1.2%, Filipino 1.1%, other 4.3%, unspecified 0.6%. And the religions: Orthodox Christian 89.1%, Roman Catholic 2.9%, Protestant/Anglican 2%, Muslim 1.8%, Buddhist 1%, other (includes Maronite, Armenian Church, Hindu) 1.4%, unknown 1.1%, none/atheist 0.6%. How old are the people in average? 36.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 78.8 years. Where the people live in Cyprus? Here: population concentrated in central Nicosia and in the major cities of the south: Paphos, Limassol, and Larnaca. The major urban areas of Cyprus are: Nicosia (capital) 251,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Cyprus

The capital of Cyprus is Nicosia (Lefkosia/Lefkosa) and the government type Republic of Cyprus - presidential democracy; Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (self-declared) - semi-presidential democracy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 6 districts; Ammochostos (Famagusta); (all but a small part located in the Turkish Cypriot community), Keryneia (Kyrenia; the only district located entirely in the Turkish Cypriot community), Larnaka (Larnaca; with a small part located in the Turkish Cypriot community), Lefkosia (Nicosia; a small part administered by Turkish Cypriots), Lemesos (Limassol), Pafos

(Paphos); note - the 5 "districts" of the "TRNC" are Gazimagusa (Famagusta), Girne (Kyrenia), Guzelyurt (Morphou), Iskele (Trikomo), Lefkosa (Nicosia). Regarding the economy of Cyprus, important industrial products are tourism, food and beverage processing, cement and gypsum, ship repair and refurbishment, textiles, light chemicals, metal products, wood, paper, stone and clay products. Important agricultural products are citrus, vegetables, barley, grapes, olives, vegetables; poultry, pork, lamb; dairy, cheese. The most important export commodities are citrus, potatoes, pharmaceuticals, cement, clothing and the most important export partners are UK 12%, Greece 10.2%, Sweden 6.9%, Liberia 5.8%, Libya 4.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are consumer goods, petroleum and lubricants, machinery, transport equipment and the most important import partners are Greece 18%, Germany 16.9%, China 7.7%, Italy 5.7%, UK 5.5%, South Korea 4.4%, France 4% (2016). How rich is Cyprus and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$36,600 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Cyprus



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

Czech Republic

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Czech Republic. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Czech Republic. But let's start with the flag of Czech Republic here:



Czech Republic - Overview:

What you should know about Czech Republic? Let's start with this: At the close of World War I, the Czechs and Slovaks of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire merged to form Czechoslovakia. During the interwar years, having rejected a federal system, the new country's predominantly Czech leaders were frequently preoccupied with meeting the increasingly

strident demands of other ethnic minorities within the republic, most notably the Slovaks, the Sudeten Germans, and the Ruthenians (Ukrainians). On the eve of World War II, Nazi Germany occupied the territory that today comprises Czechia, and Slovakia became an independent state allied with Germany. After the war, a reunited but truncated Czechoslovakia (less Ruthenia) fell within the Soviet sphere of influence. In 1968, an invasion by Warsaw Pact troops ended the efforts of the country's leaders to liberalize communist rule and create "socialism with a human face," ushering in a period of repression known as "normalization." The peaceful "Velvet Revolution" swept the Communist Party from power at the end of 1989 and inaugurated a return to democratic rule and a market economy. On 1 January 1993, the country underwent a nonviolent "velvet divorce" into its two national components, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The Czech Republic joined NATO in 1999 and the European Union in 2004. The country changed its short-form name to Czechia in 2016.

Geography of Czech Republic



Where on the globe is Czech Republic? The location of this country is Central Europe, between Germany, Poland, Slovakia, and Austria. Total area of

Czech Republic is 78,867 sq km, of which 77,247 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: Bohemia in the west consists of rolling plains, hills, and plateaus surrounded by low mountains; Moravia in the east consists of very hilly country. The lowest point of Czech Republic is Labe (Elbe) River 115 m, the highest point Snezka 1,602 m. And the climate is temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters.

Inhabitants of Czech Republic

Let's take a look how many people live in Czech Republic. The number is: 10,674,723 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Czech 64.3%, Moravian 5%, Slovak 1.4%, other 1.8%, unspecified 27.5% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Czech Republic? Czech (official) 95.4%, Slovak 1.6%, other 3% (2011 census). And the religions: Roman Catholic 10.4%, Protestant (includes Czech Brethren and Hussite) 1.1%, other and unspecified 54%, none 34.5% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 42.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 78.8 years. Where the people live in Czech Republic? Here: a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country, but the northern and eastern regions tend to have larger urban concentrations. The major urban areas of Czech Republic are: Prague (capital) 1.314 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Czech Republic

The capital of Czech Republic is Prague and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 13 regions (kraje, singular - kraj) and 1 capital city (hlavni mesto); Jihocesky (South Bohemia), Jihomoravsky (South Moravia), Karlovarsky (Karlovy Vary), Kralovehradecky (Hradec Kralove), Liberecky (Liberec), Moravskoslezsky (Moravia-Silesia), Olomoucky (Olomouc), Pardubicky (Pardubice), Plzensky (Pilsen), Praha (Prague), Stredocesky (Central Bohemia), Ustecky (Usti), Vysocina (Highlands), Zlinsky (Zlin). Regarding the economy of Czech Republic, important industrial products are motor vehicles, metallurgy, machinery and equipment, glass, armaments. Important agricultural products are wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit; pigs, poultry. The most important export commodities are machinery and transport equipment, raw materials, fuel, chemicals and the most important export partners are Germany 32.4%, Slovakia 8.4%, Poland 5.8%, UK 5.2%, France 5.2%, Italy 4.3%, Austria 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, raw materials and fuels, chemicals and the most important import partners are Germany 30.6%, Poland 9.6%, China 7.5%, Slovakia 6.3%, Netherlands 5.3%, Italy 4.1% (2016). How rich is Czech Republic and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$35,200 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And

one more important number - population below poverty line:
9.7% (2015 est.).

Map of Czech Republic



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Denmark

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Denmark. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Denmark. But let's start with the flag of Denmark here:



Denmark - Overview:

What you should know about Denmark? Let's start with this: Once the seat of Viking raiders and later a major north European power, Denmark has evolved into a modern, prosperous nation that is participating in the general political and economic integration of Europe. It joined NATO in 1949 and the EEC (now the EU) in 1973. However, the country has opted out of certain elements of the EU's Maastricht Treaty, including the European Economic and Monetary Union, European defense cooperation, and issues concerning certain justice and home affairs.

Geography of Denmark



Where on the globe is Denmark? The location of this country is Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, on a peninsula north of Germany (Jutland); also includes several major islands (Sjælland, Fyn, and Bornholm). Total area of Denmark is 43,094 sq km, of which 42,434 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How

could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: low and flat to gently rolling plains. The lowest point of Denmark is Lammefjord -7 m, the highest point Mollehoj/Ejer Bavnehoj 171 m. And the climate is temperate; humid and overcast; mild, windy winters and cool summers.

Inhabitants of Denmark

Let's take a look how many people live in Denmark. The number is: 5,605,948 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Danish (includes Greenlandic (who are predominantly Inuit) and Faroese) 86.7%, Turkish 1.1%, other 12.2% (largest groups are Polish, Syrian, German, Iraqi, and Romanian). What are the languages in Denmark? Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (an Inuit dialect), German (small minority). And the religions: Evangelical Lutheran (official) 76%, Muslim 4%, other (denominations of less than 1% each, includes Roman Catholic, Jehovah's Witness, Serbian Orthodox Christian, Jewish, Baptist, and Buddhist) 20% (2017 est.). How old are the people in average? 42.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 79.5 years. Where the people live in Denmark? Here: with excellent access to the North Sea, Skagerrak, Kattegat, and the Baltic Sea, population centers tend to be along coastal areas, particularly in Copenhagen and the eastern side of the country's mainland. The major urban areas of Denmark are: Copenhagen (capital) 1.268 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Denmark

The capital of Denmark is Copenhagen and the government type parliamentary constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - metropolitan Denmark - 5 regions (regioner, singular - region); Hovedstaden (Capital), Midtjylland (Central Jutland), Nordjylland (North Jutland), Sjælland (Zealand), Syddanmark (Southern Denmark). Regarding the economy of Denmark, important industrial products are iron, steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals, food processing, machinery and transportation equipment, textiles and clothing, electronics, construction, furniture and other wood products, shipbuilding and refurbishment, windmills, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment. Important agricultural products are barley, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets; pork, dairy products; fish. The most important export commodities are machinery and instruments, meat and meat products, dairy products, fish, pharmaceuticals, furniture and design, windmills and the most important export partners are Germany 16.3%, Sweden 11.9%, US 8.2%, UK 6.5%, Norway 6.1%, Netherlands 5.1%, China 4.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, raw materials and semimanufactures for industry, chemicals, grain and foodstuffs, consumer goods and the most important import partners are Germany 21.4%, Sweden 12.2%, Netherlands 8%, China 7.3%, Norway 5.5%, UK 4.2% (2016). How rich is Denmark and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$49,600 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic

Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 13.4% (2011 est.).

Map of Denmark



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

The image shows a world map with various travel routes marked. The continents are labeled: NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, and AUSTRALIA. To the right of the map is a photograph of the Taj Mahal in India, with a snow-capped mountain in the background and the Golden Gate Bridge in the foreground.

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Djibouti

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Djibouti. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Djibouti. But let's start with the flag of Djibouti here:



Djibouti - Overview:

What you should know about Djibouti? Let's start with this:

The French Territory of the Afars and the Issas became Djibouti in 1977. Hassan Gouled Aptidon installed an authoritarian one-party state and proceeded to serve as president until 1999. Unrest among the Afar minority during the 1990s led to a civil war that ended in 2001 with a peace accord between Afar rebels and the Somali Issa-dominated government. In 1999, Djibouti's first multiparty presidential election resulted in the election of Ismail Omar Guelleh as president; he was reelected to a second term in 2005 and extended his tenure in office via a constitutional amendment, which allowed him to serve a third term in 2011 and begin a fourth term in 2016. Djibouti occupies a strategic geographic location at the intersection of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden and serves as an important shipping portal for goods entering and leaving the east African highlands and transshipments between Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. The government holds longstanding ties to France, which maintains a significant military presence in the country, and has strong ties with the US. Djibouti hosts several thousand members of US armed services at US-run Camp Lemonnier.

Geography of Djibouti



Where on the globe is Djibouti? The location of this country is Eastern Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, between Eritrea and Somalia. Total area of Djibouti is 23,200 sq km, of which 23,180 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: coastal plain and plateau separated by central mountains. The lowest point of Djibouti is Lac Assal -155 m, the highest point Moussa Ali 2,021 m. And the climate is desert; torrid, dry.

Inhabitants of Djibouti

Let's take a look how many people live in Djibouti. The number is: 865,267 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Somali 60%, Afar 35%, other 5% (includes French, Arab, Ethiopian, and Italian). What are the languages in Djibouti? French (official), Arabic (official), Somali, Afa. And the religions: Muslim 94%, Christian 6%. How old are the people in average? 23.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 63.6 years. Where the people live in Djibouti? Here: most densely populated areas are in the east;

the largest city is Djibouti, with a population over 600,000; no other city in the country has a total population over 50,000. The major urban areas of Djibouti are: Djibouti (capital) 529,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Djibouti

The capital of Djibouti is Djibouti and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 6 districts (cercles, singular - cercle); Ali Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil, Djibouti, Obock, Tadjourah. Regarding the economy of Djibouti, important industrial products are construction, agricultural processing, shipping. Important agricultural products are fruits, vegetables; goats, sheep, camels, animal hides. The most important export commodities are reexports, hides and skins, coffee (in transit), scrap metal and the most important export partners are Ethiopia 39%, Somalia 17.8%, Qatar 9.4%, Brazil 9.1%, Yemen 5.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are foods, beverages, transport equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, clothing and the most important import partners are UAE 25.8%, France 16.4%, China 10.4%, Saudi Arabia 8.4%, Ethiopia 7%, Yemen 4.8% (2016). How rich is Djibouti and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,600 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 23%.

Map of Djibouti



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Dominica

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Dominica. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Dominica. But let's start with the flag of Dominica here:



Dominica - Overview:

What you should know about Dominica? Let's start with this: Dominica was the last of the Caribbean islands to be colonized by Europeans due chiefly to the fierce resistance of the native Caribs. France ceded possession to Great Britain in 1763, which colonized the island in 1805. In 1980, two years after independence, Dominica's fortunes improved when a corrupt and tyrannical administration was replaced by that of Mary Eugenia Charles, the first female prime minister in the Caribbean, who remained in office for 15 years. On 18 September 2017, Hurricane Maria passed over the island causing extensive damage to structures, roads, communications, and the power supply, and largely destroying critical agricultural areas.

Geography of Dominica



Where on the globe is Dominica?

The location of this country is Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, about halfway between Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago. Total area of Dominica is 751 sq km, of which 751 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: rugged mountains of volcanic origin. The

lowest point of Dominica is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Morne Diablotins 1,447 m. And the climate is tropical; moderated by northeast trade winds; heavy rainfall.

Inhabitants of Dominica

Let's take a look how many people live in Dominica. The number is: 73,897 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? black 86.6%, mixed 9.1%, indigenous 2.9%, other 1.3%, unspecified 0.2% (2001 est.). What are the languages in Dominica? English (official), French patois. And the religions: Roman Catholic 61.4%, Protestant 28.6% (includes Evangelical 6.7%, Seventh Day Adventist 6.1%, Pentecostal 5.6%, Baptist 4.1%, Methodist 3.7%, Church of God 1.2%, other 1.2%), Rastafarian 1.3%, Jehovah's Witness 1.2%, other 0.3%, none 6.1%, unspecified 1.1% (2001 est.). How old are the people in average? 33.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77.2 years. Where the people live in Dominica? Here: population is mosly clustered along the coast, with roughly a third living in the parish of St. George, in or around the capital of Roseau; the volcanic interior is sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Dominica are: Roseau (capital) 15,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Dominica

The capital of Dominica is Roseau and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 10 parishes; Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint

George, Saint John, Saint Joseph, Saint Luke, Saint Mark, Saint Patrick, Saint Paul, Saint Pete. Regarding the economy of Dominica, important industrial products are soap, coconut oil, tourism, copra, furniture, cement blocks, shoes. Important agricultural products are bananas, citrus, mangos, root crops, coconuts, cocoa. The most important export commodities are bananas, soap, bay oil, vegetables, grapefruit, oranges and the most important export partners are Trinidad and Tobago 15.4%, Jamaica 13.3%, Saudi Arabia 13%, St. Kitts and Nevis 11.8%, Guyana 9.3%, Barbados 5.1%, US 5.1%, Antigua and Barbuda 4.5%, Egypt 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are manufactured goods, machinery and equipment, food, chemicals and the most important import partners are US 23.4%, Trinidad and Tobago 18.1%, Italy 8.7%, UK 5.4% (2016). How rich is Dominica and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$12,000 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 29% (2009 est.).

Map of Dominica



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Dominican Republic

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Dominican Republic. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Dominican Republic. But let's start with the flag of Dominican Republic here:



Dominican Republic - Overview:

What you should know about Dominican Republic? Let's start with this: The Taino - indigenous inhabitants of Hispaniola prior to the arrival of the Europeans - divided the island into five chiefdoms and territories. Christopher Columbus explored and claimed the island on his first voyage in 1492; it became a springboard for Spanish conquest of the Caribbean and the American mainland. In 1697, Spain recognized French dominion over the western third of the island, which in 1804 became Haiti. The remainder of the island, by then known as Santo Domingo, sought to gain its own independence in 1821 but was conquered and ruled by the Haitians for 22 years; it finally attained independence as the Dominican Republic in 1844. In 1861, the Dominicans voluntarily returned to the Spanish Empire, but two years later they launched a war that restored independence in 1865. A legacy of unsettled, mostly non-representative rule followed, capped by the dictatorship of Rafael Leonidas Trujillo from 1930 to 1961. Juan Bosch was elected president in 1962 but was deposed in a military coup in 1963. In 1965, the US led an intervention in the midst of a civil war sparked by an uprising to restore Bosch. In 1966, Joaquin Balaguer defeated Bosch in the presidential election. Balaguer maintained a tight grip on power for most of the next 30 years when international reaction to flawed elections forced him to curtail his term in 1996. Since then, regular competitive

elections have been held in which opposition candidates have won the presidency. Former President Leonel Fernandez Reyna (first term 1996-2000) won election to a new term in 2004 following a constitutional amendment allowing presidents to serve more than one term, and was later reelected to a second consecutive term. In 2012, Danilo Medina Sanchez became president; he was reelected in 2016.

Geography of Dominican Republic



Where on the globe is Dominican Republic? The location of this country is Caribbean, eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, east of Haiti. Total area of Dominican Republic is 48,670 sq km, of which 48,320 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: rugged highlands and mountains interspersed with fertile valleys. The lowest point of Dominican Republic is Lago Enriquillo -46 m, the highest point Pico Duarte 3,098 m. And the climate is tropical maritime; little seasonal temperature variation; seasonal variation in rainfall.

Inhabitants of Dominican Republic

Let's take a look how many people live in Dominican Republic. The number is: 10,734,247 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? mixed 70.4% (mestizo/indio 58%, mulatto 12.4%), black 15.8%, white

13.5%, other 0.3%. What are the languages in Dominican Republic? Spanish (official). And the religions: Roman Catholic 95%, other 5%. How old are the people in average? 28.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 78.3 years. Where the people live in Dominican Republic? Here: coastal development is significant, especially in the southern coastal plains and the Cibao Valley, where population density is highest; smaller population clusters exist in the interior mountains (Cordillera Central). The major urban areas of Dominican Republic are: Santo Domingo (capital) 2.945 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Dominican Republic

The capital of Dominican Republic is Santo Domingo and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 10 regions (regiones, singular - region); Cibao Nordeste, Cibao Noroeste, Cibao Norte, Cibao Sur, El Valle, Enriquillo, Higuamo, Ozama, Valdesia, Yuma. Regarding the economy of Dominican Republic, important industrial products are tourism, sugar processing, gold mining, textiles, cement, tobacco, electrical components, medical devices. Important agricultural products are cocoa, tobacco, sugarcane, coffee, cotton, rice, beans, potatoes, corn, bananas; cattle, pigs, dairy products, beef, eggs. The most important export commodities are gold, silver, cocoa, sugar, coffee, tobacco, meats, consumer goods and the most important export partners are US 47.3%, Haiti 12%, Canada 7.8%, India 6.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum,

foodstuffs, cotton and fabrics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals and the most important import partners are US 40.4%, China 12.5%, Mexico 5.2% (2016). How rich is Dominican Republic and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$17,000 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 30.5% (2016 est.).

Map of Dominican Republic



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES Tourist guide

World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Ecuador

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Ecuador. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Ecuador. But let's start with the flag of Ecuador here:



Ecuador - Overview:

What you should know about Ecuador? Let's start with this: What is now Ecuador formed part of the northern Inca Empire until the Spanish conquest in 1533. Quito became a seat of Spanish colonial government in 1563 and part of the Viceroyalty of New Granada in 1717. The territories of the Viceroyalty - New Granada (Colombia), Venezuela, and Quito - gained their independence between 1819 and 1822 and formed a federation known as Gran Colombia. When Quito withdrew in 1830, the traditional name was changed in favor of the "Republic of the Equator." Between 1904 and 1942, Ecuador lost territories in a series of conflicts with its neighbors. A border war with Peru that flared in 1995 was resolved in 1999. Although Ecuador marked 30 years of civilian governance in 2004, the period was marred by political instability. Protests in Quito contributed to the mid-term ouster of three of Ecuador's last four democratically elected presidents. In late 2008, voters approved a new constitution, Ecuador's 20th since gaining independence. General elections were held in April 2017, and voters elected President Lenin Moreno.

Geography of Ecuador



Where on the globe is Ecuador? The location of this country is Western South America, bordering the Pacific Ocean at the Equator, between Colombia and Peru. Total area of Ecuador is 283,561 sq km, of which 276,841 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: coastal plain (costa), inter-Andean central highlands (sierra), and flat to rolling eastern jungle (oriente). The lowest point of Ecuador is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Chimborazo 6,267 m. And the climate is tropical along coast, becoming cooler inland at higher elevations; tropical in Amazonian jungle lowlands.

Inhabitants of Ecuador

Let's take a look how many people live in Ecuador. The number is: 16,290,913 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white) 71.9%, Montubio 7.4%, Amerindian 7%, white 6.1%, Afroecuadorian 4.3%, mulatto 1.9%, black 1%, other 0.4% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Ecuador? Spanish (Castilian) 93% (official), Quechua 4.1%, other indigenous 0.7%, foreign 2.2%. And the religions: Roman Catholic 74%,

Evangelical 10.4%, Jehovah's Witness 1.2%, other 6.4% (includes Mormon Buddhist, Jewish, Spiritualist, Muslim, Hindu, indigenous religions, African American religions, Pentecostal), atheist 7.9%, agnostic 0.1%. How old are the people in average? 27.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77 years. Where the people live in Ecuador? Here: nearly half of the population is concentrated in the interior in the Andean intermontane basins and valleys, with large concentrations also found along the western coastal strip; the rainforests of the east remain sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Ecuador are: Guayaquil 2.709 million; Quito (capital) 1.726 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Ecuador

The capital of Ecuador is Quito and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 24 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Azuay, Bolivar, Canar, Carchi, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Galapagos, Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Los Rios, Manabi, Morona-Santiago, Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Pichincha, Santa Elena, Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas, Sucumbios, Tungurahua, Zamora-Chinchiipe. Regarding the economy of Ecuador, important industrial products are petroleum, food processing, textiles, wood products, chemicals. Important agricultural products are bananas, coffee, cocoa, rice, potatoes, cassava (manioc, tapioca), plantains, sugarcane; cattle, sheep, pigs, beef, pork, dairy products; fish, shrimp;

balsa wood. The most important export commodities are petroleum, bananas, cut flowers, shrimp, cacao, coffee, wood, fish and the most important export partners are US 32.3%, Chile 6.8%, Vietnam 6.6%, Peru 5.6%, Colombia 4.8%, Russia 4.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are industrial materials, fuels and lubricants, nondurable consumer goods and the most important import partners are US 23%, China 19%, Colombia 8%, Brazil 4.2% (2016). How rich is Ecuador and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$11,200 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 25.6% (December 2013 est).

Map of Ecuador



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Egypt

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Egypt. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Egypt. But let's start with the flag of Egypt here:



Egypt - Overview:

What you should know about Egypt? Let's start with this:

The regularity and richness of the annual Nile River flood, coupled with semi-isolation provided by deserts to the east and west, allowed for the development of one of the world's great civilizations. A unified kingdom arose circa 3200 B.C., and a series of dynasties ruled in Egypt for the next three millennia. The last native dynasty fell to the Persians in 341 B.C., who in turn were replaced by the Greeks, Romans, and Byzantines. It was the Arabs who introduced Islam and the Arabic language in the 7th century and who ruled for the next six centuries. A local military caste, the Mamluks took control about 1250 and continued to govern after the conquest of Egypt by the Ottoman Turks in 1517. Completion of the Suez Canal in 1869 elevated Egypt as an important world transportation hub. Ostensibly to protect its investments, Britain seized control of Egypt's government in 1882, but nominal allegiance to the Ottoman Empire continued until 1914. Partially independent from the UK in 1922, Egypt acquired full sovereignty from Britain in 1952. The completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1971 and the resultant Lake Nasser have altered the time-honored place of the Nile River in the agriculture and ecology of Egypt. A rapidly growing population (the largest in the Arab world), limited arable land, and dependence on the Nile all continue to overtax resources and stress society. The government has struggled to

meet the demands of Egypt's population through economic reform and massive investment in communications and physical infrastructure. Inspired by the 2010 Tunisian revolution, Egyptian opposition groups led demonstrations and labor strikes countrywide, culminating in President Hosni Mubarak's ouster in 2011. Egypt's military assumed national leadership until a new parliament was in place in early 2012; later that same year, Mohammed Morsi won the presidential election. Following often violent protests throughout the spring of 2013 against Morsi's government and the Muslim Brotherhood, the Egyptian Armed Forces intervened and removed Morsi from power in July 2013 and replaced him with interim president Adly Mansour. In January 2014, voters approved a new constitution by referendum and in May 2014 elected Abdelfattah Elsisi president. Egypt elected a new legislature in December 2015, the first parliament since 2012.

Geography of Egypt



Where on the globe is Egypt? The location of this country is Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Libya and the Gaza Strip, and the Red Sea north of Sudan, and includes the Asian Sinai Peninsula. Total area of Egypt is 1,001,450 sq km, of which 995,450 sq

km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: vast desert plateau interrupted by Nile valley and delta. The lowest point of Egypt is Qattara Depression -133 m, the highest point Mount Catherine 2,629 m. And the climate is desert; hot, dry summers with moderate winters.

Inhabitants of Egypt

Let's take a look how many people live in Egypt. The number is: 97,041,072 (July 2017 est.). So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? Egyptian 99.6%, other 0.4% (2006 census). What are the languages in Egypt? Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by educated classes. And the religions: Muslim (predominantly Sunni) 90%, Christian (majority Coptic Orthodox, other Christians include Armenian Apostolic, Catholic, Maronite, Orthodox, and Anglican) 10% (2015 est.). How old are the people in average? 23.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 73 years. Where the people live in Egypt? Here: approximately 95% of the population lives within 20 km of the Nile River and its delta; vast areas of the country remain sparsely populated or uninhabited. The major urban areas of Egypt are: Cairo (capital) 18.772 million; Alexandria 4.778 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Egypt

The capital of Egypt is Cairo and the government type

presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 27 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazat); Ad Daqahliyah, Al Bahr al Ahmar (Red Sea), Al Buhayrah, Al Fayyum, Al Gharbiyah, Al Iskandariyah (Alexandria), Al Isma'iliyah (Ismailia), Al Jizah (Giza), Al Minufiyah, Al Minya, Al Qahirah (Cairo), Al Qalyubiyah, Al Uqsur (Luxor), Al Wadi al Jadid (New Valley), As Suways (Suez), Ash Sharqiyah, Aswan, Asyut, Bani Suwayf, Bur Sa'id (Port Said), Dumyat (Damietta), Janub Sina' (South Sinai), Kafr ash Shaykh, Matruh, Qina, Shamal Sina' (North Sinai), Suhaj. Regarding the economy of Egypt, important industrial products are textiles, food processing, tourism, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hydrocarbons, construction, cement, metals, light manufactures. Important agricultural products are cotton, rice, corn, wheat, beans, fruits, vegetables; cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats. The most important export commodities are crude oil and petroleum products, fruits and vegetables, cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals, processed food and the most important export partners are UAE 12.5%, Saudi Arabia 7.7%, Italy 6.5%, Turkey 6.3%, UK 4.6%, US 4.5% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, wood products, fuels and the most important import partners are China 12.9%, Germany 8.7%, US 5.3%, Italy 4.5%, Turkey 4.3%, Saudi Arabia 4.1% (2016). How rich is Egypt and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$13,000 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with

respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 25.2% (2011 est.).

Map of Egypt



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

El Salvador

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of El Salvador. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of El Salvador. But let's start with the flag of El Salvador here:



El Salvador - Overview:

What you should know about El Salvador? Let's start with this: El Salvador achieved independence from Spain in 1821 and from the Central American Federation in 1839. A 12-year civil war, which cost about 75,000 lives, was brought to a close in 1992 when the government and leftist rebels signed a treaty that provided for military and political reforms. El Salvador is beset by one of the world's highest homicide rates and pervasive criminal gangs.

Geography of El Salvador



Where on the globe is El Salvador? The location of this country is Central America, bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between Guatemala and Honduras. Total area of El Salvador is 21,041 sq km, of which 20,721 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountains with narrow coastal belt and central plateau. The lowest point of El Salvador is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Cerro El Pital 2,730 m. And the climate is tropical; rainy season (May to October); dry season (November to April); tropical on coast; temperate in uplands.

Inhabitants of El Salvador

Let's take a look how many people live in El Salvador. The number is: 6,172,011 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? mestizo 86.3%, white 12.7%, Amerindian 0.2% (includes Lenca, Kakawira, Nahuatl-Pipil), black 0.1%, other 0.6% (2007 est.). What are the languages in El Salvador? Spanish (official), Nawat (among some Amerindians). And the religions: Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 36%, other 2%, none 12% (2014 est.). How old are the people in average? 27.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74.9 years. Where the people live in El Salvador? Here: although it is the smallest country in land area in Central America, El Salvador has a population that is 18 times larger than Belize; at least 20% of the population lives abroad; high population density country-wide, with particular concentration around the capital of San Salvador. The major urban areas of El Salvador are: SAN Salvador (capital) 1.098 million (2015).

Government and Economy of El Salvador

The capital of El Salvador is San Salvador and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 14 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Ahuachapan, Cabanas, Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, La Libertad, La Paz, La Union, Morazan, San Miguel, San Salvador, San Vicente, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, Usulután. Regarding the economy of El Salvador, important industrial products are food processing, beverages,

petroleum, chemicals, fertilizer, textiles, furniture, light metals. Important agricultural products are coffee, sugar, corn, rice, beans, oilseed, cotton, sorghum; beef, dairy products. The most important export commodities are offshore assembly exports, coffee, sugar, textiles and apparel, ethanol, chemicals, electricity, iron and steel manufactures and the most important export partners are US 48.3%, Honduras 14.2%, Guatemala 13.5%, Nicaragua 6.5%, Costa Rica 4.7% (2016). The most important import commodities are raw materials, consumer goods, capital goods, fuels, foodstuffs, petroleum, electricity and the most important import partners are US 37.9%, Guatemala 10.2%, China 8.8%, Mexico 7.6%, Honduras 6.3% (2016). How rich is El Salvador and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$8,900 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 34.9% (2015 est.).

Map of El Salvador



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Equatorial Guinea

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Equatorial Guinea. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Equatorial Guinea. But let's start with the flag of Equatorial Guinea here:



Equatorial Guinea - Overview:

What you should know about Equatorial Guinea? Let's start with this: Equatorial Guinea gained independence in 1968 after 190 years of Spanish rule; it is one of the smallest countries in Africa consisting of a mainland territory and five inhabited islands. The capital of Malabo is located on the island of Bioko, approximately 25 km from the Cameroonian coastline in the Gulf of Guinea. Between 1968 and 1979, autocratic President Francisco Macias Nguema virtually destroyed all of the country's political, economic, and social institutions before being deposed by his nephew Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo in a coup. President Obiang has ruled since October 1979 and was reelected in 2016. Although nominally a constitutional democracy since 1991, presidential and legislative elections since 1996 have generally been labeled as flawed. The president exerts almost total control over the political system and has placed legal and bureaucratic barriers that prevent political opposition. Equatorial Guinea has experienced rapid economic growth due to the discovery of large offshore oil reserves, and in the last decade has become Sub-Saharan Africa's third largest oil exporter. Despite the country's economic windfall from oil production, resulting in a massive increase in government revenue in recent years, the drop in global oil prices has placed significant strain on the state budget. Equatorial Guinea continues to seek to diversify its economy

and to increase foreign investment despite limited improvements in the population's living standards. Equatorial Guinea is the host of major regional and international conferences and continues to seek a greater role in regional affairs.

Geography of Equatorial Guinea



Where on the globe is Equatorial Guinea? The location of this country is Central Africa, bordering the Bight of Biafra, between Cameroon and Gabon. Total area of Equatorial Guinea is 28,051 sq km, of which 28,051 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: coastal plains rise to interior hills; islands are volcanic. The lowest point of Equatorial Guinea is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Pico Basile 3,008 m. And the climate is tropical; always hot, humid.

Inhabitants of Equatorial Guinea

Let's take a look how many people live in Equatorial Guinea. The number is: 778,358 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Fang 85.7%, Bubi 6.5%, Mdowe 3.6%, Annobon 1.6%, Bujeba 1.1%, other 1.4% (1994 census). What are the languages in Equatorial Guinea? Spanish (official) 67.6%, other (includes French

(official), Fang, Bubi) 32.4% (1994 census). And the religions: nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic, pagan practices. How old are the people in average? 19.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 64.6 years. Where the people live in Equatorial Guinea? Here: only two large cities over 30,000 people (Bata on the mainland, and the capital Malabo on the island of Bioko); small communities are scattered throughout the mainland and the five inhabited islands. The major urban areas of Equatorial Guinea are: Malabo (capital) 145,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Equatorial Guinea

The capital of Equatorial Guinea is Malabo; note - a new capital of Oyala is being built on the mainland near Djibloho; Malabo is on the island of Bioko and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 7 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Annobon, Bioko Norte, Bioko Sur, Centro Sur, Kie-Ntem, Litoral, Wele-Nzas. Regarding the economy of Equatorial Guinea, important industrial products are petroleum, natural gas, sawmilling. Important agricultural products are coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, cassava (manioc, tapioca), bananas, palm oil nuts; livestock; timbe. The most important export commodities are petroleum products, timbe and the most important export partners are India 19.4%, China 13.5%, South Korea 13.2%, Spain 12.3%, Italy 5.1%, Netherlands 5.1%, US 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum sector

equipment, other equipment, construction materials, vehicles and the most important import partners are US 23.3%, Spain 21.8%, China 12.8% (2016). How rich is Equatorial Guinea and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$34,900 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 44% (2011 est.).

Map of Equatorial Guinea



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

The image displays a world map with various travel routes marked in different colors. The continents are labeled: NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, and AUSTRALIA. To the right of the map is a photograph of the Taj Mahal in India, with a snow-capped mountain in the background and the Golden Gate Bridge in the foreground.

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Eritrea

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Eritrea. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Eritrea. But let's start with the flag of Eritrea here:



Eritrea - Overview:

What you should know about Eritrea? Let's start with this: After independence from Italian colonial control in 1941 and 10 years of British administrative control, the UN established Eritrea as an autonomous region within the Ethiopian federation in 1952. Ethiopia's full annexation of Eritrea as a province 10 years later sparked a violent 30-year struggle for independence that ended in 1991 with Eritrean rebels defeating government forces. Eritreans overwhelmingly approved independence in a 1993 referendum. Isaias Afworki has been Eritrea's only president since independence; his rule, particularly since 2001, has been highly autocratic and repressive. His government has created a highly militarized society by pursuing an unpopular program of mandatory conscription into national service, sometimes of indefinite length. A two-and-a-half-year border war with Ethiopia that erupted in 1998 ended under UN auspices in December 2000. A UN peacekeeping operation was established that monitored a 25 km-wide Temporary Security Zone. The Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) created in April 2003 was tasked "to delimit and demarcate the colonial treaty border based on pertinent colonial treaties (1900, 1902, and 1908) and applicable international law." The EEBC on 30 November 2007 remotely demarcated the border, assigning the town of Badme to Eritrea, despite Ethiopia's maintaining forces there from the time of the 1998-2000 war. Eritrea insisted that the UN terminate its

peacekeeping mission on 31 July 2008. Eritrea has accepted the EEBC's "virtual demarcation" decision and repeatedly called on Ethiopia to remove its troops. Ethiopia has not accepted the demarcation decision, and neither party has entered into meaningful dialogue to resolve the impasse. Eritrea is subject to several UN Security Council Resolutions (initially in 2009 and renewed annually) imposing an arms embargo and a travel ban and assets freeze on certain individuals, in view of evidence that it has supported armed opposition groups in the region.

Geography of Eritrea



Where on the globe is Eritrea? The location of this country is Eastern Africa, bordering the Red Sea, between Djibouti and Sudan. Total area of Eritrea is 117,600 sq km, of which 101,000 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: dominated by extension of Ethiopian north-south trending highlands, descending on the east to a coastal desert plain, on the northwest to hilly terrain and on the southwest to flat-to-rolling plains. The lowest point of Eritrea is near Kulul within the Danakil Depression -75 m, the highest point Soira 3,018 m. And the climate is hot, dry desert strip along Red Sea coast; cooler and wetter in the central highlands

(up to 61 cm of rainfall annually, heaviest June to September); semiarid in western hills and lowlands.

Inhabitants of Eritrea

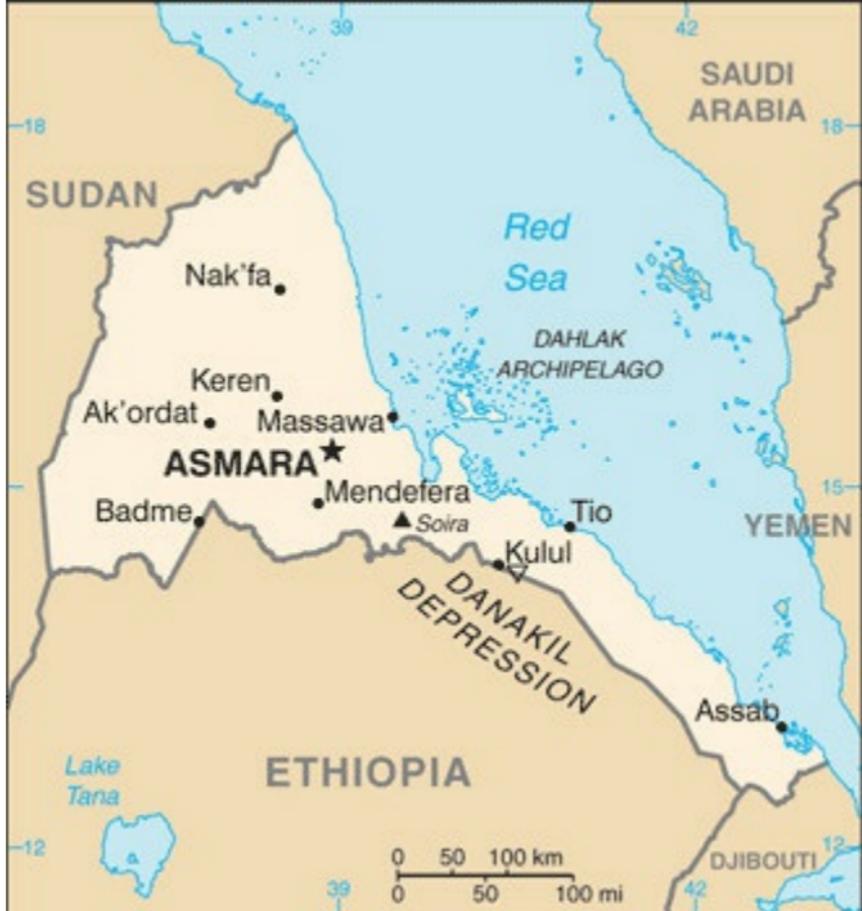
Let's take a look how many people live in Eritrea. The number is: 5,918,919 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? nine recognized ethnic groups: Tigrinya 55%, Tigre 30%, Saho 4%, Kunama 2%, Rashaida 2%, Bilen 2%, other (Afar, Beni Amir, Nera) 5% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Eritrea? Tigrinya (official), Arabic (official), English (official), Tigre, Kunama, Afar, other Cushitic languages. And the religions: Muslim, Coptic Christian, Roman Catholic, Protestant. How old are the people in average? 19.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 65.2 years. Where the people live in Eritrea? Here: density is highest in the center of the country in and around the cities of Asmara (capital) and Keren; smaller settlements exist in the north and south. The major urban areas of Eritrea are: Asmara (capital) 804,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Eritrea

The capital of Eritrea is Asmara (Asmera) and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 6 regions (zobatat, singular - zoba); Anseba, Debub (South), Debubawi K'eyih Bahri (Southern Red Sea), Gash Barka, Ma'akel (Central), Semenawi Keyih Bahri (Northern Red Sea). Regarding the economy of Eritrea,

important industrial products are food processing, beverages, clothing and textiles, light manufacturing, salt, cement. Important agricultural products are sorghum, lentils, vegetables, corn, cotton, tobacco, sisal; livestock, goats; fish. The most important export commodities are gold and other minerals, livestock, sorghum, textiles, food, small industry manufactures and the most important export partners are China 57.7%, India 21.9%, South Korea 4.9%, Serbia 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, petroleum products, food, manufactured goods and the most important import partners are China 18.1%, UAE 15.4%, Saudi Arabia 13.7%, Italy 6.5%, Turkey 5.9%, Brazil 5.3%, Belgium 4.1% (2016). How rich is Eritrea and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,400 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 50% (2004 est.).

Map of Eritrea



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Estonia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Estonia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Estonia. But let's start with the flag of Estonia here:



Estonia - Overview:

What you should know about Estonia? Let's start with this: After centuries of Danish, Swedish, German, and Russian rule, Estonia attained independence in 1918. Forcibly incorporated into the USSR in 1940 - an action never recognized by the US and many other countries - it regained its freedom in 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union. Since the last Russian troops left in 1994, Estonia has been free to promote economic and political ties with the West. It joined both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004, formally joined the OECD in late 2010, and adopted the euro as its official currency on 1 January 2011.

Geography of Estonia



Where on the globe is Estonia? The location of this country is Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland, between Latvia and Russia. Total area of Estonia is 45,228 sq km, of which 42,388 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: marshy, lowlands; flat in the north, hilly in

the south. The lowest point of Estonia is Baltic Sea 0 m, the highest point Suur Munamagi 318 m. And the climate is maritime; wet, moderate winters, cool summers.

Inhabitants of Estonia

Let's take a look how many people live in Estonia. The number is: 1,251,581 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Estonian 68.7%, Russian 24.8%, Ukrainian 1.7%, Belarusian 1%, Finn 0.6%, other 1.6%, unspecified 1.6% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Estonia? Estonian (official) 68.5%, Russian 29.6%, Ukrainian 0.6%, other 1.2%, unspecified 0.1% (2011 est.). And the religions: Lutheran 9.9%, Orthodox 16.2%, other Christian (including Methodist, Seventh-Day Adventist, Roman Catholic, Pentecostal) 2.2%, other 0.9%, none 54.1%, unspecified 16.7% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 42.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76.9 years. Where the people live in Estonia? Here: a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country, with urban areas attracting larger and denser populations. The major urban areas of Estonia are: Tallinn (capital) 391,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Estonia

The capital of Estonia is Tallinn and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 15 counties (maakonnad, singular - maakond); Harjumaa (Tallinn), Hiiumaa (Kardla), Ida-Virumaa (Johvi),

Jarvamaa (Paide), Jogevasmaa (Jogeva), Laanemaa (Haapsalu), Laane-Virumaa (Rakvere), Parnumaa (Parnu), Polvamaa (Polva), Raplamaa (Rapla), Saaremaa (Kuressaare), Tartumaa (Tartu), Valgamaa (Valga), Viljandimaa (Viljandi), Vorumaa (Voru). Regarding the economy of Estonia, important industrial products are food, engineering, electronics, wood and wood products, textiles; information technology, telecommunications. Important agricultural products are grain, potatoes, vegetables; livestock and dairy products; fish. The most important export commodities are machinery and electrical equipment 30%, food products and beverages 9%, mineral fuels 6%, wood and wood products 14%, articles of base metals 7%, furniture and bedding 11%, vehicles and parts 3%, chemicals 4% (2016 est.) and the most important export partners are Sweden 17.9%, Finland 16%, Latvia 9.2%, Russia 6.5%, Lithuania 6%, Germany 5.9%, Norway 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and electrical equipment 28%, mineral fuels 11%, food and food products 10%, vehicles 9%, chemical products 8%, metals 8% (2015 est.) and the most important import partners are Finland 13%, Germany 11%, Lithuania 9%, Sweden 8.3%, Latvia 8.2%, Poland 7.2%, Netherlands 6.3%, Russia 5.7%, China 4.8% (2016). How rich is Estonia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$31,500 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number -

population below poverty line: 21.3% (2015 est.).

Map of Estonia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Ethiopia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Ethiopia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Ethiopia. But let's start with the flag of Ethiopia here:



Ethiopia - Overview:

What you should know about Ethiopia? Let's start with this: Unique among African countries, the ancient Ethiopian monarchy maintained its freedom from colonial rule with the exception of a short-lived Italian occupation from 1936-41. In 1974, a military junta, the Derg, deposed Emperor Haile Selassie (who had ruled since 1930) and established a socialist state. Torn by bloody coups, uprisings, wide-scale drought, and massive refugee problems, the regime was finally toppled in 1991 by a coalition of rebel forces, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front. A constitution was adopted in 1994, and Ethiopia's first multiparty elections were held in 1995. A border war with Eritrea in the late 1990s ended with a peace treaty in December 2000. In November 2007, the Eritrea-Ethiopia Border Commission (EEBC) issued specific coordinates as virtually demarcating the border and pronounced its work finished. Alleging that the EEBC acted beyond its mandate in issuing the coordinates, Ethiopia has not accepted them and has not withdrawn troops from previously contested areas pronounced by the EEBC as belonging to Eritrea. In August 2012, longtime leader Prime Minister Meles Zenawi died in office and was replaced by his Deputy Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn, marking the first peaceful transition of power in decades.

Geography of Ethiopia



Where on the globe is Ethiopia? The location of this country is Eastern Africa, west of Somalia. Total area of Ethiopia is 1,104,300 sq km, of which 1 million sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: high plateau with central mountain range divided by Great Rift Valley. The lowest point of Ethiopia is Danakil Depression -125 m, the highest point Ras Dejen 4,550 m. And the climate is tropical monsoon with wide topographic-induced variation.

Inhabitants of Ethiopia

Let's take a look how many people live in Ethiopia. The number is: 105,350,020. So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? Oromo 34.4%, Amhara (Amara) 27%, Somali (Somalie) 6.2%, Tigray (Tigrinya) 6.1%, Sidama 4%, Gurage 2.5%, Welaita 2.3%, Hadiya 1.7%, Afar (Affar) 1.7%, Gamo 1.5%, Gedeo 1.3%, Silte 1.3%, Kefficho 1.2%, other 8.8% (2007 est.). What are the languages in Ethiopia? Oromo (official working language in the State of Oromiya) 33.8%, Amharic (official national language) 29.3%, Somali (official working language of the State of Sumale) 6.2%, Tigrigna (Tigrinya) (official working language

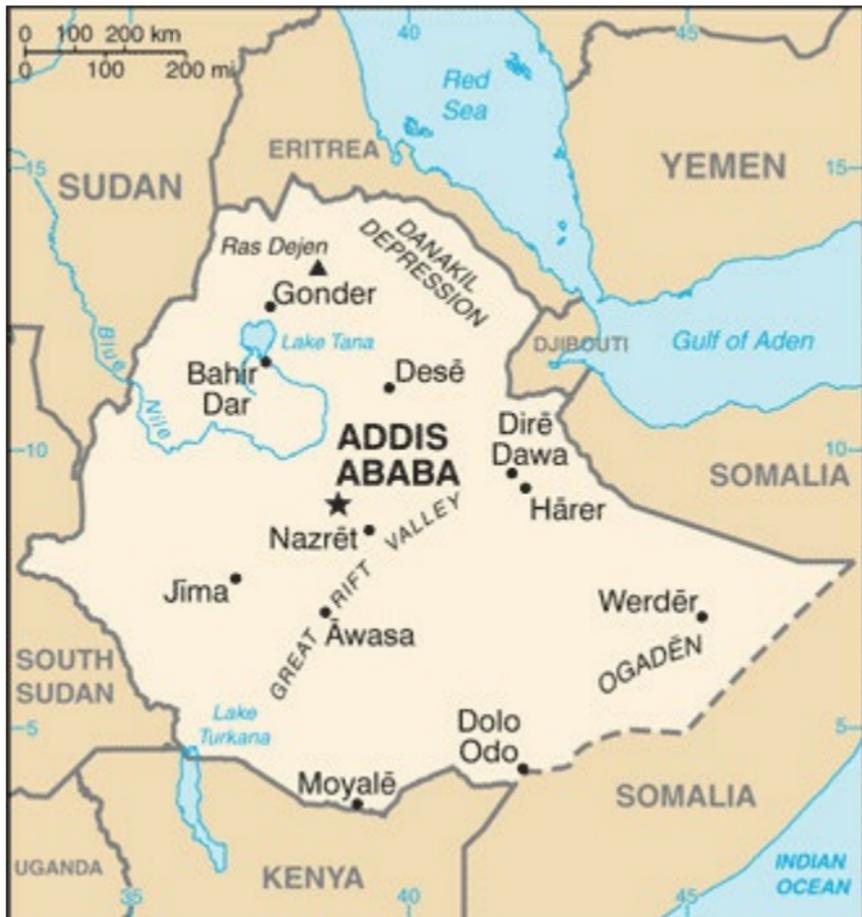
of the State of Tigray) 5.9%, Sidamo 4%, Wolaytta 2.2%, Gurage 2%, Afar (official working language of the State of Afar) 1.7%, Hadiyya 1.7%, Gamo 1.5%, Gedeo 1.3%, Opuuo 1.2%, Kafa 1.1%, other 8.1%, English (major foreign language taught in schools), Arabic (2007 est.). And the religions: Ethiopian Orthodox 43.5%, Muslim 33.9%, Protestant 18.5%, traditional 2.7%, Catholic 0.7%, other 0.6% (2007 est.). How old are the people in average? 17.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 62.6 years. Where the people live in Ethiopia? Here: highest density is found in the highlands of the north and middle areas of the country, particularly around the centrally located capital city of Addis Ababa; the far east and southeast are sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Ethiopia are: Addis Ababa (capital) 3.238 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Ethiopia

The capital of Ethiopia is Addis Ababa and the government type federal parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 9 ethnically based states (kililoch, singular - kilil) and 2 self-governing administrations (astedaderoch, singular - astedader); Adis Abeba (Addis Ababa), Afar, Amara (Amhara), Binshangul Gumuz, Dire Dawa, Gambela Hizboch (Gambela Peoples), Hareri Hizb (Harari People), Oromiya (Oromia), Sumale (Somali), Tigray, Ye Debub Biheroch Bihereseboch na Hizboch (Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples). Regarding the economy of Ethiopia, important industrial products are food processing,

beverages, textiles, leather, garments, chemicals, metals processing, cement. Important agricultural products are cereals, coffee, oilseed, cotton, sugarcane, vegetables, khat, cut flowers; hides, cattle, sheep, goats; fish. The most important export commodities are coffee (27%, by value), oilseeds (17%), edible vegetables including khat (17%), gold (13%), flowers (7%), live animals (7%), raw leather products (3%), meat products (3%) and the most important export partners are US 9.7%, Saudi Arabia 9.6%, Germany 8.5%, Switzerland 7.5%, China 5.1%, UAE 4.9%, Pakistan 4.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and aircraft (14%, by value), metal and metal products, (14%), electrical materials, (13%), petroleum products (12%), motor vehicles, (10%), chemicals and fertilizers (4%) and the most important import partners are China 28.8%, US 8%, India 6.7%, Kuwait 5% (2016). How rich is Ethiopia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,100 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 29.6% (2014 est.).

Map of Ethiopia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

The image displays a world map with various travel routes marked in different colors. The continents are labeled: NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, and AUSTRALIA. To the right of the map is a photograph of the Taj Mahal in India, with a snow-capped mountain and the Golden Gate Bridge in the background.

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas). Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas). But let's start with the flag of Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) here:



Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) - Overview:

What you should know about Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)? Let's start with this: Although first sighted by an English navigator in 1592, the first landing (English) did not occur until almost a century later in 1690, and the first settlement (French) was not established until 1764. The colony was turned over to Spain two years later and the islands have since been the subject of a territorial dispute, first between Britain and Spain, then between Britain and Argentina. The UK asserted its claim to the islands by establishing a naval garrison there in 1833. Argentina invaded the islands on 2 April 1982. The British responded with an expeditionary force that landed seven weeks later and after fierce fighting forced an Argentine surrender on 14 June 1982. With hostilities ended and Argentine forces withdrawn, UK administration resumed. In response to renewed calls from Argentina for Britain to relinquish control of the islands, a referendum was held in March 2013, which resulted in 99.8% of the population voting to remain a part of the UK.

Geography of Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)



Where on the globe is Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)? The location of this country is Southern South America, islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, about 500 km east of southern Argentina. Total area of Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) is 12,173 sq km, of which 12,173 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: rocky, hilly, mountainous with some boggy, undulating plains. The lowest point of Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mount Osborne 705 m. And the climate is cold marine; strong westerly winds, cloudy, humid; rain occurs on more than half of days in year; average annual rainfall is 60 cm in Stanley; occasional snow all year, except in January and February, but typically does not accumulate.

Inhabitants of Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Let's take a look how many people live in Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas). The number is: 3,198. So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Falkland Islander 48.3%, British 23.1%, St. Helenian 7.5%, Chilean 4.6%, mixed 6%, other 8.5%, unspecified 2% (2016 est.). What are the languages in

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)? English 89%, Spanish 7.7%, other 3.3% (2006 est.). And the religions: Christian 57.1%, other 1.6%, none 35.4%, unspecified 6% (2016 est.). How old are the people in average? unknown. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77.9. Where the people live in Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)? Here: a very small population, with most residents living in and around Stanley. The major urban areas of Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) are: Stanley (capital) 2,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

The capital of Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) is Stanley and the government type parliamentary democracy (Legislative Assembly); self-governing overseas territory of the UK. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (overseas territory of the UK; also claimed by Argentina). Regarding the economy of Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), important industrial products are fish and wool processing; tourism. Important agricultural products are fodder and vegetable crops; venison, sheep, dairy products; fish, squid. The most important export commodities are wool, hides, meat, venison, fish, squid and the most important export partners are Spain 67.8%, UK 10%, Namibia 8.9%, US 7.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are fuel, food and drink, building materials, clothing and the most important import partners are UK 68.8%, Greece 8.8%, Cote d'Ivoire 6.7%, Spain 5.7%, Netherlands

4.8% (2016). How rich is Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$96,200 (2012 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

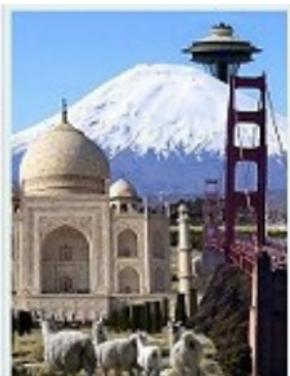
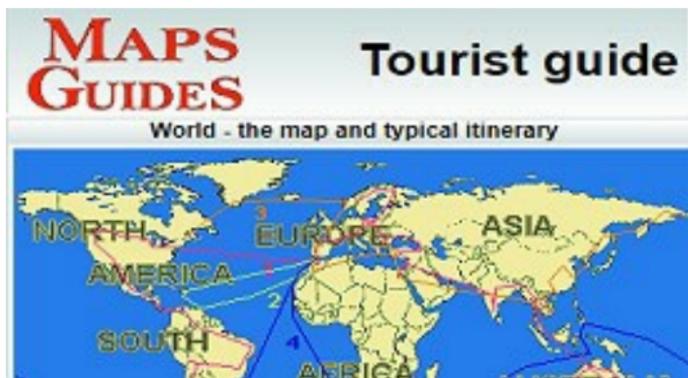
Map of Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Faroe Islands

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Faroe Islands. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Faroe Islands. But let's start with the

flag of Faroe Islands here:



Faroe Islands - Overview:

What you should know about Faroe Islands? Let's start with this: The population of the Faroe Islands is largely descended from Viking settlers who arrived in the 9th century. The islands have been connected politically to Denmark since the 14th century. A high degree of self-government was granted the Faroese in 1948, who have autonomy over most internal affairs while Denmark is responsible for justice, defense, and foreign affairs. The Faroe Islands are not part of the European Union.

Geography of Faroe Islands



Where on the globe is Faroe Islands? The location of this country is Northern Europe, island group between the Norwegian Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, about halfway between Iceland and Norway. Total area of Faroe Islands is 1,393 sq km, of which 1,393 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the

terrain of the country? This way: rugged, rocky, some low peaks; cliffs along most of coast. The lowest point of Faroe Islands is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Slaettaratindur 882 m. And the climate is mild winters, cool summers; usually overcast; foggy, windy.

Inhabitants of Faroe Islands

Let's take a look how many people live in Faroe Islands. The number is: 50,730 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Faroese 88% (Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon descent), Danish 7.6%, other 4.4% (includes Icelandic, Norwegian, Greenlandic, Filipino, Thai, British). What are the languages in Faroe Islands? Faroese 93.8% (derived from Old Norse), Danish 3.2%, other 3% (2011 est.). And the religions: Christian 89.3% (predominantly Evangelical Lutheran), other 0.7%, more than one religion 0.2%, none 3.8%, unspecified 6% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 37.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 80.5 years. Where the people live in Faroe Islands? Here: the island of Streymoy is by far the most populous with over 40% of the population; it has approximately twice as many inhabitants as Eysturoy, the second most populous island; seven of the inhabited islands have fewer than 100 people. The major urban areas of Faroe Islands are: Torshavn (capital) 21,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Faroe Islands

The capital of Faroe Islands is Torshavn and the

government type parliamentary democracy (Faroe Parliament); part of the Kingdom of Denmark. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (part of the Kingdom of Denmark; self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 30 municipalities. Regarding the economy of Faroe Islands, important industrial products are fishing, fish processing, tourism, small ship repair and refurbishment, handicrafts. Important agricultural products are milk, potatoes, vegetables, sheep, salmon, herring, mackerel and other fish. The most important export commodities are fish and fish products (97%) (2017 est.) and the most important export partners are UK 17.8%, Russia 17.3%, Germany 9.8%, China 9.2%, Denmark 6.5%, US 6%, Spain 4.8%, Poland 4.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are goods for household consumption, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, raw materials and semi-manufactures, cars and the most important import partners are Denmark 26.6%, Germany 10.7%, China 10.6%, Norway 10.2%, Poland 6.2%, Ireland 5%, Chile 4.2% (2016). How rich is Faroe Islands and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$40,000 (2014 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 4.2% (2012 est.).

Map of Faroe Islands



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Fiji

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Fiji. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Fiji. But let's start with the flag of Fiji here:



Fiji - Overview:

What you should know about Fiji? Let's start with this: Fiji became independent in 1970 after nearly a century as a British colony. Democratic rule was interrupted by two military coups in 1987 caused by concern over a government perceived as dominated by the Indian community (descendants of contract laborers brought to the islands by the British in the 19th century). The coups and a 1990 constitution that cemented native Melanesian control of Fiji led to heavy Indian emigration; the population loss resulted in economic difficulties, but ensured that Melanesians became the majority. A new constitution enacted in 1997 was more equitable. Free and peaceful elections in 1999 resulted in a government led by an Indo-Fijian, but a civilian-led coup in 2000 ushered in a prolonged period of political turmoil. Parliamentary elections held in 2001 provided Fiji with a democratically elected government led by Prime Minister Laisenia Qarase. Reelected in May 2006, Qarase was ousted in a December 2006 military coup led by Commodore Voreqe Bainimarama, who initially appointed himself acting president but in January 2007 became interim prime minister. Following years of political turmoil, long-delayed legislative elections were held in September 2014 that were deemed "credible" by international observers and that resulted in Bainimarama being reelected.

Geography of Fiji



Where on the globe is Fiji? The location of this country is Oceania, island group in the South Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand. Total area of Fiji is 18,274 sq km, of which 18,274 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountains of volcanic origin. The lowest point of Fiji is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Tomanivi 1,324 m. And the climate is tropical marine; only slight seasonal temperature variation.

Inhabitants of Fiji

Let's take a look how many people live in Fiji. The number is: 920,938 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? iTaukei 56.8% (predominantly Melanesian with a Polynesian admixture), Indian 37.5%, Rotuman 1.2%, other 4.5% (European, part European, other Pacific Islanders, Chinese). What are the languages in Fiji? English (official), Fijian (official), Hindustani. And the religions: Protestant 45% (Methodist 34.6%, Assembly of God 5.7%, Seventh Day Adventist 3.9%, and Anglican 0.8%), Hindu 27.9%, other Christian 10.4%, Roman Catholic 9.1%, Muslim 6.3%, Sikh 0.3%, other 0.3%, none 0.8% (2007 est.). How old are the people in average? 28.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one

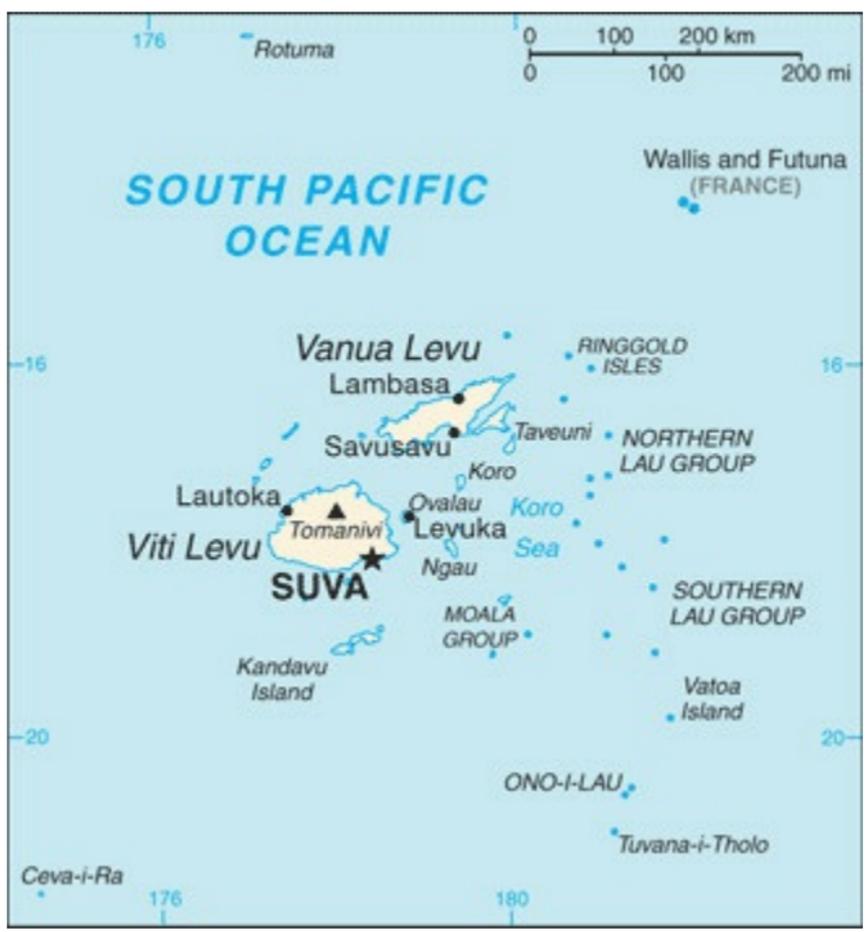
half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 73 years. Where the people live in Fiji? Here: approximately 70% of the population lives on the island of Viti Levu; roughly half of the population lives in urban areas. The major urban areas of Fiji are: SUVA (capital) 176,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Fiji

The capital of Fiji is Suva (on Viti Levu) and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 14 provinces and 1 dependency; Ba, Bua, Cakaudrove, Kadavu, Lau, Lomaiviti, Macuata, Nadroga and Navosa, Naitasiri, Namosi, Ra, Rewa, Rotuma, Serua, Tailevu. Regarding the economy of Fiji, important industrial products are tourism, sugar processing, clothing, copra, gold, silver, lumber, small cottage industries. Important agricultural products are sugarcane, coconuts, cassava (manioc, tapioca), rice, sweet potatoes, bananas; cattle, pigs, horses, goats; fish. The most important export commodities are sugar, garments, gold, timber, fish, molasses, coconut oil, mineral water and the most important export partners are US 21.8%, Australia 18.1%, NZ 8.5%, China 6.2%, Tonga 5.1%, Vanuatu 5.1%, UK 4.5%, Kiribati 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, food, chemicals and the most important import partners are NZ 17.1%, Australia 17%, Singapore 15.1%, China 15%, Japan 6.7% (2016). How rich is Fiji and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$9,900 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means

Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 31% (2009 est.).

Map of Fiji



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Finland

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Finland. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Finland. But let's start with the flag of Finland here:



Finland - Overview:

What you should know about Finland? Let's start with this: Finland was a province and then a grand duchy under Sweden from the 12th to the 19th centuries, and an autonomous grand duchy of Russia after 1809. It gained complete independence in 1917. During World War II, Finland successfully defended its independence through cooperation with Germany and resisted subsequent invasions by the Soviet Union - albeit with some loss of territory. In the subsequent half century, Finland transformed from a farm/forest economy to a diversified modern industrial economy; per capita income is among the highest in Western Europe. A member of the EU since 1995, Finland was the only Nordic state to join the euro single currency at its initiation in January 1999. In the 21st century, the key features of Finland's modern welfare state are high quality education, promotion of equality, and a national social welfare system - currently challenged by an aging population and the fluctuations of an export-driven economy.

Geography of Finland



Where on the globe is Finland? The location of this country is Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, Gulf of Bothnia, and Gulf of Finland, between Sweden and Russia. Total area of Finland is 338,145 sq km, of which 303,815 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly low, flat to rolling plains interspersed with lakes and low hills. The lowest point of Finland is Baltic Sea 0 m, the highest point Halti (alternatively Haltia, Haltitunturi, Haltiatunturi) 1,328 m. And the climate is cold temperate; potentially subarctic but comparatively mild because of moderating influence of the North Atlantic Current, Baltic Sea, and more than 60,000 lakes.

Inhabitants of Finland

Let's take a look how many people live in Finland. The number is: 5,518,371 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Finn 93.4%, Swede 5.6%, Russian 0.5%, Estonian 0.3%, Romani 0.1%, Sami 0.1% (2006). What are the languages in Finland? Finnish (official) 88.3%, Swedish (official) 5.3%, Russian 1.4%, other 5% (2016 est.). And the religions: Lutheran 72%, Orthodox 1.1%,

other 1.6%, unspecified 25.3% (2016 est.). How old are the people in average? 42.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 81 years. Where the people live in Finland? Here: the vast majority of people are found in the south; the northern interior areas remain sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Finland are: Helsinki (capital) 1.18 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Finland

The capital of Finland is Helsinki and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 19 regions (maakunnat, singular - maakunta (Finnish); landskapen, singular - landskapet (Swedish)); Aland (Swedish), Ahvenanmaa (Finnish); Etela-Karjala (Finnish), Sodra Karelen (Swedish) [South Karelia]; Etela-Pohjanmaa (Finnish), Sodra Osterbotten (Swedish) [South Ostrobothnia]; Etela-Savo (Finnish), Sodra Savolax (Swedish) [South Savo]; Kanta-Hame (Finnish), Egentliga Tavastland (Swedish); Kainuu (Finnish), Kajanaland (Swedish); Keski-Pohjanmaa (Finnish), Mellersta Osterbotten (Swedish) [Central Ostrobothnia]; Keski-Suomi (Finnish), Mellersta Finland (Swedish) [Central Finland]; Kymenlaakso (Finnish), Kymmenedalen (Swedish); Lappi (Finnish), Lappland (Swedish); Pajjat-Hame (Finnish), Pajjanne-Tavastland (Swedish); Pirkanmaa (Finnish), Birkaland (Swedish) [Tampere]; Pohjanmaa (Finnish), Osterbotten (Swedish) [Ostrobothnia]; Pohjois-Karjala (Finnish), Norra Karelen (Swedish) [North Karelia]; Pohjois-Pohjanmaa (Finnish), Norra Osterbotten (Swedish) [North Ostrobothnia];

Pohjois-Savo (Finnish), Norra Savolax (Swedish) [North Savo]; Satakunta (Finnish and Swedish); Uusimaa (Finnish), Nyland (Swedish) [Newland]; Varsinais-Suomi (Finnish), Egentliga Finland (Swedish) [Southwest Finland]. Regarding the economy of Finland, important industrial products are metals and metal products, electronics, machinery and scientific instruments, shipbuilding, pulp and paper, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, clothing. Important agricultural products are barley, wheat, sugar beets, potatoes; dairy cattle; fish. The most important export commodities are electrical and optical equipment, machinery, transport equipment, paper and pulp, chemicals, basic metals; timber and the most important export partners are Germany 13.1%, Sweden 10.6%, US 7.6%, Netherlands 6.7%, Russia 5.7%, China 5.2%, UK 4.8% (2016). The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, computers, electronic industry products, textile yarn and fabrics, grains and the most important import partners are Germany 16.9%, Sweden 16.1%, Russia 11.1%, Netherlands 8.6% (2016). How rich is Finland and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$44,000 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

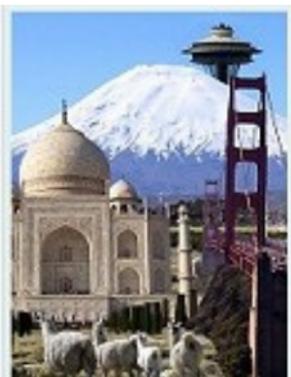
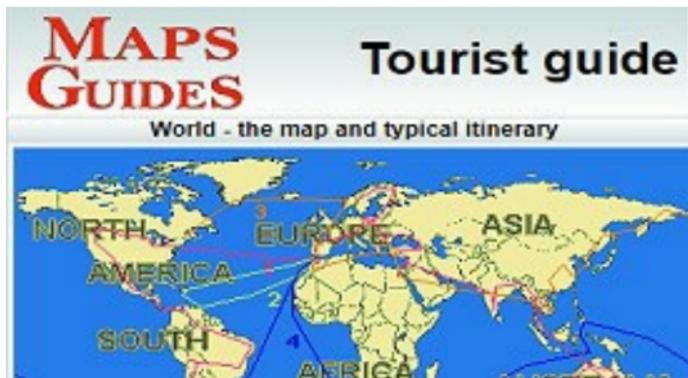
Map of Finland



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

France

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of France. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and

the detailed map of France. But let's start with the flag of France here:



France - Overview:

What you should know about France? Let's start with this: France today is one of the most modern countries in the world and is a leader among European nations. It plays an influential global role as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, NATO, the G-7, the G-20, the EU, and other multilateral organizations. France rejoined NATO's integrated military command structure in 2009, reversing DE Gaulle's 1966 decision to withdraw French forces from NATO. Since 1958, it has constructed a hybrid presidential-parliamentary governing system resistant to the instabilities experienced in earlier, more purely parliamentary administrations. In recent decades, its reconciliation and cooperation with Germany have proved central to the economic integration of Europe, including the introduction of a common currency, the euro, in January 1999. In the early 21st century, five French overseas entities - French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, and Reunion - became French regions and were made part of France proper.

Geography of France



Where on the globe is France? The location of this country is Western Europe, bordering the Bay of Biscay and English Channel, between Belgium and Spain, southeast of the UK; bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Italy and Spain. Total area of France is 643,801 sq km; 551,500 sq km (metropolitan France), of which 640,427 sq km; 549,970 sq km (metropolitan France) is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat plains or gently rolling hills in north and west; remainder is mountainous, especially Pyrenees in south, Alps in east. The lowest point of France is Rhone River delta -2 m, the highest point Mont Blanc 4,810 m. And the climate is generally cool winters and mild summers, but mild winters and hot summers along the Mediterranean; occasional strong, cold, dry, north-to-northwesterly wind known as mistral.

Inhabitants of France

Let's take a look how many people live in France. The number is: 67,106,161. So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, Basque minorities. What are the languages in France? French (official) 100%, declining regional

dialects and languages (Provençal, Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish, Occitan, Picard). And the religions: Christian (overwhelmingly Roman Catholic) 63-66%, Muslim 7-9%, Buddhist 0.5-0.75%, Jewish 0.5-0.75%, other 0.5-1.0%, none 23-28%. How old are the people in average? 41.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 81.9 years. Where the people live in France? Here: much of the population is concentrated in the north and southeast; although there are many urban agglomerations throughout the country, Paris is by far the largest city, with Lyon ranked a distant second. The major urban areas of France are: Paris (capital) 10.843 million; Lyon 1.609 million; Marseille-Aix-en-Provence 1.605 million; Lille 1.027 million; Nice-Cannes 967,000; Toulouse 938,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of France

The capital of France is Paris and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 18 regions (regions, singular - region); Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes, Bourgogne-Franche-Comte (Burgundy-Free County), Bretagne (Brittany), Centre-Val de Loire (Center-Loire Valley), Corse (Corsica), Grand Est (Grand East), Guadeloupe, Guyane (French Guiana), Hauts-de-France (Upper France), Ile-de-France, Martinique, Mayotte, Normandie (Normandy), Nouvelle-Aquitaine (New Aquitaine), Occitanie (Occitania), Pays de la Loire (Lands of the Loire), Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur, Reunion. Regarding

the economy of France, important industrial products are machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics; textiles, food processing; tourism. Important agricultural products are wheat, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; beef, dairy products; fish. The most important export commodities are machinery and transportation equipment, aircraft, plastics, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, iron and steel, beverages and the most important export partners are Germany 16%, Spain 7.6%, US 7.3%, Italy 7.2%, UK 7%, Belgium 6.8% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, vehicles, crude oil, aircraft, plastics, chemicals and the most important import partners are Germany 19.3%, Belgium 10.6%, Netherlands 7.9%, Italy 7.8%, Spain 7%, US 5.8%, China 5.1%, UK 4.2% (2016). How rich is France and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$43,600 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 14% (2013 est.).

Map of France



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

The image displays a world map with various travel routes marked in different colors. The continents are labeled: NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, and AUSTRALIA. To the right of the map is a photograph of the Taj Mahal in India, with a snow-capped mountain and the Golden Gate Bridge in the background.

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

French Polynesia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of French Polynesia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of French Polynesia. But let's start with the flag of French Polynesia here:



French Polynesia - Overview:

What you should know about French Polynesia? Let's start with this: The French annexed various Polynesian island groups during the 19th century. In September 1995, France stirred up widespread protests by resuming nuclear testing on the Mururoa Atoll after a three-year moratorium. The tests were halted in January 1996. In recent years, French Polynesia's autonomy has been considerably expanded.

Geography of French Polynesia



Where on the globe is French Polynesia? The location of this country is Oceania, five archipelagoes (Archipel des Tuamotu, Iles Gambier, Iles Marquises, Iles Tubuai, Society Islands) in the South Pacific Ocean about halfway between South America and Australia. Total area of French Polynesia is 4,167 sq km (118 islands and atolls; 67 are inhabited), of which 3,827 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mixture of rugged high islands and low islands with reefs. The lowest point of French Polynesia is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mont Orohena 2,241 m. And the climate is tropical, but moderate.

Inhabitants of French Polynesia

Let's take a look how many people live in French Polynesia. The number is: 287,881 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Polynesian 78%, Chinese 12%, local French 6%, metropolitan French 4%. What are the languages in French Polynesia? French (official) 70%, Polynesian (official) 28.2%, other 1.8% (2012 est.). And the religions: Protestant 54%, Roman Catholic 30%, other 10%, no religion 6%. How old are the people in average? 31.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77.4 years. Where the people live in French Polynesia? Here: the majority of the population lives in the Society Islands, one of five archipelagos that includes the most populous island - Tahiti - with approximately 70% of the nation's population. The major urban areas of French Polynesia are: Papeete (capital) 133,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of French Polynesia

The capital of French Polynesia is Papeete (located on Tahiti) and the government type parliamentary democracy (Assembly of French Polynesia); an overseas collectivity of France. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 5 administrative subdivisions (subdivisions administratives, singular - subdivision administrative): Iles Australes (Austral Islands), Iles du Vent (Windward Islands), Iles Marquises (Marquesas Islands), Iles Sous-le-Vent (Leeward Islands), Iles Tuamotu-Gambier; note - the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands

together make up the Society Islands (Iles de la Societe). Regarding the economy of French Polynesia, important industrial products are tourism, pearls, agricultural processing, handicrafts, phosphates. Important agricultural products are coconuts, vanilla, vegetables, fruits, coffee; poultry, beef, dairy products; fish. The most important export commodities are cultured pearls, coconut products, mother-of-pearl, vanilla, shark meat and the most important export partners are Japan 22.2%, Hong Kong 21.7%, Kyrgyzstan 16.8%, France 13.3%, US 12.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are fuels, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment and the most important import partners are France 28.5%, South Korea 10.7%, US 9%, NZ 7.8%, China 7.2%, Singapore 5.9% (2016). How rich is French Polynesia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$17,000 (2015 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 19.7% (2009 est.).

Map of French Polynesia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Gabon

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Gabon. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Gabon. But let's start with the flag of Gabon here:



Gabon - Overview:

What you should know about Gabon? Let's start with this: Following independence from France in 1960, El Hadj Omar Bongo Ondimba - one of the longest-ruling heads of state in the world - dominated the country's political scene for four decades (1967-2009). President Bongo introduced a nominal multiparty system and a new constitution in the early 1990s. However, allegations of electoral fraud during local elections in December 2002 and the presidential election in 2005 exposed the weaknesses of formal political structures in Gabon. Following President Bongo's death in 2009, a new election brought his son, Ali Bongo Ondimba, to power. Despite constrained political conditions, Gabon's small population, abundant natural resources, and considerable foreign support have helped make it one of the more stable African countries. President Ali Bongo Ondimba's controversial August 2016 reelection sparked unprecedented opposition protests that resulted in the burning of the parliament building. The election was contested by the opposition after fraudulent results were flagged by international election observers. Gabon's Constitutional Court reviewed the election results but ruled in favor of President Bongo, upholding his win and extending his mandate to 2023.

Geography of Gabon



Where on the globe is Gabon? The location of this country is Central Africa, bordering the Atlantic Ocean at the Equator, between Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea. Total area of Gabon is 267,667 sq km, of which 257,667 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: narrow coastal plain; hilly interior; savanna in east and south. The lowest point of Gabon is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mont Iboundji 1,575 m. And the climate is tropical; always hot, humid.

Inhabitants of Gabon

Let's take a look how many people live in Gabon. The number is: 1,772,255. So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Bantu tribes, including four major tribal groupings (Fang, Bapounou, Nzebi, Obamba); other Africans and Europeans, 154,000, including 10,700 French and 11,000 persons of dual nationality. What are the languages in Gabon? French (official), Fang, Myene, Nzebi, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi. And the religions: Roman Catholic 42.3%, Protestant 12.3%, other Christian 27.4%, Muslim 9.8%, animist 0.6%, other 0.5%, none/no answer 7.1% (2012 est.). How old are

the people in average? 18.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 52.1 years. Where the people live in Gabon? Here: the relatively small population is spread in pockets throughout the country; the largest urban center is the capital of Libreville, located along the Atlantic coast in the northwest. The major urban areas of Gabon are: Libreville (capital) 707,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Gabon

The capital of Gabon is Libreville and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 9 provinces; Estuaire, Haut-Ogooue, Moyen-Ogooue, Ngounie, Nyanga, Ogooue-Ivindo, Ogooue-Lolo, Ogooue-Maritime, Woleu-Ntem. Regarding the economy of Gabon, important industrial products are petroleum extraction and refining; manganese, gold; chemicals, ship repair, food and beverages, textiles, lumbering and plywood, cement. Important agricultural products are cocoa, coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber; cattle; okoume (a tropical softwood); fish. The most important export commodities are crude oil, timber, manganese, uranium and the most important export partners are US 45.7%, China 14.6%, South Korea 6.6%, Ireland 5.5%, Italy 5.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, construction materials and the most important import partners are France 24.7%, Belgium 14.7%, China 12.8%, Australia 6.7% (2016). How rich is Gabon and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$19,300

(2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 34.3% (2015 est.).

Map of Gabon



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Gambia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Gambia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Gambia. But let's start with the flag of Gambia here:



Gambia - Overview:

What you should know about Gambia? Let's start with this: The Gambia gained its independence from the UK in 1965. Geographically surrounded by Senegal, it formed a short-lived Confederation of Senegambia between 1982 and 1989. In 1991 the two nations signed a friendship and cooperation treaty, but tensions have flared up intermittently since then. Yahya Jammeh led a military coup in 1994 that overthrew the president and banned political activity. A new constitution and presidential election in 1996, followed by parliamentary balloting in 1997, completed a nominal return to civilian rule. Jammeh was elected president in all subsequent elections including most recently in late 2011. After 22 years of increasingly authoritarian rule, President Jammeh was defeated in free and fair elections in December 2016. Due to The Gambia's poor human rights record under Jammeh, international development partners had distanced themselves, and substantially reduced aid to the country. These channels may re-open under the administration of President

Geography of Gambia



Where on the globe is Gambia? The location of this country is Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and Senegal. Total area of Gambia is 11,300 sq km, of which 10,120 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: flood plain of the Gambia River flanked by some low hills. The lowest point of Gambia is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point unnamed elevation 53 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, rainy season (June to November); cooler, dry season (November to May).

Inhabitants of Gambia

Let's take a look how many people live in Gambia. The number is: 2,051,363 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Mandinka/Jahanka 34%, Fulani/Tukulur/Lorobo 22.4%, Wolof 12.6%, Jola/Karoninka 10.7%, Serahuleh 6.6%, Serer 3.2%, Manjago 2.1%, Bambara 1%, Creole/Aku Marabout 0.7%, other 0.9%, non-Gambian 5.2%, no answer 0.6% (2013 est.). What are the languages in Gambia? English (official), Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars. And the religions: Muslim 95.7%, Christian 4.2%, none 0.1%, no response 0.1% (2013 est.).

How old are the people in average? 21 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 65.1 years. Where the people live in Gambia? Here: settlements are found scattered along the Gambia River; the largest communities, including the capital of Banjul, and the country's largest city, Serekunda, are found at the mouth of the Gambia River along the Atlantic coast. The major urban areas of Gambia are: Banjul (capital) 504,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Gambia

The capital of Gambia is Banjul and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 5 regions, 1 city, and 1 municipality; Banjul, Central River, Kanifing, Lower River, North Bank, Upper River, West Coast. Regarding the economy of Gambia, important industrial products are peanuts, fish, hides, tourism, beverages, agricultural machinery assembly, woodworking, metalworking, clothing. Important agricultural products are rice, millet, sorghum, peanuts, corn, sesame, cassava (manioc, tapioca), palm kernels; cattle, sheep, goats. The most important export commodities are peanut products, fish, cotton lint, palm kernels and the most important export partners are Mali 36.3%, Guinea 24.5%, Senegal 12.3%, China 11.7%, Guinea-Bissau 5.8% (2016). The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, manufactures, fuel, machinery and transport equipment and the most important import partners are Cote d'Ivoire 13%, Brazil 12.3%, China 11%, Belgium 8.6%, India 5.7%, Spain 4.7%,

Senegal 4.6% (2016). How rich is Gambia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,700 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 48.4% (2010 est.).

Map of Gambia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Georgia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Georgia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Georgia. But let's start with the flag of Georgia here:



Georgia - Overview:

What you should know about Georgia? Let's start with this:

The region of present day Georgia contained the ancient kingdoms of Colchis and Kartli-Iberia. The area came under Roman influence in the first centuries A.D., and Christianity became the state religion in the 330s. Domination by Persians, Arabs, and Turks was followed by a Georgian golden age (11th-13th centuries) that was cut short by the Mongol invasion of 1236. Subsequently, the Ottoman and Persian empires competed for influence in the region. Georgia was absorbed into the Russian Empire in the 19th century. Independent for three years (1918-1921) following the Russian revolution, it was forcibly incorporated into the USSR in 1921 and regained its independence when the Soviet Union dissolved in 1991. Mounting public discontent over rampant corruption and ineffective government services, followed by an attempt by the incumbent Georgian Government to manipulate parliamentary elections in November 2003, touched off widespread protests that led to the resignation of Eduard Shevardnadze, president since 1995. In the aftermath of that popular movement, which became known as the "Rose Revolution," new elections in early 2004 swept Mikheil Saakashvili into power along with his United National Movement (UNM) party. Progress on market reforms and democratization has been made in the years since independence, but this progress has been complicated by

Russian assistance and support to the separatist regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Periodic flare-ups in tension and violence culminated in a five-day conflict in August 2008 between Russia and Georgia, including the invasion of large portions of undisputed Georgian territory. Russian troops pledged to pull back from most occupied Georgian territory, but in late August 2008 Russia unilaterally recognized the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, and Russian military forces remain in those regions. Billionaire philanthropist Bidzina Ivanishvili's unexpected entry into politics in October 2011 brought the divided opposition together under his Georgian Dream coalition, which won a majority of seats in the October 2012 parliamentary elections and removed UNM from power. Conceding defeat, Saakashvili named Ivanishvili as prime minister and allowed Georgian Dream to create a new government. Giorgi Margvelashvili was inaugurated as president on 17 November 2013, ending a tense year of power-sharing between Saakashvili and Ivanishvili. Ivanishvili voluntarily resigned from office after the presidential succession, and Georgia's legislature on 20 November 2013 confirmed Irakli Garibashvili as his replacement. Garibashvili was replaced by Giorgi Kvirikashvili in December 2015. Kvirikashvili remained Prime Minister following Georgian Dream's success in the October 2016 parliamentary elections, where the party won a constitutional majority. These changes in leadership represent unique examples of a former Soviet state that emerged to conduct democratic and peaceful government transitions of power. Popular and government support for integration with the

West is high in Georgia. Joining the EU and NATO are among the country's top foreign policy goals.

Geography of Georgia



Where on the globe is Georgia? The location of this country is Southwestern Asia, bordering the Black Sea, between Turkey and Russia, with a sliver of land north of the Caucasus extending into Europe; note - Georgia views itself as part of Europe; geopolitically, it can be classified as falling within Europe, the Middle East, or both. Total area of Georgia is 69,700 sq km, of which 69,700 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: largely mountainous with Great Caucasus Mountains in the north and Lesser Caucasus Mountains in the south; Kolkhet'is Dablobi (Kolkhida Lowland) opens to the Black Sea in the west; Mtkvari River Basin in the east; fertile soils in river valley flood plains and foothills of Kolkhida Lowland. The lowest point of Georgia is Black Sea 0 m, the highest point Mt'a Shkhara 5,193 m. And the climate is warm and pleasant; Mediterranean-like on Black Sea coast.

Inhabitants of Georgia

Let's take a look how many people live in Georgia. The

number is: 4,926,330 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Georgian 86.8%, Azeri 6.3%, Armenian 4.5%, other 2.3% (includes Russian, Ossetian, Yazidi, Ukrainian, Kist, Greek) (2014 est.). What are the languages in Georgia? Georgian (official) 87.6%, Azeri 6.2%, Armenian 3.9%, Russian 1.2%, other 1%. And the religions: Orthodox (official) 83.4%, Muslim 10.7%, Armenian Apostolic 2.9%, other 1.2% (includes Catholic, Jehovah's Witness, Yazidi, Protestant, Jewish), none 0.5%, unspecified/no answer 1.2% (2014 est.). How old are the people in average? 38.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76.4 years. Where the people live in Georgia? Here: settlement coincides closely to the central valley, with emphasis on the capital city of Tbilisi in the east; smaller urban agglomerations dot the Black Sea coast, with Bat'umi being the largest. The major urban areas of Georgia are: Tbilisi (capital) 1.147 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Georgia

The capital of Georgia is Tbilisi and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 9 regions (mkharebi, singular - mkhare), 1 city (kalaki), and 2 autonomous republics (avtomnoy respubliki, singular - avtom respublika). Regarding the economy of Georgia, important industrial products are steel, machine tools, electrical appliances, mining (manganese, copper, gold), chemicals, wood products, wine. Important agricultural products are citrus, grapes, tea, hazelnuts,

vegetables; livestock. The most important export commodities are vehicles, ferro-alloys, fertilizers, nuts, scrap metal, gold, copper ores and the most important export partners are Russia 9.8%, Turkey 8.2%, China 8.1%, Bulgaria 7.3%, Azerbaijan 7.3%, Armenia 7.2%, Germany 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are fuels, vehicles, machinery and parts, grain and other foods, pharmaceuticals and the most important import partners are Canada 18.6%, Turkey 14%, Russia 7%, Ireland 6.5%, China 5.7%, Azerbaijan 5.1%, Germany 4.4%, Ukraine 4.3% (2016). How rich is Georgia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$10,600 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 9.2% (2010 est.).

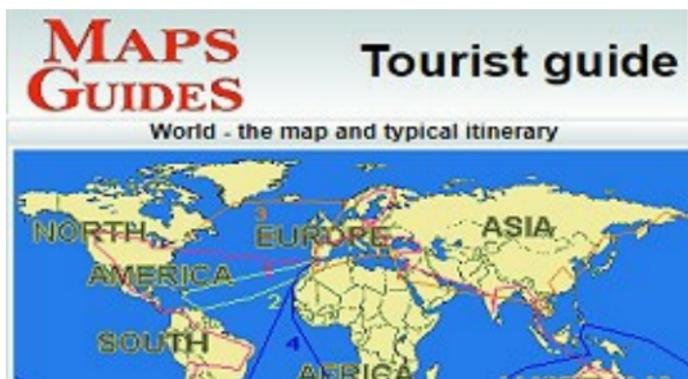
Map of Georgia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Germany

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Germany. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Germany. But let's start with the flag of

Germany here:



Germany - Overview:

What you should know about Germany? Let's start with this: As Europe's largest economy and second most populous nation (after Russia), Germany is a key member of the continent's economic, political, and defense organizations. European power struggles immersed Germany in two devastating World Wars in the first half of the 20th century and left the country occupied by the victorious Allied powers of the US, UK, France, and the Soviet Union in 1945. With the advent of the Cold War, two German states were formed in 1949: the western Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the eastern German Democratic Republic (GDR). The democratic FRG embedded itself in key western economic and security organizations, the EC, which became the EU, and NATO, while the communist GDR was on the front line of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. The decline of the USSR and the end of the Cold War allowed for German reunification in 1990. Since then, Germany has expended considerable funds to bring eastern productivity and wages up to western standards. In January 1999, Germany and 10 other EU countries introduced a common European exchange currency, the euro.

Geography of Germany



Where on the globe is Germany?

The location of this country is Central Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, between the Netherlands and Poland, south of Denmark. Total area of Germany is 357,022 sq km, of which 348,672 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: lowlands in north, uplands in center, Bavarian Alps in south. The lowest point of Germany is Neuendorf bei Wilster -3.5 m, the highest point Zugspitze 2,963 m. And the climate is temperate and marine; cool, cloudy, wet winters and summers; occasional warm mountain (foehn) wind.

Inhabitants of Germany

Let's take a look how many people live in Germany. The number is: 80,594,017 (July 2017 est.). So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? German 91.5%, Turkish 2.4%, other 6.1% (made up largely of Polish, Italian, Romanian, Syrian, and Greek). What are the languages in Germany? German (official). And the religions: Roman Catholic 29%, Protestant 27%, Muslim 4.4%, Orthodox Christian 1.9%, other 1.7%, none or members of unrecorded religious groups 36% (2015 est.). How old are the

people in average? 47.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 80.8 years. Where the people live in Germany? Here: most populous country in Europe; a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country, with urban areas attracting larger and denser populations, particularly in the far western part of the industrial state of North Rhine-Westphalia. The major urban areas of Germany are: Berlin (capital) 3.563 million; Hamburg 1.831 million; Munich 1.438 million; Cologne 1.037 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Germany

The capital of Germany is Berlin and the government type federal parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 16 states (Laender, singular - Land); Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bayern (Bavaria), Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen (Hesse), Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania), Niedersachsen (Lower Saxony), Nordrhein-Westfalen (North Rhine-Westphalia), Rheinland-Pfalz (Rhineland-Palatinate), Saarland, Sachsen (Saxony), Sachsen-Anhalt (Saxony-Anhalt), Schleswig-Holstein, Thueringen (Thuringia); note - Bayern, Sachsen, and Thueringen refer to themselves as free states (Freistaaten, singular - Freistaat), while Hamburg prides itself on being a Free and Hanseatic City (Freie und Hansestadt). Regarding the economy of Germany, important industrial products are among the world's largest and most technologically advanced producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals,

machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics, automobiles, food and beverages, shipbuilding, textiles. Important agricultural products are potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbages; milk products; cattle, pigs, poultry. The most important export commodities are motor vehicles, machinery, chemicals, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, metals, transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles, rubber and plastic products and the most important export partners are US 8.9%, France 8.4%, UK 7.1%, Netherlands 6.5%, China 6.4%, Italy 5.1%, Austria 5%, Poland 4.5%, Switzerland 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, data processing equipment, vehicles, chemicals, oil and gas, metals, electric equipment, pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, agricultural products and the most important import partners are Netherlands 13.3%, China 7.3%, France 7.3%, Belgium 6.1%, Italy 5.5%, Poland 5.2%, Czech Republic 4.7%, US 4.6%, Switzerland 4.4%, Austria 4.4%, UK 4.1% (2016). How rich is Germany and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$50,200 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 16.7% (2015 est.).

Map of Germany



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Ghana

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Ghana. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Ghana. But let's start with the flag of Ghana here:



Ghana - Overview:

What you should know about Ghana? Let's start with this:

Formed from the merger of the British colony of the Gold Coast and the Togoland trust territory, Ghana in 1957 became the first sub-Saharan country in colonial Africa to gain its independence. Ghana endured a series of coups before Lt. Jerry Rawlings took power in 1981 and banned political parties. After approving a new constitution and restoring multiparty politics in 1992, Rawlings won presidential elections in 1992 and 1996 but was constitutionally prevented from running for a third term in 2000. John Kufuor of the opposition New Patriotic Party (NPP) succeeded him and was reelected in 2004. John Atta Mills of the National Democratic Congress won the 2008 presidential election and took over as head of state, but he died in July 2012 and was constitutionally succeeded by his vice president, John Dramani Mahama, who subsequently won the December 2012 presidential election. In 2016, however, Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-addo of the NPP defeated Mahama, marking the third time that the Ghana's presidency has changed parties since the return to democracy.

Geography of Ghana



Where on the globe is Ghana? The location of this country is Western Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, between Cote d'Ivoire and Togo. Total area of Ghana is 238,533 sq km, of which 227,533 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly low plains with dissected plateau in south-central area. The lowest point of Ghana is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mount Afadjato 885 m. And the climate is tropical; warm and comparatively dry along southeast coast; hot and humid in southwest; hot and dry in north.

Inhabitants of Ghana

Let's take a look how many people live in Ghana. The number is: 27,499,924. So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Akan 47.5%, Mole-Dagbon 16.6%, Ewe 13.9%, Ga-Dangme 7.4%, Gurma 5.7%, Guan 3.7%, Grusi 2.5%, Mande 1.1%, other 1.4% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Ghana? Asante 16%, Ewe 14%, Fante 11.6%, Boron (Brong) 4.9%, Dagomba 4.4%, Dangme 4.2%, Dagarte (Dagaba) 3.9%, Kokomba 3.5%, Akyem 3.2%, Ga 3.1%, other 31.2%. And the religions: Christian 71.2% (Pentecostal/Charismatic 28.3%, Protestant 18.4%, Catholic

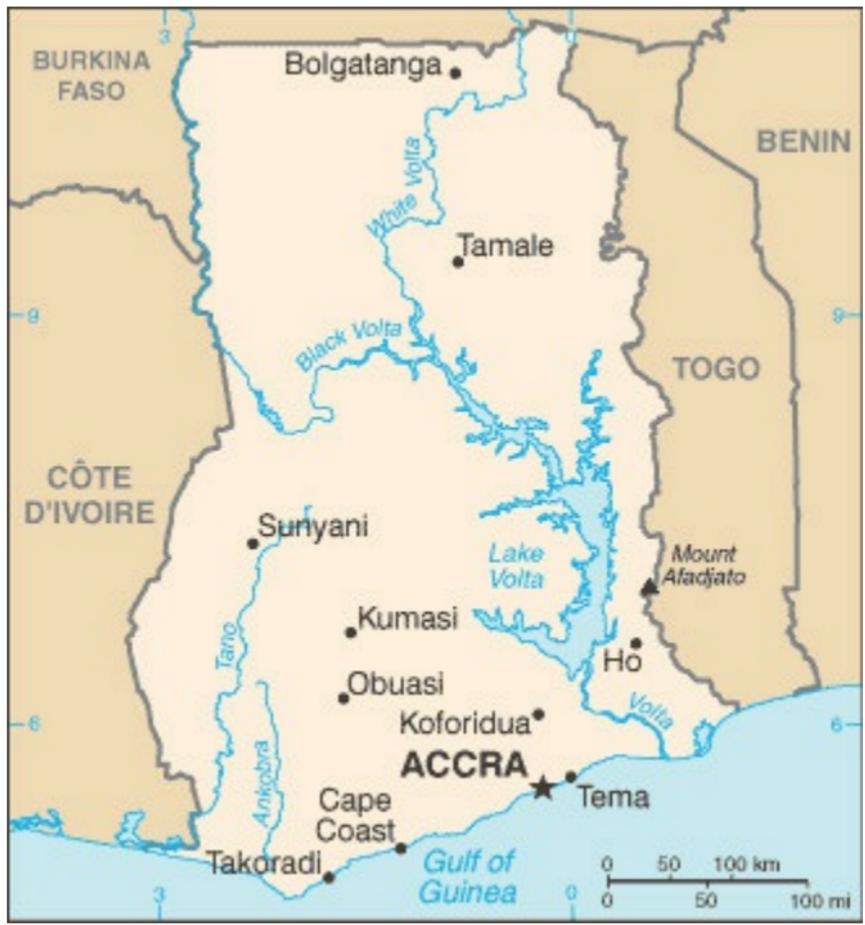
13.1%, other 11.4%), Muslim 17.6%, traditional 5.2%, other 0.8%, none 5.2% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 21.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 67 years. Where the people live in Ghana? Here: population is concentrated in the southern half of the country, with the highest concentrations being on or near the Atlantic coast. The major urban areas of Ghana are: Kumasi 2.599 million; Accra (capital) 2.277 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Ghana

The capital of Ghana is Accra and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 10 regions; Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, Central, Eastern, Greater Accra, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Volta, Western. Regarding the economy of Ghana, important industrial products are mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, aluminum smelting, food processing, cement, small commercial ship building, petroleum. Important agricultural products are cocoa, rice, cassava (manioc, tapioca), peanuts, corn, shea nuts, bananas; timbe. The most important export commodities are oil, gold, cocoa, timber, tuna, bauxite, aluminum, manganese ore, diamonds, horticultural products and the most important export partners are Switzerland 17.6%, India 14.7%, UAE 13.4%, China 8.9%, Vietnam 5.2%, Netherlands 4.2%, Burkina Faso 4% (2016). The most important import commodities are capital equipment, refined petroleum, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are China 17.3%, UK 9.7%, US 7.7%,

Belgium 5.1%, India 4.6% (2016). How rich is Ghana and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$4,600 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 24.2% (2013 est.).

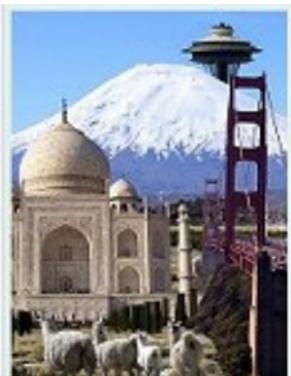
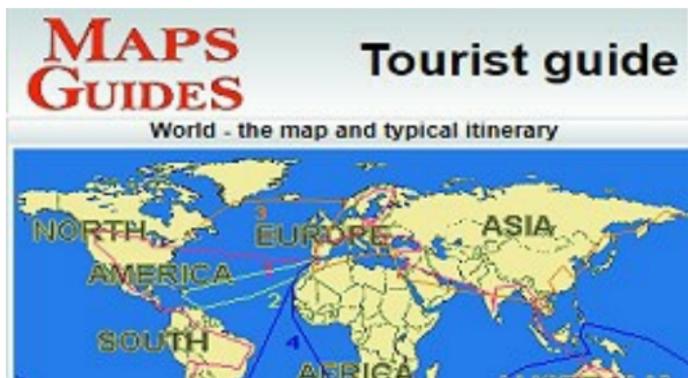
Map of Ghana



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Gibraltar

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Gibraltar. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Gibraltar. But let's start with the flag of

Gibraltar here:



Gibraltar - Overview:

What you should know about Gibraltar? Let's start with this: Strategically important, Gibraltar was reluctantly ceded to Great Britain by Spain in the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht; the British garrison was formally declared a colony in 1830. In a referendum held in 1967, Gibraltarians voted overwhelmingly to remain a British dependency. The subsequent granting of autonomy in 1969 by the UK led Spain to close the border and sever all communication links. Between 1997 and 2002, the UK and Spain held a series of talks on establishing temporary joint sovereignty over Gibraltar. In response to these talks, the Gibraltar Government called a referendum in late 2002 in which the majority of citizens voted overwhelmingly against any sharing of sovereignty with Spain. Since late 2004, Spain, the UK, and Gibraltar have held tripartite talks with the aim of cooperatively resolving problems that affect the local population, and work continues on cooperation agreements in areas such as taxation and financial services; communications and maritime security; policy, legal and customs services; environmental protection; and education and visa services. A new noncolonial constitution came into force in 2007, and the European Court of First Instance recognized Gibraltar's right to regulate its own tax regime in December 2008. The UK retains responsibility for defense, foreign relations, internal security, and

financial stability. Spain and the UK continue to spar over the territory. Throughout 2009, a dispute over Gibraltar's claim to territorial waters extending out three miles gave rise to periodic non-violent maritime confrontations between Spanish and UK naval patrols and in 2013, the British reported a record number of entries by Spanish vessels into waters claimed by Gibraltar following a dispute over Gibraltar's creation of an artificial reef in those waters. Spain renewed its demands for an eventual return of Gibraltar to Spanish control after the UK's June 2016 vote to leave the EU, but London has dismissed any connection between the vote and its future commitment to Gibraltar. The European Commission has said that the UK will need to reach a separate bilateral agreement with Spain to allow Gibraltar to be covered by the UK's broader EU exit agreement.

Geography of Gibraltar



Where on the globe is Gibraltar? The location of this country is Southwestern Europe, bordering the Strait of Gibraltar, which links the Mediterranean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, on the southern coast of Spain. Total area of Gibraltar is 6.5 sq km, of which 6.5 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: a narrow coastal lowland borders the

Rock of Gibraltar. The lowest point of Gibraltar is Mediterranean Sea 0 m, the highest point Rock of Gibraltar 426 m. And the climate is Mediterranean with mild winters and warm summers.

Inhabitants of Gibraltar

Let's take a look how many people live in Gibraltar. The number is: 29,396 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Gibraltarian 79%, other British 13.2%, Spanish 2.1%, Moroccan 1.6%, other EU 2.4%, other 1.6% (2012 est.). What are the languages in Gibraltar? English (used in schools and for official purposes), Spanish, Italian, Portuguese. And the religions: Roman Catholic 72.1%, Church of England 7.7%, other Christian 3.8%, Muslim 3.6%, Jewish 2.4%, Hindu 2%, other 1.1%, none 7.1%, unspecified 0.1% (2012 est.). How old are the people in average? 34.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 79.6 years. Where the people live in Gibraltar? Here: unknown. The major urban areas of Gibraltar are: Gibraltar (capital) 29,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Gibraltar

The capital of Gibraltar is Gibraltar and the government type parliamentary democracy (Parliament); self-governing overseas territory of the UK. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (overseas territory of the UK). Regarding the economy of Gibraltar, important industrial products are tourism, banking and finance, ship repairing, tobacco. Important

agricultural products are none. The most important export commodities are (principally reexports) petroleum 51%, manufactured goods (2010 est.) and the most important export partners are Spain 22.5%, Poland 16.7%, Netherlands 15.1%, UK 9.9%, Belgium 8.5%, Cote d'Ivoire 5%, Lebanon 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are fuels, manufactured goods, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are US 22.3%, India 15.2%, Italy 11.2%, Spain 8.6%, Netherlands 7.2%, UK 6.1%, Greece 5.3%, France 4.3% (2016). How rich is Gibraltar and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$61,700 (2014 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Gibraltar



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Greece

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Greece. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Greece. But let's start with the flag of Greece here:



Greece - Overview:

What you should know about Greece? Let's start with this:

Greece achieved independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1830. During the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, it gradually added neighboring islands and territories, most with Greek-speaking populations. In World War II, Greece was first invaded by Italy (1940) and subsequently occupied by Germany (1941-44); fighting endured in a protracted civil war between supporters of the king and other anti-communist and communist rebels. Following the latter's defeat in 1949, Greece joined NATO in 1952. In 1967, a group of military officers seized power, establishing a military dictatorship that suspended many political liberties and forced the king to flee the country. In 1974 following the collapse of the dictatorship, democratic elections and a referendum created a parliamentary republic and abolished the monarchy. In 1981, Greece joined the EC (now the EU); it became the 12th member of the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) in 2001. Greece has suffered a severe economic crisis since late 2009, due to nearly a decade of chronic overspending and structural rigidities. Since 2010, Greece has entered three bailout agreements with the European Commission, the European Central Bank (ECB), the IMF, and with the third, the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). The Greek Government agreed to its current, \$96 billion bailout in

August 2015, which will conclude in August 2018.

Geography of Greece



Where on the globe is Greece? The location of this country is Southern Europe, bordering the Aegean Sea, Ionian Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea, between Albania and Turkey. Total area of Greece is 131,957 sq km, of which 130,647 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mountainous with ranges extending into the sea as peninsulas or chains of islands. The lowest point of Greece is Mediterranean Sea 0 m, the highest point Mount Olympus 2,917 m. And the climate is temperate; mild, wet winters; hot, dry summers.

Inhabitants of Greece

Let's take a look how many people live in Greece. The number is: 10,768,477 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? population: Greek 93%, other (foreign citizens) 7% (2001 census). What are the languages in Greece? Greek (official) 99%, other (includes English and French) 1%. And the religions: Greek Orthodox (official) 98%, Muslim 1.3%, other 0.7%. How old are the people in average? 44.5 years. We have to add that this number

is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 80.7 years. Where the people live in Greece? Here: one-third of the population lives in and around metropolitan Athens; the remainder of the country has moderate population density mixed with sizeable urban clusters. The major urban areas of Greece are: Athens (capital) 3.052 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Greece

The capital of Greece is Athens and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 13 regions (perifereies, singular - perifereia) and 1 autonomous monastic state (aftonomi monastiki politeia); Agion Oros (Mount Athos), Anatoliki Makedonia kai Thraki (East Macedonia and Thrace), Attiki (Attica), Dytiki Ellada (West Greece), Dytiki Makedonia (West Macedonia), Ionia Nisia (Ionian Islands), Ipeiros (Epirus), Kentriki Makedonia (Central Macedonia), Kriti (Crete), Notio Aigaio (South Aegean), Peloponnisos (Peloponnese), Sterea Ellada (Central Greece), Thessalia (Thessaly), Voreio Aigaio (North Aegean). Regarding the economy of Greece, important industrial products are tourism, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products; mining, petroleum. Important agricultural products are wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, olives, tomatoes, wine, tobacco, potatoes; beef, dairy products. The most important export commodities are food and beverages, manufactured goods, petroleum products, chemicals, textiles and the most important export partners are Italy 11.2%, Germany 7.7%, Cyprus 6.4%, Turkey 5.3%, Bulgaria 5.2%, US 4.3%, UK

4.2%, Lebanon 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, transport equipment, fuels, chemicals and the most important import partners are Germany 11.1%, Italy 8.8%, China 6.6%, Russia 6.4%, Netherlands 5.5%, Iraq 5.4%, France 4.4%, South Korea 4.1% (2016). How rich is Greece and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$27,800 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 36% (2014 est.).

Map of Greece



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Greenland

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Greenland. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Greenland. But let's start with the flag of Greenland here:



Greenland - Overview:

What you should know about Greenland? Let's start with this: Greenland, the world's largest island, is about 81% ice-capped. Vikings reached the island in the 10th century from Iceland; Danish colonization began in the 18th century, and Greenland became an integral part of the Danish Realm in 1953. It joined the European Community (now the EU) with Denmark in 1973 but withdrew in 1985 over a dispute centered on stringent fishing quotas. Greenland remains a member of the Overseas Countries and Territories Association of the EU. Greenland was granted self-government in 1979 by the Danish parliament; the law went into effect the following year. Greenland voted in favor of increased self-rule in November 2008 and acquired greater responsibility for internal affairs when the Act on Greenland Self-Government was signed into law in June 2009. Denmark, however, continues to exercise control over several policy areas on behalf of Greenland, including foreign affairs, security, and financial policy in consultation with Greenland's Self-Rule Government.

Geography of Greenland



Where on the globe is Greenland? The location of this country is Northern North America, island between the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic Ocean, northeast of Canada. Total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 sq km, of which 2,166,086 sq km (410,449 sq km ice-free, 1,755,637 sq km ice-covered) is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: flat to gradually sloping icecap covers all but a narrow, mountainous, barren, rocky coast. The lowest point of Greenland is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point GUNNBjorn Fjeld 3,694 m. And the climate is arctic to subarctic; cool summers, cold winters.

Inhabitants of Greenland

Let's take a look how many people live in Greenland. The number is: 57,713 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Inuit 88%, Danish and other 12% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Greenland? Greenlandic (East Inuit) (official), Danish (official), English. And the religions: Evangelical Lutheran, traditional Inuit spiritual beliefs. How old are the people in average? 33.9 years. We have to add that this

number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 72.6 years. Where the people live in Greenland? Here: settlement concentrated on the southwest shoreline, with limited settlements scattered along the remaining coast; interior is uninhabited. The major urban areas of Greenland are: NUUK (capital) 17,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Greenland

The capital of Greenland is Nuuk (Godthaab) and the government type parliamentary democracy (Parliament of Greenland or Inatsisartut); part of the Kingdom of Denmark. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 4 municipalities (kommuner, singular kommune); Kujalleq, Qaasuitsup, Qeqqata, Sermersooq. Regarding the economy of Greenland, important industrial products are fish processing (mainly shrimp and Greenland halibut); gold, zinc, anorthosite and ruby mining; handicrafts, hides and skins, small shipyards. Important agricultural products are sheep, cow, reindeer, fish. The most important export commodities are fish and fish products 91% (2015 est.) and the most important export partners are Denmark 81.2%, Portugal 8.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, petroleum products and the most important import partners are Denmark 72.2%, Sweden 9.8% (2016). How rich is Greenland and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$37,600 (2015 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product

per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 16.2% (2015 est.).

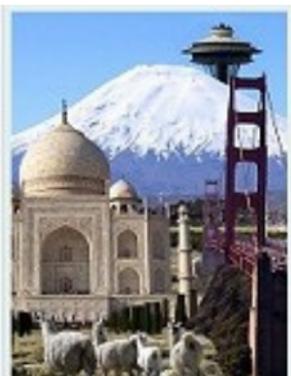
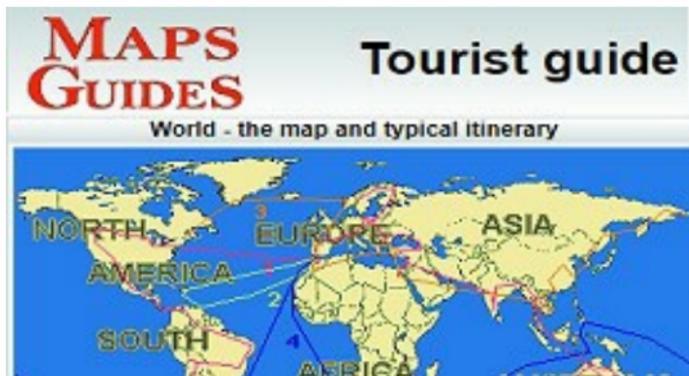
Map of Greenland



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Grenada

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Grenada. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and

the detailed map of Grenada. But let's start with the flag of Grenada here:



Grenada - Overview:

What you should know about Grenada? Let's start with this: Carib Indians inhabited Grenada when Christopher Columbus discovered the island in 1498, but it remained uncolonized for more than a century. The French settled Grenada in the 17th century, established sugar estates, and imported large numbers of African slaves. Britain took the island in 1762 and vigorously expanded sugar production. In the 19th century, cacao eventually surpassed sugar as the main export crop; in the 20th century, nutmeg became the leading export. In 1967, Britain gave Grenada autonomy over its internal affairs. Full independence was attained in 1974 making Grenada one of the smallest independent countries in the Western Hemisphere. Grenada was seized by a Marxist military council on 19 October 1983. Six days later the island was invaded by US forces and those of six other Caribbean nations, which quickly captured the ringleaders and their hundreds of Cuban advisers. Free elections were reinstated the following year and have continued since then.

Geography of Grenada



Where on the globe is Grenada? The location of this country is Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean, north of Trinidad and Tobago. Total area of Grenada is 344 sq km, of which 344 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: volcanic in origin with central mountains. The lowest point of Grenada is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Mount Saint Catherine 840 m. And the climate is tropical; tempered by northeast trade winds.

Inhabitants of Grenada

Let's take a look how many people live in Grenada. The number is: 111,724 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? African descent 82.4%, mixed 13.3%, East Indian 2.2%, other 1.3%, unspecified 0.9% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Grenada? English (official), French patois. And the religions: Protestant 49.2% (includes Pentecostal 17.2%, Seventh Day Adventist 13.2%, Anglican 8.5%, Baptist 3.2%, Church of God 2.4%, Evangelical 1.9%, Methodist 1.6%, other 1.2%), Roman Catholic 36%, Jehovah's Witness 1.2%, Rastafarian 1.2%, other 5.5%, none 5.7%, unspecified 1.3% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 31.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is

younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74.5 years. Where the people live in Grenada? Here: approximately one-third of the population is found in the capital of St. George's; the island's population is concentrated along the coast. The major urban areas of Grenada are: Saint George's (capital) 38,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Grenada

The capital of Grenada is Saint George's and the government type parliamentary democracy (Parliament); a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 6 parishes and 1 dependency; Carriacou and Petite Martinique, Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint John, Saint Mark, Saint Patrick. Regarding the economy of Grenada, important industrial products are food and beverages, textiles, light assembly operations, tourism, construction. Important agricultural products are bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, mace, citrus, avocados, root crops, sugarcane, corn, vegetables. The most important export commodities are nutmeg, bananas, cocoa, fruit and vegetables, clothing, mace and the most important export partners are US 28.4%, Japan 11%, Dominica 7.9%, St. Lucia 7.6%, Netherlands 5.2%, Barbados 4.9%, St. Kitts and Nevis 4.8% (2016). The most important import commodities are food, manufactured goods, machinery, chemicals, fuel and the most important import partners are US 32.7%, Trinidad and Tobago 23.5%, China 6%, Japan 4.6% (2016). How rich is Grenada and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$14,700 (2017 est.). This is quite good.

Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 38% (2008 est.).

Map of Grenada



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Guam

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Guam. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Guam. But let's start with the flag of Guam here:



Guam - Overview:

What you should know about Guam? Let's start with this: Spain ceded Guam to the US in 1898. Captured by the Japanese in 1941, it was retaken by the US three years later. The military installations on the island are some of the most strategically important US bases in the Pacific.

Geography of Guam



Where on the globe is Guam? The location of this country is Oceania, island in the North Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to the Philippines. Total area of Guam is 544 sq km, of which 544 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: volcanic origin, surrounded by coral reefs; relatively flat coralline limestone plateau (source of most fresh water), with steep coastal cliffs and narrow coastal plains in north, low hills in center, mountains in south. The lowest point of Guam is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mount Lamlam 406 m. And the climate is tropical marine; generally warm and humid, moderated by northeast trade winds; dry season (January to June), rainy season (July to December); little seasonal temperature variation.

Inhabitants of Guam

Let's take a look how many people live in Guam. The number is: 167,358 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Chamorro 37.3%, Filipino 26.3%, white 7.1%, Chuukese 7%, Korean 2.2%, other Pacific Islander 2%, other Asian 2%, Chinese 1.6%, Palauan 1.6%, Japanese 1.5%, Pohnpeian 1.4%, mixed 9.4%, other 0.6% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Guam? English 43.6%, Filipino 21.2%, Chamorro 17.8%, other Pacific island languages 10%, Asian languages 6.3%, other 1.1% (2010 est.). And the religions: Roman Catholic 85%, other 15% (1999 est.). How old are the people in average? 29 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76 years. Where the people live in Guam? Here: no large cities exist on the island, though large villages (municipalities) attract much of the population; the largest of these is Dededo. The major urban areas of Guam are: Hagatna (capital) 143,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Guam

The capital of Guam is Hagatna (Agana) and the government type presidential democracy; a self-governing unincorporated territory of the US. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (territory of the US). Regarding the economy of Guam, important industrial products are national defense, tourism, construction, transshipment services, concrete products, printing and publishing, food processing, textiles. Important agricultural products are fruits, copra,

vegetables; eggs, pork, poultry, beef. The most important export commodities are transshipments of refined petroleum products, construction materials, fish, foodstuffs and beverages and the most important export partners are Palau 20.3%, Japan 5.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum and petroleum products, food, manufactured goods and the most important import partners are Singapore 32.1%, Japan 30.6%, South Korea 8.4%, Hong Kong 8.1% (2016). How rich is Guam and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$30,500 (2013 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 23% (2001 est.).

Map of Guam



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Guatemala

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Guatemala. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Guatemala. But let's start with the flag of Guatemala here:



Guatemala - Overview:

What you should know about Guatemala? Let's start with this: The Maya civilization flourished in Guatemala and surrounding regions during the first millennium A.D. After almost three centuries as a Spanish colony, Guatemala won its independence in 1821. During the second half of the 20th century, it experienced a variety of military and civilian governments, as well as a 36-year guerrilla war. In 1996, the government signed a peace agreement formally ending the internal conflict, which had left more than 200,000 people dead and had created, by some estimates, about 1 million refugees.

Geography of Guatemala



Where on the globe is Guatemala?

The location of this country is Central America, bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between El Salvador and Mexico, and bordering the Gulf of Honduras (Caribbean Sea) between Honduras and Belize. Total area of Guatemala is 108,889 sq km, of which 107,159 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: two east-west trending mountain chains divide the country into three regions: the mountainous highlands, the Pacific coast

south of mountains, and the vast northern Peten lowlands. The lowest point of Guatemala is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Volcan Tajumulco 4,220 m (highest point in Central America). And the climate is tropical; hot, humid in lowlands; cooler in highlands.

Inhabitants of Guatemala

Let's take a look how many people live in Guatemala. The number is: 15,460,732 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? mestizo (mixed Amerindian-Spanish - in local Spanish called Ladino) and European 60.1%, Maya 39.3% (K'iche 11.3%, Q'eqchi 7.6%, Kaqchikel 7.4%, Mam 5.5%, other 7.5%), non-Maya, non-mestizo 0.15% (Xinca (indigenous, non-Maya), Garifuna (mixed West and Central African, Island Carib, and Arawak)), other 0.5% (2001 est.). What are the languages in Guatemala? Spanish (official) 68.9%, Maya languages 30.9% (K'iche 8.7%, Q'eqchi 7%, Mam 4.6%, Kaqchikel 4.3%, other 6.3%), other 0.3% (includes Xinca and Garifuna). And the religions: Roman Catholic, Protestant, indigenous Mayan beliefs. How old are the people in average? 22.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 72.6 years. Where the people live in Guatemala? Here: the vast majority of the populace resides in the southern half of the country, particularly in the mountainous regions; more than half of the population lives in rural areas. The major urban areas of Guatemala are: Guatemala CITY (capital) 2.918 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Guatemala

The capital of Guatemala is Guatemala City and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 22 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Chiquimula, El Progreso, Escuintla, Guatemala, Huehuetenango, Izabal, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Peten, Quetzaltenango, Quiche, Retalhuleu, Sacatepequez, San Marcos, Santa Rosa, Solola, Suchitepequez, Totonicapan, Zacapa. Regarding the economy of Guatemala, important industrial products are sugar, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, petroleum, metals, rubber, tourism. Important agricultural products are sugarcane, corn, bananas, coffee, beans, cardamom; cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens. The most important export commodities are sugar, coffee, petroleum, apparel, bananas, fruits and vegetables, cardamom, manufacturing products, precious stones and metals, electricity and the most important export partners are US 34%, El Salvador 11.5%, Honduras 7.1%, Nicaragua 6%, Costa Rica 4.5%, Mexico 4.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are fuels, machinery and transport equipment, construction materials, grain, fertilizers, electricity, mineral products, chemical products, plastic materials and products and the most important import partners are US 38.1%, Mexico 11%, China 9.9%, El Salvador 5%, Panama 4.2% (2016). How rich is Guatemala and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$8,200 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person,

which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 59.3% (2014 est.).

Map of Guatemala



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Guinea

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Guinea. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Guinea. But let's start with the flag of Guinea here:



Guinea - Overview:

What you should know about Guinea? Let's start with this: Guinea is at a turning point after decades of authoritarian rule since gaining its independence from France in 1958. Sekou Toure ruled the country as president from independence to his death in 1984. Lansana Conte came to power in 1984 when the military seized the government after Toure's death. Gen. Conte organized and won presidential elections in 1993, 1998, and 2003, though all the polls were rigged. Upon Conte's death in December 2008, Capt. Moussa Dadis Camara led a military coup, seizing power and suspending the constitution. His unwillingness to yield to domestic and international pressure to step down led to heightened political tensions that peaked in September 2009 when presidential guards opened fire on an opposition rally killing more than 150 people. In early December 2009, Camara was wounded in an assassination attempt and exiled to Burkina Faso. A transitional government led by Gen. Sekouba Konate paved the way for Guinea's transition to a fledgling democracy. The country held its first free and competitive democratic presidential and legislative elections in 2010 and 2013 respectively, and in October 2015 held a second consecutive presidential election. Alpha Conde was reelected to a second five-year term as president in 2015, and the National Assembly was seated in January 2014. Conde's first cabinet is the first all-civilian government in Guinea. The

country held a successful political dialogue in August and September 2016 that brought together the government and opposition to address long-standing tensions.

Geography of Guinea



Where on the globe is Guinea? The location of this country is Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone. Total area of Guinea is 245,857 sq km, of which 245,717 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: generally flat coastal plain, hilly to mountainous interior. The lowest point of Guinea is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mont Nimba 1,752 m. And the climate is generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) with southwesterly winds; dry season (December to May) with northeasterly harmattan winds.

Inhabitants of Guinea

Let's take a look how many people live in Guinea. The number is: 12,413,867 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Fulani (Peul) 32.1%, Malinke 29.8%, Susu 19.8%, Guerze 6.2%, Kissi 4.7%, Toma

2.8%, other/no answer 4.6% (2012 est.). What are the languages in Guinea? French (official). And the religions: Muslim 86.2%, Christian 9.7%, animist/other/none 4.1% (2012 est.). How old are the people in average? 18.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 61 years. Where the people live in Guinea? Here: areas of highest density are in the west and south; interior is sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Guinea are: Conakry (capital) 1.936 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Guinea

The capital of Guinea is Conakry and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 7 regions administrative and 1 goudenorat; Boke, Conakry, Faranah, Kankan, Kindia, Labe, Mamou, N'Zerekore. Regarding the economy of Guinea, important industrial products are bauxite, gold, diamonds, iron ore; light manufacturing, agricultural processing. Important agricultural products are rice, coffee, pineapples, mangoes, palm kernels, cocoa, cassava (manioc, tapioca), bananas, potatoes, sweet potatoes; cattle, sheep, goats; timber. The most important export commodities are bauxite, gold, diamonds, coffee, fish, agricultural products and the most important export partners are China 24.6%, Ghana 17.9%, Switzerland 10.1%, UAE 7.7%, France 5.2%, Spain 4.3%, India 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum products, metals, machinery, transport equipment, textiles, grain and other foodstuffs and the most important import partners are

Netherlands 14.6%, China 13.5%, India 12.4%, Belgium 8.6%, France 6.9%, UAE 5.4%, Singapore 4.9% (2016). How rich is Guinea and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,000 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 47% (2006 est.).

Map of Guinea



We highly recommend

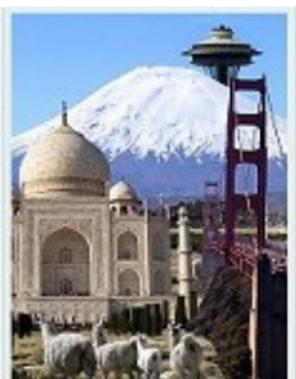


[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES

Tourist guide

World - the map and typical itinerary



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Guinea-Bissau

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Guinea-Bissau. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Guinea-Bissau. But let's start with the flag of Guinea-Bissau here:



Guinea-Bissau - Overview:

What you should know about Guinea-Bissau? Let's start with this: Since independence from Portugal in 1974, Guinea-Bissau has experienced considerable political and military upheaval. In 1980, a military coup established authoritarian General Joao Bernardo 'Nino' Vieira as president. Despite eventually setting a path to a market economy and multiparty system, Vieira's regime was characterized by the suppression of political opposition and the purging of political rivals. Several coup attempts through the 1980s and early 1990s failed to unseat him. In 1994 Vieira was elected president in the country's first free, multiparty election. A military mutiny and resulting civil war in 1998 eventually led to Vieira's ouster in May 1999. In February 2000, a transitional government turned over power to opposition leader Kumba YALA after he was elected president in transparent polling. In September 2003, after only three years in office, YALA was overthrown in a bloodless military coup, and businessman Henrique ROSA was sworn in as interim president. In 2005, former President Vieira was reelected, pledging to pursue economic development and national reconciliation; he was assassinated in March 2009. Malam Bacai Sanha was elected in an emergency election held in June 2009, but he passed away in January 2012 from a long-term illness. A military coup in April 2012 prevented Guinea-Bissau's second-round presidential election - to determine Sanha's successor - from taking place. Following mediation by

the Economic Community of Western African States, a civilian transitional government assumed power in 2012 and remained until Jose Mario VAZ won a free and fair election in 2014. A long-running dispute between factions in the ruling Paigc party has brought the government to a political impasse; there have been five prime ministers since August 2015.

Geography of Guinea-Bissau



Where on the globe is Guinea-Bissau? The location of this country is Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea and Senegal. Total area of Guinea-Bissau is 36,125 sq km, of which 28,120 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly low-lying coastal plain with a deeply indented estuarine coastline rising to savanna in east; numerous off-shore islands including the Arquipelago Dos Bijagos consisting of 18 main islands and many small islets. The lowest point of Guinea-Bissau is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point unnamed elevation in the eastern part of the country 300 m. And the climate is tropical; generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) with southwesterly winds; dry season (December to May) with northeasterly harmattan winds.

Inhabitants of Guinea-Bissau

Let's take a look how many people live in Guinea-Bissau. The number is: 1,792,338 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Fulani 28.5%, Balanta 22.5%, Mandinga 14.7%, Papel 9.1%, Manjaco 8.3%, Beafada 3.5%, Mancanha 3.1%, Bijago 2.1%, Felupe 1.7%, Mansoanca 1.4%, Balanta Mane 1%, other 1.8%, none 2.2% (2008 est.). What are the languages in Guinea-Bissau? Crioulo (lingua franca), Portuguese (official; largely used as a second or third language), Pular (a Fula language), Mandingo. And the religions: Muslim 45.1%, Christian 22.1%, animist 14.9%, none 2%, unspecified 15.9% (2008 est.). How old are the people in average? 20.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 51 years. Where the people live in Guinea-Bissau? Here: approximately one-fifth of the population lives in the capital city of Bissau along the Atlantic coast; the remainder is distributed among the eight other, mainly rural, regions. The major urban areas of Guinea-Bissau are: Bissau (capital) 492,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Guinea-Bissau

The capital of Guinea-Bissau is Bissau and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 9 regions (regioes, singular - regio); Bafata, Biombo, Bissau, Bolama/Bijagos, Cacheu, Gabu, Oio, Quinara, Tombali. Regarding the economy of Guinea-Bissau, important industrial products are agricultural products

processing, beer, soft drinks. Important agricultural products are rice, corn, beans, cassava (manioc, tapioca), cashew nuts, peanuts, palm kernels, cotton; timber; fish. The most important export commodities are fish, shrimp; cashews, peanuts, palm kernels, raw and sawn lumbe and the most important export partners are India 64.6%, Vietnam 9.4%, Belarus 9.4%, Nigeria 4.7% (2016). The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products and the most important import partners are Portugal 44.2%, Senegal 19.2%, China 7.2%, Pakistan 6.7%, Netherlands 4.4% (2016). How rich is Guinea-Bissau and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,800 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 67% (2015 est.).

Map of Guinea-Bissau



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

The image displays a world map with four numbered routes: 1 (North America), 2 (South America), 3 (Europe), and 4 (Africa). To the right of the map is a collage of travel destinations, including the Taj Mahal, a snow-capped mountain, and the Golden Gate Bridge.

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Guyana

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Guyana. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Guyana. But let's start with the flag of Guyana here:



Guyana - Overview:

What you should know about Guyana? Let's start with this: Originally a Dutch colony in the 17th century, by 1815 Guyana had become a British possession. The abolition of slavery led to settlement of urban areas by former slaves and the importation of indentured servants from India to work the sugar plantations. The resulting ethnocultural divide has persisted and has led to turbulent politics. Guyana achieved independence from the UK in 1966, and since then it has been ruled mostly by socialist-oriented governments. In 1992, Cheddi Jagan was elected president in what is considered the country's first free and fair election since independence. After his death five years later, his wife, Janet Jagan, became president but resigned in 1999 due to poor health. Her successor, Bharrat Jagdeo, was elected in 2001 and again in 2006. Early elections held in May 2015 resulted in the first change in governing party and the replacement of President Donald Ramotar by current President David Granger

Geography of Guyana



Where on the globe is Guyana? The location of this country is Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Suriname and Venezuela. Total area of Guyana is 214,969 sq km, of which 196,849 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly rolling highlands; low coastal plain; savanna in south. The lowest point of Guyana is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Laberintos del Norte on Mount Roraima 2,775 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, humid, moderated by northeast trade winds; two rainy seasons (May to August, November to January).

Inhabitants of Guyana

Let's take a look how many people live in Guyana. The number is: 737,718. So not so many people live here. Who lives here? East Indian 39.8%, black (African) 29.3%, mixed 19.9%, Amerindian 10.5%, other 0.5% (includes Portuguese, Chinese, white) (2012 est.). What are the languages in Guyana? English (official), Guyanese Creole, Amerindian languages (including Caribbean and Arawak languages), Indian languages (including Caribbean Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi), Chinese

(2014 est.). And the religions: Protestant 34.8% (Pentecostal 22.8%, Seventh Day Adventist 5.4%, Anglican 5.2%, Methodist 1.4%), Hindu 24.8%, Roman Catholic 7.1%, Muslim 6.8%, Jehovah's Witness 1.3%, Rastafarian 0.5%, other Christian 20.8%, other 0.9%, none 3.1% (2012 est.). How old are the people in average? 26.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 68.6 years. Where the people live in Guyana? Here: population is heavily concentrated in the northeast in and around Georgetown, with notable concentrations along the Berbice River to the east; the remainder of the country is sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Guyana are: Georgetown (capital) 124,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Guyana

The capital of Guyana is Georgetown and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 10 regions; Barima-Waini, Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Demerara-Mahaica, East Berbice-Corentyne, Essequibo Islands-West Demerara, Mahaica-Berbice, Pomeroon-Supenaam, Potaro-Siparuni, Upper Demerara-Berbice, Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo. Regarding the economy of Guyana, important industrial products are bauxite, sugar, rice milling, timber, textiles, gold mining. Important agricultural products are sugarcane, rice, edible oils; beef, pork, poultry; shrimp, fish. The most important export commodities are sugar, gold, bauxite, alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses, rum,

timber and the most important export partners are Canada 30.6%, US 20.7%, Trinidad and Tobago 11.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are manufactures, machinery, petroleum, food and the most important import partners are Trinidad and Tobago 29%, US 27.5%, China 7.3%, Suriname 5.5% (2016). How rich is Guyana and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$8,300 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 35% (2006 est.).

Map of Guyana



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Haiti

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Haiti. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Haiti. But let's start with the flag of Haiti here:



Haiti - Overview:

What you should know about Haiti? Let's start with this:

The native Taino - who inhabited the island of Hispaniola when it was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492 - were virtually annihilated by Spanish settlers within 25 years. In the early 17th century, the French established a presence on Hispaniola. In 1697, Spain ceded to the French the western third of the island, which later became Haiti. The French colony, based on forestry and sugar-related industries, became one of the wealthiest in the Caribbean but only through the heavy importation of African slaves and considerable environmental degradation. In the late 18th century, Haiti's nearly half million slaves revolted under Toussaint L'Ouverture. After a prolonged struggle, Haiti became the first post-colonial black-led nation in the world, declaring its independence in 1804. Currently the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, Haiti has experienced political instability for most of its history. A massive magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck Haiti in January 2010 with an epicenter about 25 km (15 mi) west of the capital, Port-au-Prince. Estimates are that over 300,000 people were killed and some 1.5 million left homeless. The earthquake was assessed as the worst in this region over the last 200 years. President Michel Martelly resigned in February 2016 and was replaced by Interim President Jocelerme Privert. President Jovenel Moise won the November 2016 elections and assumed office in

February 2017.

Geography of Haiti



Where on the globe is Haiti? The location of this country is Caribbean, western one-third of the island of Hispaniola, between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, west of the Dominican Republic. Total area of Haiti is 27,750 sq km, of which 27,560 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly rough and mountainous. The lowest point of Haiti is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Chaîne de la Selle 2,680 m. And the climate is tropical; semiarid where mountains in east cut off trade winds.

Inhabitants of Haiti

Let's take a look how many people live in Haiti. The number is: 10,646,714. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? black 95%, mulatto and white 5%. What are the languages in Haiti? French (official), Creole (official). And the religions: Roman Catholic (official) 54.7%, Protestant 28.5% (Baptist 15.4%, Pentecostal 7.9%, Adventist 3%, Methodist 1.5%, other 0.7%), voodoo (official) 2.1%, other 4.6%, none 10.2%. How old are the people in average? 23 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 64.2 years. Where

the people live in Haiti? Here: fairly even distribution; largest concentrations located near coastal areas. The major urban areas of Haiti are: PORT-AU-Prince (capital) 2.44 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Haiti

The capital of Haiti is Port-au-Prince and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 10 departments (departements, singular - departement); Artibonite, Centre, Grand'Anse, Nippes, Nord, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud, Sud-Est. Regarding the economy of Haiti, important industrial products are textiles, sugar refining, flour milling, cement, light assembly using imported parts. Important agricultural products are coffee, mangoes, cocoa, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum; wood, vetive. The most important export commodities are apparel, manufactures, oils, cocoa, mangoes, coffee and the most important export partners are US 80.8%, Dominican Republic 5.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are food, manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, raw materials and the most important import partners are US 19.3%, China 18.9%, Netherlands Antilles 18.1%, Indonesia 6.5%, Colombia 4.8% (2016). How rich is Haiti and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,800 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 58.5%

(2012 est.).

Map of Haiti



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Honduras

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Honduras. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Honduras. But let's start with the flag of Honduras here:



Honduras - Overview:

What you should know about Honduras? Let's start with this: Once part of Spain's vast empire in the New World, Honduras became an independent nation in 1821. After two and a half decades of mostly military rule, a freely elected civilian government came to power in 1982. During the 1980s, Honduras proved a haven for anti-Sandinista contras fighting the Marxist Nicaraguan Government and an ally to Salvadoran Government forces fighting leftist guerrillas. The country was devastated by Hurricane Mitch in 1998, which killed about 5,600 people and caused approximately \$2 billion in damage. Since then, the economy has slowly rebounded.

Geography of Honduras



Where on the globe is Honduras? The location of this country is Central America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, between Guatemala and Nicaragua and bordering the Gulf of Fonseca (North Pacific Ocean), between El Salvador and Nicaragua. Total area of Honduras is 112,090 sq km, of which 111,890 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountains in interior, narrow coastal plains. The lowest point of Honduras is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest

point Cerro Las Minas 2,870 m. And the climate is subtropical in lowlands, temperate in mountains.

Inhabitants of Honduras

Let's take a look how many people live in Honduras. The number is: 9,038,741. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? mestizo (mixed Amerindian and European) 90%, Amerindian 7%, black 2%, white 1%. What are the languages in Honduras? Spanish (official), Amerindian dialects. And the religions: Roman Catholic 46%, Protestant 41%, atheist 1%, other 2%, none 9% (2014 est.). How old are the people in average? 23 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 71.2 years. Where the people live in Honduras? Here: most residents live in the mountainous western half of the country; unlike other Central American nations, Honduras is the only one with an urban population that is distributed between two large centers - the capital of Tegucigalpa and the city of San Pedro Sula; the Rio Ulua valley in the north is the only densely populated lowland area. The major urban areas of Honduras are: Tegucigalpa (capital) 1.123 million; San Pedro Sula 852,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Honduras

The capital of Honduras is Tegucigalpa and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 18 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Atlantida, Choluteca, Colon, Comayagua,

Copan, Cortes, El Paraiso, Francisco Morazan, Gracias a Dios, Intibuca, Islas de la Bahia, La Paz, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Olancho, Santa Barbara, Valle, Yoro. Regarding the economy of Honduras, important industrial products are sugar processing, coffee, woven and knit apparel, wood products, cigars. Important agricultural products are bananas, coffee, citrus, corn, African palm; beef; timber; shrimp, tilapia, lobster, sugar, oriental vegetables. The most important export commodities are coffee, apparel, coffee, shrimp, automobile wire harnesses, cigars, bananas, gold, palm oil, fruit, lobster, lumber and the most important export partners are US 36.7%, Germany 10.7%, El Salvador 8.6%, Guatemala 6.5%, Netherlands 5.4%, Nicaragua 5.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are communications equipment, machinery and transport, industrial raw materials, chemical products, fuels, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are US 32.8%, China 14.1%, Guatemala 8.9%, Mexico 7.3%, El Salvador 5.7% (2016). How rich is Honduras and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$5,500 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 29.6% (2014).

Map of Honduras



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Hong Kong

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Hong Kong. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Hong Kong. But let's start with the flag of Hong Kong here:



Hong Kong - Overview:

What you should know about Hong Kong? Let's start with this: Occupied by the UK in 1841, Hong Kong was formally ceded by China the following year; various adjacent lands were added later in the 19th century. Pursuant to an agreement signed by China and the UK on 19 December 1984, Hong Kong became the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China on 1 July 1997. In this agreement, China promised that, under its "one country, two systems" formula, China's socialist economic system would not be imposed on Hong Kong and that Hong Kong would enjoy a "high degree of autonomy" in all matters except foreign and defense affairs for the subsequent 50 years.

Geography of Hong Kong



Where on the globe is Hong Kong? The location of this country is Eastern Asia, bordering the South China Sea and China. Total area of Hong Kong is 1,108 sq km, of which 1,073 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way:

hilly to mountainous with steep slopes; lowlands in north. The lowest point of Hong Kong is South China Sea 0 m, the highest point Tai Mo Shan 958 m. And the climate is subtropical monsoon; cool and humid in winter, hot and rainy from spring through summer, warm and sunny in fall.

Inhabitants of Hong Kong

Let's take a look how many people live in Hong Kong. The number is: 7,191,503 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Chinese 92%, Filipino 2.5%, Indonesian 2.1%, other 3.4% (2016 est.). What are the languages in Hong Kong? Cantonese (official) 88.9%, English (official) 4.3%, Mandarin (official) 1.9%, other Chinese dialects 3.1%, other 1.9% (2016 est.). And the religions: eclectic mixture of local religions 90%, Christian 10%. How old are the people in average? 44.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 83 years. Where the people live in Hong Kong? Here: population fairly evenly distributed. The major urban areas of Hong Kong are: Hong Kong 7.26 million (2014).

Government and Economy of Hong Kong

The capital of Hong Kong is unknown and the government type presidential limited democracy; a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (special administrative region of the People's Republic of China). Regarding the economy of Hong Kong, important industrial products are textiles, clothing,

tourism, banking, shipping, electronics, plastics, toys, watches, clocks. Important agricultural products are fresh vegetables and fruit; poultry, pork; fish. The most important export commodities are electrical machinery and appliances, textiles, apparel, footwear, watches and clocks, toys, plastics, precious stones, printed material and the most important export partners are China 54.2%, US 9% (2016). The most important import commodities are raw materials and semi-manufactures, consumer goods, capital goods, foodstuffs, fuel (most is reexported) and the most important import partners are China 47.8%, Singapore 6.5%, Japan 6.2%, US 5.2%, South Korea 4.9% (2016). How rich is Hong Kong and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$61,000 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 19.6% (2012 est.).

Map of Hong Kong



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Hungary

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Hungary. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Hungary. But let's start with the flag of Hungary here:

Hungary - Overview:

What you should know about Hungary? Let's start with this: Hungary became a Christian kingdom in A.D. 1000 and for many centuries served as a bulwark against Ottoman Turkish expansion in Europe. The kingdom eventually became part of the polyglot Austro-Hungarian Empire, which collapsed during World War I. The country fell under communist rule following World War II. In 1956, a revolt and an announced withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact were met with a massive military intervention by Moscow. Under the leadership of Janos Kadar in 1968, Hungary began liberalizing its economy, introducing so-called "Goulash Communism." Hungary held its first multiparty elections in 1990 and initiated a free market economy. It joined NATO in 1999 and the EU five years later.

Geography of Hungary



Where on the globe is Hungary? The location of this country is Central Europe, northwest of Romania. Total area of Hungary is 93,028 sq km, of which

89,608 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat to rolling plains; hills and low mountains on the Slovakian border. The lowest point of Hungary is Tisza River 78 m, the highest point Kekecs 1,014 m. And the climate is temperate; cold, cloudy, humid winters; warm summers.

Inhabitants of Hungary

Let's take a look how many people live in Hungary. The number is: 9,850,845 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Hungarian 85.6%, Romani 3.2%, German 1.9%, other 2.6%, unspecified 14.1% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Hungary? Hungarian (official) 99.6%, English 16%, German 11.2%, Russian 1.6%, Romanian 1.3%, French 1.2%, other 4.2%. And the religions: Roman Catholic 37.2%, Calvinist 11.6%, Lutheran 2.2%, Greek Catholic 1.8%, other 1.9%, none 18.2%, unspecified 27.2% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 42.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76.1 years. Where the people live in Hungary? Here: a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country, with urban areas attracting larger and denser populations. The major urban areas of Hungary are: Budapest (capital) 1.714 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Hungary

The capital of Hungary is Budapest and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the

administrative divisions - 19 counties (megyek, singular - megye), 23 cities with county rights (megyei jogu varosok, singular - megyei jogu varos), and 1 capital city (fovaros). Regarding the economy of Hungary, important industrial products are mining, metallurgy, construction materials, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals), motor vehicles. Important agricultural products are wheat, corn, sunflower seed, potatoes, sugar beets; pigs, cattle, poultry, dairy products. The most important export commodities are machinery and equipment 53.4%, other manufactures 31.2%, food products 8.4%, raw materials 3.4%, fuels and electricity 3.9% (2012 est.) and the most important export partners are Germany 28.2%, Romania 5.2%, Slovakia 5%, Austria 4.9%, France 4.8%, Italy 4.8%, Czech Republic 4.2%, Poland 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment 45.4%, other manufactures 34.3%, fuels and electricity 12.6%, food products 5.3%, raw materials 2.5% (2012) and the most important import partners are Germany 26.3%, Austria 6.4%, China 6.3%, Poland 5.5%, Slovakia 5.3%, Netherlands 4.9%, Czech Republic 4.9%, France 4.8%, Italy 4.8% (2016). How rich is Hungary and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$28,900 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 14.9% (2015 est.).

Map of Hungary



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

Iceland

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Iceland. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Iceland. But let's start with the flag of Iceland here:



Iceland - Overview:

What you should know about Iceland? Let's start with this: Settled by Norwegian and Celtic (Scottish and Irish) immigrants during the late 9th and 10th centuries A.D., Iceland boasts the world's oldest functioning legislative assembly, the Althingi, established in 930. Independent for over 300 years, Iceland was subsequently ruled by Norway and Denmark. Fallout from

the Askja volcano of 1875 devastated the Icelandic economy and caused widespread famine. Over the next quarter century, 20% of the island's population emigrated, mostly to Canada and the US. Denmark granted limited home rule in 1874 and complete independence in 1944. The second half of the 20th century saw substantial economic growth driven primarily by the fishing industry. The economy diversified greatly after the country joined the European Economic Area in 1994, but Iceland was especially hard hit by the global financial crisis in the years following 2008. The economy is now on an upward trajectory, fueled primarily by a tourism and construction boom. Literacy, longevity, and social cohesion are first rate by world standards.

Geography of Iceland



Where on the globe is Iceland? The location of this country is Northern Europe, island between the Greenland Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, northwest of the United Kingdom. Total area of Iceland is 103,000 sq km, of which 100,250 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly plateau interspersed with mountain peaks, icefields; coast deeply indented by bays and fjords. The lowest point of

Iceland is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Hvannadalshnukur 2,110 m (at Vatnajökull Glacier). And the climate is temperate; moderated by North Atlantic Current; mild, windy winters; damp, cool summers.

Inhabitants of Iceland

Let's take a look how many people live in Iceland. The number is: 339,747 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? homogeneous mixture of descendants of Norse and Celts 94%, population of foreign origin 6%. What are the languages in Iceland? Icelandic, English, Nordic languages, German widely spoken. And the religions: Evangelical Lutheran Church of Iceland (official) 69.9%, Roman Catholic 3.8%, Reykjavik Free Church 2.9%, Hafnarfjörður Free Church 2%, Asatru Association 1.1%, The Independent Congregation 1%, other religions 4% (includes Zúist and Pentecostal), none 6.1%, other or unspecified 9.2% (2017 est.). How old are the people in average? 36.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 83.1 years. Where the people live in Iceland? Here: Iceland is almost entirely urban with half of the population located in and around the capital of Reykjavik; smaller clusters are primarily found along the coast in the north and west. The major urban areas of Iceland are: Reykjavik (capital) 184,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Iceland

The capital of Iceland is Reykjavik and the government type

parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 8 regions; Austurland, Hofudhborgarsvaedhi, Nordhurland Eystra, Nordhurland Vestra, Sudhurland, Sudhurnes, Vestfirdhir, Vesturland. Regarding the economy of Iceland, important industrial products are tourism, fish processing; aluminum smelting;; geothermal power, hydropower; medical/pharmaceutical products. Important agricultural products are potatoes, carrots, green vegetables, tomatoes, cucumbers; mutton, chicken, pork, beef, dairy products; fish. The most important export commodities are fish and fish products (42%), aluminum (38%), agricultural products, medicinal and medical products, ferro-silicon (2015) and the most important export partners are Netherlands 25.4%, UK 11.3%, Spain 10.5%, US 7.8%, Germany 7%, France 6.7%, Norway 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, petroleum products, foodstuffs, textiles and the most important import partners are Germany 10.1%, US 10%, Norway 9.1%, Netherlands 7.5%, China 7.4%, Denmark 6.1%, UK 5.8% (2016). How rich is Iceland and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$52,100 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Iceland



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

India

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of India. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of India. But let's start with the flag of India here:



India - Overview:

What you should know about India? Let's start with this: The Indus Valley civilization, one of the world's oldest, flourished during the 3rd and 2nd millennia B.C. and extended into northwestern India. Aryan tribes from the northwest infiltrated the Indian subcontinent about 1500 B.C.; their merger with the earlier Dravidian inhabitants created the classical Indian culture. The Maurya Empire of the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. - which reached its zenith under Ashoka - united much of South Asia. The Golden Age ushered in by the Gupta dynasty (4th to 6th centuries A.D.) saw a flowering of Indian science, art, and culture. Islam spread across the subcontinent over a period of 700 years. In the 10th and 11th centuries, Turks and Afghans invaded India and established the Delhi Sultanate. In the early 16th century, the Emperor Babur established the Mughal Dynasty, which ruled India for more than three centuries. European explorers began establishing footholds in India during the 16th century. By the 19th century, Great Britain had become the dominant political power on the subcontinent. The British Indian Army played a vital role in both World Wars. Years of nonviolent resistance to British rule, led by Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, eventually resulted in Indian independence, which was granted in 1947. Large-scale communal violence took place before and after the subcontinent partition into two separate states - India and Pakistan. The

neighboring nations have fought three wars since independence, the last of which was in 1971 and resulted in East Pakistan becoming the separate nation of Bangladesh. India's nuclear weapons tests in 1998 emboldened Pakistan to conduct its own tests that same year. In November 2008, terrorists originating from Pakistan conducted a series of coordinated attacks in Mumbai, India's financial capital. Despite pressing problems such as significant overpopulation, environmental degradation, extensive poverty, and widespread corruption, economic growth following the launch of economic reforms in 1991 and a massive youthful population are driving India's emergence as a regional and global power.

Geography of India



Where on the globe is India? The location of this country is Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, between Burma and Pakistan. Total area of India is 3,287,263 sq km, of which 2,973,193 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: upland plain (Deccan Plateau) in south, flat to rolling plain along the Ganges, deserts in west, Himalayas in north. The lowest point of India is Indian Ocean 0 m, the highest point Kanchenjunga 8,586 m. And the climate is varies from tropical monsoon in south to temperate in north.

Inhabitants of India

Let's take a look how many people live in India. The number is: 1,281,935,911 (July 2017 est.). So this is really a huge population. Who lives here? Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3% (2000). What are the languages in India? Hindi 41%, Bengali 8.1%, Telugu 7.2%, Marathi 7%, Tamil 5.9%, Urdu 5%, Gujarati 4.5%, Kannada 3.7%, Malayalam 3.2%, Oriya 3.2%, Punjabi 2.8%, Assamese 1.3%, Maithili 1.2%, other 5.9%. And the religions: Hindu 79.8%, Muslim 14.2%, Christian 2.3%, Sikh 1.7%, other and unspecified 2% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 27.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 68.8 years. Where the people live in India? Here: with the notable exception of the deserts in the northwest, including the Thar Desert, and the mountain fringe in the north, a very high population density exists throughout most of the country; the core of the population is in the north along the banks of the Ganges, with other river valleys and southern coastal areas also having large population concentrations. The major urban areas of India are: NEW Delhi (capital) 25.703 million; Mumbai 21.043 million; Kolkata 11.766 million; Bangalore 10.087 million; Chennai 9.62 million; Hyderabad 8.944 million (2015).

Government and Economy of India

The capital of India is New Delhi and the government type federal parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the

administrative divisions - 29 states and 7 union territories; Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal. Regarding the economy of India, important industrial products are textiles, chemicals, food processing, steel, transportation equipment, cement, mining, petroleum, machinery, software, pharmaceuticals. Important agricultural products are rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, lentils, onions, potatoes; dairy products, sheep, goats, poultry; fish. The most important export commodities are petroleum products, precious stones, vehicles, machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, cereals, apparel and the most important export partners are US 16%, UAE 11.7%, Hong Kong 5.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are crude oil, precious stones, machinery, chemicals, fertilizer, plastics, iron and steel and the most important import partners are China 17%, US 5.8%, UAE 5.4%, Saudi Arabia 5.2%, Switzerland 4.2% (2016). How rich is India and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$7,200 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of

local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 21.9% (2011 est.).

Map of India



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Indonesia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Indonesia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Indonesia. But let's start with the flag of Indonesia here:



Indonesia - Overview:

What you should know about Indonesia? Let's start with this: The Dutch began to colonize Indonesia in the early 17th century; Japan occupied the islands from 1942 to 1945. Indonesia declared its independence shortly before Japan's surrender, but it required four years of sometimes brutal fighting, intermittent negotiations, and UN mediation before the Netherlands agreed to transfer sovereignty in 1949. A period of sometimes unruly parliamentary democracy ended in 1957 when President Soekarno declared martial law and instituted "Guided Democracy." After an abortive coup in 1965 by alleged communist sympathizers, Soekarno was gradually eased from power. From 1967 until 1998, President Suharto ruled Indonesia with his "New Order" government. After street protests toppled Suharto in 1998, free and fair legislative elections took place in 1999. Indonesia is now the world's third most populous democracy, the world's largest archipelagic state, and the world's largest Muslim-majority nation. Current issues include: alleviating poverty, improving education, preventing terrorism, consolidating democracy after four decades of authoritarianism, implementing economic and financial reforms, stemming corruption, reforming the criminal justice system, addressing climate change, and controlling infectious diseases, particularly those of global and regional importance. In 2005, Indonesia reached a historic peace

agreement with armed separatists in Aceh, which led to democratic elections in Aceh in December 2006. Indonesia continues to face low intensity armed resistance in Papua by the separatist Free Papua Movement.

Geography of Indonesia



Where on the globe is Indonesia?

The location of this country is Southeastern Asia, archipelago between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Total area of Indonesia is 1,904,569 sq km, of which 1,811,569 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains. The lowest point of Indonesia is Indian Ocean 0 m, the highest point Puncak Jaya 4,884 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands.

Inhabitants of Indonesia

Let's take a look how many people live in Indonesia. The number is: 260,580,739 (July 2017 est.). So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? Javanese 40.1%, Sundanese 15.5%, Malay 3.7%, Batak 3.6%, Madurese 3%, Betawi 2.9%, Minangkabau 2.7%, Buginese 2.7%, Bantenese 2%, Banjarese 1.7%, Balinese 1.7%, Acehnese 1.4%, Dayak 1.4%, Sasak 1.3%, Chinese

1.2%, other 15% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Indonesia? Bahasa Indonesia (official, modified form of Malay), English, Dutch, local dialects (of which the most widely spoken is Javanese). And the religions: Muslim 87.2%, Protestant 7%, Roman Catholic 2.9%, Hindu 1.7%, other 0.9% (includes Buddhist and Confucian), unspecified 0.4% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 30.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 73 years. Where the people live in Indonesia? Here: major concentration on the island of Java, which is considered one of the most densely populated places on earth; of the outer islands (those surrounding Java and Bali), Sumatra contains some of the most significant clusters, particularly in the south near the Selat Sunda, and along the northeastern coast near Medan; the cities of Makasar (Sulawesi), Banjarmasin (Kalimantan) are also heavily populated. The major urban areas of Indonesia are: Jakarta (capital) 10.323 million; Surabaya 2.853 million; Bandung 2.544 million; Medan 2.204 million; Semarang 1.63 million; Makassar 1.489 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Indonesia

The capital of Indonesia is Jakarta and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 31 provinces (provinsi-provinsi, singular - provinsi), 1 autonomous province, 1 special region (daerah-daerah istimewa, singular - daerah istimewa), and 1 national capital district (daerah khusus ibukota); Aceh, Bali, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jakarta Raya, Jambi, Jawa Barat (West Java), Jawa

Tengah (Central Java), Jawa Timur (East Java), Kalimantan Barat (West Kalimantan), Kalimantan Selatan (South Kalimantan), Kalimantan Tengah (Central Kalimantan), Kalimantan Timur (East Kalimantan), Kalimantan Utara (North Kalimantan), Kepulauan Bangka Belitung (Bangka Belitung Islands), Kepulauan Riau (Riau Islands), Lampung, Maluku, Maluku Utara (North Maluku), Nusa Tenggara Barat (West Nusa Tenggara), Nusa Tenggara Timur (East Nusa Tenggara), Papua, Papua Barat (West Papua), Riau, Sulawesi Barat (West Sulawesi), Sulawesi Selatan (South Sulawesi), Sulawesi Tengah (Central Sulawesi), Sulawesi Tenggara (Southeast Sulawesi), Sulawesi Utara (North Sulawesi), Sumatera Barat (West Sumatra), Sumatera Selatan (South Sumatra), Sumatera Utara (North Sumatra), Yogyakarta. Regarding the economy of Indonesia, important industrial products are petroleum and natural gas, textiles, automotive, electrical appliances, apparel, footwear, mining, cement, medical instruments and appliances, handicrafts, chemical fertilizers, plywood, rubber, processed food, jewelry, and tourism. Important agricultural products are rubber and similar products, palm oil, poultry, beef, forest products, shrimp, cocoa, coffee, medicinal herbs, essential oil, fish and its similar products, and spices. The most important export commodities are mineral fuels, animal or vegetable fats (includes palm oil), electrical machinery, rubber, machinery and mechanical appliance parts and the most important export partners are China 11.6%, US 11.2%, Japan 11.1%, Singapore 7.8%, India 7%, Malaysia 4.9%, South Korea 4.8% (2016). The most important import commodities are mineral fuels,

boilers, machinery, and mechanical parts, electric machinery, iron and steel, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are China 22.9%, Singapore 10.8%, Japan 9.6%, Thailand 6.4%, US 5.4%, Malaysia 5.4%, South Korea 5% (2016). How rich is Indonesia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$12,400 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 10.9% (2016 est.).

Map of Indonesia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Iran

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Iran. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Iran. But let's start with the flag of Iran here:



Iran - Overview:

What you should know about Iran? Let's start with this: Known as Persia until 1935, Iran became an Islamic republic in 1979 after the ruling monarchy was overthrown and Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was forced into exile. Conservative clerical forces led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini established a theocratic system of government with ultimate political authority vested in a learned religious scholar referred to commonly as the Supreme Leader who, according to the constitution, is accountable only to the Assembly of Experts (AOE) - a popularly elected 86-member body of clerics. US-Iranian relations became strained when a group of Iranian students seized the US Embassy in Tehran in November 1979 and held embassy personnel hostages until mid-January 1981. The US cut off diplomatic relations with Iran in April 1980. During the period 1980-88, Iran fought a bloody, indecisive war with Iraq that eventually expanded into the Persian Gulf and led to clashes between US Navy and Iranian military forces. Iran has been designated a state sponsor of terrorism for its activities in Lebanon and elsewhere in the world and remains subject to US, UN, and EU economic sanctions and export controls because of its continued involvement in terrorism and concerns over possible military dimensions of its nuclear program. Following the election of reformer Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Khatami as president in 1997 and a reformist Majles (legislature) in 2000, a campaign to foster political reform in

response to popular dissatisfaction was initiated. The movement floundered as conservative politicians, supported by the Supreme Leader, unelected institutions of authority like the Council of Guardians, and the security services reversed and blocked reform measures while increasing security repression. Starting with nationwide municipal elections in 2003 and continuing through Majles elections in 2004, conservatives reestablished control over Iran's elected government institutions, which culminated with the August 2005 inauguration of hardliner Mahmud Ahmadi-nejad as president. His controversial reelection in June 2009 sparked nationwide protests over allegations of electoral fraud, but the protests were quickly suppressed. Deteriorating economic conditions due primarily to government mismanagement and international sanctions prompted at least two major economically based protests in July and October 2012, but Iran's internal security situation remained stable. President Ahmadi-nejad's independent streak angered regime establishment figures, including the Supreme Leader, leading to conservative opposition to his agenda for the last year of his presidency, and an alienation of his political supporters. In June 2013 Iranians elected a moderate conservative cleric Dr. Hasan Fereidun Ruhani to the presidency. He is a longtime senior member in the regime, but has made promises of reforming society and Iran's foreign policy. The UN Security Council has passed a number of resolutions calling for Iran to suspend its uranium enrichment and reprocessing activities and comply with its IAEA obligations and responsibilities, and in July 2015 Iran and the five

permanent members, plus Germany (P5+1) signed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Jcpoa) under which Iran agreed to restrictions on its nuclear program in exchange for sanctions relief. Iran held elections in 2016 for the AOE and Majles, resulting in a conservative-controlled AOE and a Majles that many Iranians perceive as more supportive of the Ruhani administration than the previous, conservative-dominated body. Iran will hold presidential elections in May 2017. Ruhani is currently favored to win a second term.

Geography of Iran



Where on the globe is Iran? The location of this country is Middle East, bordering the Gulf of Oman, the Persian Gulf, and the Caspian Sea, between Iraq and Pakistan. Total area of Iran is 1,648,195 sq km, of which 1,531,595 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: rugged, mountainous rim; high, central basin with deserts, mountains; small, discontinuous plains along both coasts. The lowest point of Iran is Caspian Sea -28 m, the highest point Kuh-e Damavand 5,625 m. And the climate is mostly arid or semiarid, subtropical along Caspian coast.

Inhabitants of Iran

Let's take a look how many people live in Iran. The number is: 82,021,564 (July 2017 est.). So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? Persian, Azeri, Kurd, Lur, Baloch, Arab, Turkmen and Turkic tribes. What are the languages in Iran? Persian (official), Azeri Turkic and Turkic dialects, Kurdish, Gilaki and Mazandarani, Luri, Balochi, Arabic, othe. And the religions: Muslim (official) 99.4% (Shia 90-95%, Sunni 5-10%), other (includes Zoroastrian, Jewish, and Christian) 0.3%, unspecified 0.4% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 30.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74 years. Where the people live in Iran? Here: population is concentrated in the north, northwest, and west, reflecting the position of the Zagros and Elburz Mountains; the vast dry areas in the center and eastern parts of the country, around the deserts of the Dasht-e Kavir and Dasht-e Lut, have a much lower population density. The major urban areas of Iran are: Tehran (capital) 8.432 million; Mashhad 3.014 million; Esfahan 1.88 million; Karaj 1.807 million; Shiraz 1.661 million; Tabriz 1.572 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Iran

The capital of Iran is Tehran and the government type theocratic republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 31 provinces (ostanha, singular - ostan); Alborz, Ardabil, Azarbayjan-e Gharbi (West Azerbaijan), Azarbayjan-e Sharqi (East Azerbaijan), Bushehr, Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari,

Esfahan, Fars, Gilan, Golestan, Hamadan, Hormozgan, Ilam, Kerman, Kermanshah, Khorasan-e Jonubi (South Khorasan), Khorasan-e Razavi (Razavi Khorasan), Khorasan-e Shomali (North Khorasan), Khuzestan, Kohgiluyeh va Bowyer Ahmad, Kordestan, Lorestan, Markazi, Mazandaran, Qazvin, Qom, Semnan, Sistan va Baluchestan, Tehran, Yazd, Zanjan. Regarding the economy of Iran, important industrial products are petroleum, petrochemicals, gas, fertilizer, caustic soda, textiles, cement and other construction materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), ferrous and nonferrous metal fabrication, armaments. Important agricultural products are wheat, rice, other grains, sugar beets, sugarcane, fruits, nuts, cotton; dairy products, wool; cavia. The most important export commodities are petroleum 80%, chemical and petrochemical products, fruits and nuts, carpets, cement, ore and the most important export partners are China 30.1%, India 16.7%, South Korea 9.7%, Turkey 9.5%, Japan 6.8% (2016). The most important import commodities are industrial supplies, capital goods, foodstuffs and other consumer goods, technical services and the most important import partners are UAE 27.4%, China 13.2%, Turkey 7.8%, South Korea 4.3%, Germany 4% (2016). How rich is Iran and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$20,000 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line:

18.7% (2007 est.).

Map of Iran



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Iraq

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Iraq. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Iraq. But let's start with the flag of Iraq here:

Iraq - Overview:

What you should know about Iraq? Let's start with this: Formerly part of the Ottoman Empire, Iraq was occupied by the United Kingdom during the course of World War I; in 1920, it was declared a League of Nations mandate under UK administration. In stages over the next dozen years, Iraq attained its independence as a kingdom in 1932. A "republic" was proclaimed in 1958, but in actuality a series of strongmen ruled the country until 2003. The last was Saddam Husayn from 1979 to 2003. Territorial disputes with Iran led to an inconclusive and costly eight-year war (1980-88). In August 1990, Iraq seized Kuwait but was expelled by US-led UN coalition forces during the Gulf War of January-February 1991. Following Kuwait's liberation, the UN Security Council (UNSC) required Iraq to scrap all weapons of mass destruction and long-range missiles and to allow UN verification inspections. Continued Iraqi noncompliance with UNSC resolutions over a period of 12 years led to the US-led invasion of Iraq in March 2003 and the ouster of the Saddam Husayn regime. US forces remained in Iraq under a UNSC mandate through 2009 and under a bilateral security agreement thereafter, helping to provide security and to train and mentor Iraqi security forces. In October 2005, Iraqis approved a constitution in a national referendum and, pursuant to this document, elected a 275-member Council of Representatives

(COR) in December 2005. The COR approved most cabinet ministers in May 2006, marking the transition to Iraq's first constitutional government in nearly a half century. Nearly nine years after the start of the Second Gulf War in Iraq, US military operations there ended in mid-December 2011. In January 2009 and April 2013, Iraq held elections for provincial councils in all governorates except for the three comprising the Kurdistan Regional Government and Kirkuk Governorate. Iraq held a national legislative election in March 2010 - choosing 325 legislators in an expanded COR - and, after nine months of deadlock, the COR approved the new government in December 2010. In April 2014, Iraq held a national legislative election and expanded the COR to 328 legislators. Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki dropped his bid for a third term in office, enabling new Prime Minister Haydar al-Abadi, a Shia Muslim from Baghdad, to win legislative approval of his new cabinet in September 2014. Since 2014, Iraq has been engaged in a military campaign against ISIS to recapture territory lost in the western and northern portion of the country.

Geography of Iraq



Where on the globe is Iraq? The location of this country is Middle East, bordering the Persian

Gulf, between Iran and Kuwait. Total area of Iraq is 438,317 sq km, of which 437,367 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly broad plains; reedy marshes along Iranian border in south with large flooded areas; mountains along borders with Iran and Turkey. The lowest point of Iraq is Persian Gulf 0 m, the highest point Cheekha Dar (Kurdish for "Black Tent") 3,611 m. And the climate is mostly desert; mild to cool winters with dry, hot, cloudless summers; northern mountainous regions along Iranian and Turkish borders experience cold winters with occasionally heavy snows that melt in early spring, sometimes causing extensive flooding in central and southern Iraq.

Inhabitants of Iraq

Let's take a look how many people live in Iraq. The number is: 39,192,111 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Arab 75-80%, Kurdish 15-20%, other 5% (includes Turkmen, Yezidi, Shabak, Kaka'i, bedouin, Romani, Assyrian, Circassian, Sabaeen-Mandaeen, Persian). What are the languages in Iraq? Arabic (official), Kurdish (official), Turkmen (a Turkish dialect), Syriac (Neo-Aramaic), and Armenian are official in areas where native speakers of these languages constitute a majority of the population). And the religions: Muslim (official) 95-98% (Shia 64-69%, Sunni 29-34%), Christian 1% (includes Catholic, Orthodox, Protestant, Assyrian Church of the East), other 1-4%. How old are the people in average? 20 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half

is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74.9 years. Where the people live in Iraq? Here: population is concentrated in the north, center, and eastern parts of the country, with many of the larger urban agglomerations found along extensive parts of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers; much of the western and southern areas are either lightly populated or uninhabited. The major urban areas of Iraq are: Baghdad (capital) 6.643 million; Mosul 1.694 million; Erbil 1.166 million; Basra 1.019 million; As Sulaymaniyah 1.004 million; Najaf 889,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Iraq

The capital of Iraq is Baghdad and the government type federal parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 18 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah (Arabic); parezgakan, singular - parezga (Kurdish)) and 1 region; Al Anbar; Al Basrah; Al Muthanna; Al Qadisiyah (Ad Diwaniyah); An Najaf; Arbil (Erbil) (Arabic), Hewler (Kurdish); As Sulaymaniyah (Arabic), Slemani (Kurdish); Babil; Baghdad; Dahuk (Arabic), Dihok (Kurdish); Dhi Qar; Diyala; Karbala'; Kirkuk; Kurdistan Regional Government; Maysan; Ninawa; Salah ad Din; Wasit. Regarding the economy of Iraq, important industrial products are petroleum, chemicals, textiles, leather, construction materials, food processing, fertilizer, metal fabrication/processing. Important agricultural products are wheat, barley, rice, vegetables, dates, cotton; cattle, sheep, poultry. The most important export commodities are crude oil 99%, crude materials excluding fuels, food, live animals and the most important export partners are China 21.9%, India 20.6%,

US 12.3%, South Korea 10.3%, Italy 6.8%, Greece 5.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are food, medicine, manufactures and the most important import partners are China 26.9%, Turkey 26.6%, South Korea 5%, US 4.4% (2016). How rich is Iraq and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$17,000 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 23% (2014 est.).

Map of Iraq



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Ireland

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Ireland. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Ireland. But let's start with the flag of Ireland here:



Ireland - Overview:

What you should know about Ireland? Let's start with this: Celtic tribes arrived on the island between 600 and 150 B.C. Invasions by Norsemen that began in the late 8th century were finally ended when King Brian BORU defeated the Danes in 1014. Norman invasions began in the 12th century and set off more than seven centuries of Anglo-Irish struggle marked by fierce rebellions and harsh repressions. The Irish famine of the mid-19th century saw the population of the island drop by one third through starvation and emigration. For more than a century after that the population of the island continued to fall only to begin growing again in the 1960s. Over the last 50 years, Ireland's high birthrate has made it demographically one of the youngest populations in the EU. The modern Irish state traces its origins to the failed 1916 Easter Monday Uprising that touched off several years of guerrilla warfare resulting in independence from the UK in 1921 for 26 southern counties; six northern (Ulster) counties remained part of the UK. Deep sectarian divides between the Catholic and Protestant populations and systemic discrimination in Northern Ireland erupted into years of violence known as the "Troubles" that began in the 1960s. The Government of Ireland was part of a process along with the UK and US Governments that helped broker the Good Friday Agreement in Northern Ireland in 1998. This initiated a new phase of cooperation between the Irish and British Governments. Ireland was neutral in World War

II and continues its policy of military neutrality. Ireland joined the European Community in 1973 and the euro-zone currency union in 1999. The economic boom years of the Celtic Tiger (1995-2007) saw rapid economic growth, which came to an abrupt end in 2008 with the meltdown of the Irish banking system. Today the economy is recovering, fueled by large and growing foreign direct investment, especially from US multi-nationals.

Geography of Ireland



Where on the globe is Ireland? The location of this country is Western Europe, occupying five-sixths of the island of Ireland in the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Great Britain. Total area of Ireland is 70,273 sq km, of which 68,883 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat to rolling interior plain surrounded by rugged hills and low mountains; sea cliffs on west coast. The lowest point of Ireland is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Carrauntoohil 1,041 m. And the climate is temperate maritime; modified by North Atlantic Current; mild winters, cool summers; consistently humid; overcast about half the time.

Inhabitants of Ireland

Let's take a look how many people live in Ireland. The number is: 5,011,102 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Irish 82.2%, Irish travelers 0.7%, other white 9.5%, Asian 2.1%, black 1.4%, other 1.5%, unspecified 2.6% (2016 est.). What are the languages in Ireland? English (official, the language generally used), Irish (Gaelic or Gaeilge) (official, spoken by approximately 39.8% of the population as of 2016; mainly spoken in areas along Ireland's western coast known as gaeltachtaí, which are officially recognized regions where Irish is the predominant language). And the religions: Roman Catholic 78.3%, Church of Ireland 2.7%, other Christian 1.6%, Orthodox 1.3%, Muslim 1.3%, other 2.4%, none 9.8%, unspecified 2.6% (2016 est.). How old are the people in average? 36.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 80.9 years. Where the people live in Ireland? Here: population distribution is weighted to the eastern side of the island, with the largest concentration being in and around Dublin; populations in the west are small due to mountainous land, poorer soil, lack of good transport routes, and fewer job opportunities. The major urban areas of Ireland are: Dublin (capital) 1.169 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Ireland

The capital of Ireland is Dublin and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 28 counties and 3 cities; Carlow, Cavan, Clare,

Cork, Cork, Donegal, Dublin, Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, Galway, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laois, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Offaly, Roscommon, Sligo, South Dublin, Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford, Wicklow. Regarding the economy of Ireland, important industrial products are pharmaceuticals, chemicals, computer hardware and software, food products, beverages and brewing; medical devices. Important agricultural products are barley, potatoes, wheat; beef, dairy products. The most important export commodities are machinery and equipment, computers, chemicals, medical devices, pharmaceuticals; foodstuffs, animal products and the most important export partners are US 26%, UK 12.7%, Belgium 12.6%, Germany 6.7%, Switzerland 5.4%, Netherlands 5.1%, France 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are data processing equipment, other machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products, textiles, clothing and the most important import partners are UK 28.8%, US 15.9%, France 12.6%, Germany 10.1%, Netherlands 4.7% (2016). How rich is Ireland and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$72,600 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 8.2% (2013 est.).

Map of Ireland



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Isle of Man

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Isle of Man. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Isle of Man. But let's start with the flag of Isle of Man here:



Isle of Man - Overview:

What you should know about Isle of Man? Let's start with this: Part of the Norwegian Kingdom of the Hebrides until the 13th century when it was ceded to Scotland, the isle came under the British Crown in 1765. Current concerns include reviving the almost extinct Manx Gaelic language. Isle of Man is a British Crown dependency but is not part of the UK or of the EU. However, the UK Government remains constitutionally responsible for its defense and international representation.

Geography of Isle of Man



Where on the globe is Isle of Man? The location of this country is Western Europe, island in the Irish Sea, between Great Britain and Ireland. Total area of Isle of Man is 572 sq km, of which 572 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: hills in north and south bisected by central valley. The lowest point of Isle of Man is Irish Sea 0 m, the highest point Snaefell 621 m. And the climate is temperate; cool

summers and mild winters; overcast about a third of the time.

Inhabitants of Isle of Man

Let's take a look how many people live in Isle of Man. The number is: 88,815 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? white 96.5%, Asian/Asian British 1.9%, other 1.5% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Isle of Man? English, Manx Gaelic (about 2% of the population has some knowledge). And the religions: Protestant (Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Society of Friends), Roman Catholic. How old are the people in average? 44.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 81.3 years. Where the people live in Isle of Man? Here: most people concentrated in cities and large towns of which Douglas, in the southeast, is the largest. The major urban areas of Isle of Man are: Douglas (capital) 29,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Isle of Man

The capital of Isle of Man is Douglas and the government type parliamentary democracy (Tynwald); a Crown dependency of the UK. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none; there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 24 local authorities each with its own elections. Regarding the economy of Isle of Man, important industrial products are financial services, light manufacturing, tourism. Important agricultural products are cereals, vegetables; cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry.

The most important export commodities are tweeds, herring, processed shellfish, beef, lam and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are timber, fertilizers, fish and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Isle of Man and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$84,600 (2014 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Isle of Man



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Israel

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Israel. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Israel. But let's start with the flag of Israel here:



Israel - Overview:

What you should know about Israel? Let's start with this: Following World War II, Britain withdrew from its mandate of Palestine, and the UN proposed partitioning the area into Arab and Jewish states, an arrangement rejected by the Arabs. Nonetheless, an Israeli state was declared in 1948, and Israel subsequently defeated the Arab armies in a series of wars that did not end deep tensions between the two sides. (The territories Israel has occupied since the 1967 war are not included in the Israel country profile, unless otherwise noted.) On 25 April 1982, Israel withdrew from the Sinai Peninsula pursuant to the 1979 Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty. In keeping with the framework established at the Madrid Conference in October 1991, Israel conducted bilateral negotiations with Palestinian representatives and Syria to achieve a permanent settlement with each. Israel and Palestinian officials on 13 September 1993 signed a Declaration of Principles (also known as the "Oslo Accords"), enshrining the idea of a two-state solution to their conflict and guiding an interim period of Palestinian self-rule. The parties achieved six additional significant interim agreements between 1994 and 1999 aimed at creating the conditions for a two-state solution, but most were never fully realized. Outstanding territorial and other disputes with Jordan were resolved in the 26 October 1994 Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty. Progress toward a final status agreement

with the Palestinians was undermined by Israeli-Palestinian violence between 2001 and February 2005. Israel in 2005 unilaterally disengaged from the Gaza Strip, evacuating settlers and its military while retaining control over most points of entry into the Gaza Strip. The election of Hamas to head the Palestinian Legislative Council in 2006 temporarily froze relations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority (PA). Israel engaged in a 34-day conflict with Hizballah in Lebanon from July-August 2006 and a 23-day conflict with Hamas in the Gaza Strip from December 2008-January 2009. In November 2012, Israel engaged in a seven-day conflict with Hamas in the Gaza Strip. Direct talks with the Palestinians most recently launched in July 2013 but were suspended in April 2014. The talks represented the fourth concerted effort to resolve final status issues between the sides since they were first discussed at Camp David in 2000. Three months later Hamas and other militant groups launched rockets into Israel, which led to a 51-day conflict between Israel and militants in Gaza.

Geography of Israel



Where on the globe is Israel? The location of this country is Middle East, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt and Lebanon. Total area of

Israel is 20,770 sq km, of which 20,330 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: Negev desert in the south; low coastal plain; central mountains; Jordan Rift Valley. The lowest point of Israel is Dead Sea -431 m, the highest point Har Meron 1,208 m. And the climate is temperate; hot and dry in southern and eastern desert areas.

Inhabitants of Israel

Let's take a look how many people live in Israel. The number is: 8,299,706 (July 2017 est.) (includes populations of the Golan Heights of Golan Sub-District and also East Jerusalem, which was annexed by Israel after 1967). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Jewish 74.7% (of which Israel-born 76.3%, Europe/America/Oceania-born 16.2%, Africa-born 4.8%, Asia-born 2.7%), non-Jewish 25.2% (mostly Arab) (2016 est.). What are the languages in Israel? Hebrew (official), Arabic (used officially for Arab minority), English (most commonly used foreign language). And the religions: Jewish 74.7%, Muslim 17.7%, Christian 2%, Druze 1.6%, other 4% (2016 est.). How old are the people in average? 29.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 82.5 years. Where the people live in Israel? Here: population concentrated in and around Tel-Aviv, as well as around the Sea of Galilee; the south remains sparsely populated with the exception of the shore of the Gulf of Aqaba. The major urban

areas of Israel are: Tel Aviv-Yafo 3.608 million; Haifa 1.097 million; Jerusalem (proclaimed capital) 839,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Israel

The capital of Israel is Jerusalem; note - the US recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital in December 2017 without taking a position on the specific boundaries of Israeli sovereignty and the government type parliamentary democracy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 6 districts (mehozot, singular - mehoz); Central, Haifa, Jerusalem, Northern, Southern, Tel Aviv. Regarding the economy of Israel, important industrial products are high-technology products (including aviation, communications, computer-aided design and manufactures, medical electronics, fiber optics), wood and paper products, potash and phosphates, food, beverages, and tobacco, caustic soda, cement, pharmaceuticals, construction, metal products, chemical products, plastics, cut diamonds, textiles, footwear. Important agricultural products are citrus, vegetables, cotton; beef, poultry, dairy products. The most important export commodities are machinery and equipment, software, cut diamonds, agricultural products, chemicals, textiles and apparel and the most important export partners are US 29.3%, Hong Kong 7.4%, UK 6.5%, China 5.5%, Belgium 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are raw materials, military equipment, investment goods, rough diamonds, fuels, grain, consumer goods and the most important import partners are US 12.2%, China 8.9%, Switzerland 6.4%, Germany 6.1%, Belgium 5.9%, UK 5.5%, Netherlands 4.1%, Italy 4% (2016). How rich is Israel and how rich are people in this

country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$36,200 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 22%.

Map of Israel

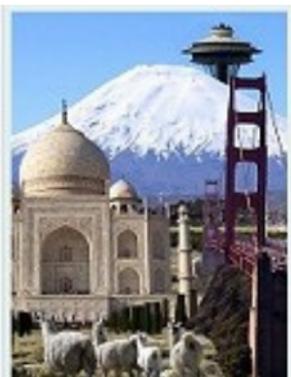
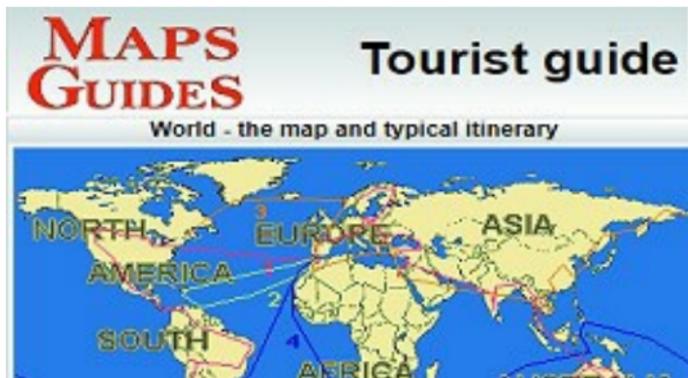


*Israeli-occupied with current status subject to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement; permanent status to be determined through further negotiation.

We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Italy

[Index: Continents and Countries, Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Italy. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the

detailed map of Italy. But let's start with the flag of Italy here:



Italy - Overview:

What you should know about Italy? Let's start with this: Italy became a nation-state in 1861 when the regional states of the peninsula, along with Sardinia and Sicily, were united under King Victor Emmanuel II. An era of parliamentary government came to a close in the early 1920s when Benito Mussolini established a Fascist dictatorship. His alliance with Nazi Germany led to Italy's defeat in World War II. A democratic republic replaced the monarchy in 1946 and economic revival followed. Italy is a charter member of NATO and the European Economic Community (EEC) and its subsequent successors the EC and the EU. It has been at the forefront of European economic and political unification, joining the Economic and Monetary Union in 1999. Persistent problems include sluggish economic growth, high youth and female unemployment, organized crime, corruption, and economic disparities between southern Italy and the more prosperous north.

Geography of Italy



Where on the globe is Italy? The location of this country is Southern Europe, a peninsula extending into the central Mediterranean Sea, northeast of Tunisia. Total area of Italy is 301,340 sq km, of which 294,140 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly rugged and mountainous; some plains, coastal lowlands. The lowest point of Italy is Mediterranean Sea 0 m, the highest point Mont Blanc (Monte Bianco) de Courmayeur 4,748 m (a secondary peak of Mont Blanc). And the climate is predominantly Mediterranean; alpine in far north; hot, dry in south.

Inhabitants of Italy

Let's take a look how many people live in Italy. The number is: 62,137,802 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Italian (includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and Albanian-Italians and Greek-Italians in the south). What are the languages in Italy? Italian (official), German (parts of Trentino-Alto Adige region are predominantly German speaking), French (small French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta region), Slovene (Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area). And the

religions: Christian 80% (overwhelmingly Roman Catholic with very small groups of Jehovah's Witnesses and Protestants), Muslim (about 800,000 to 1 million), atheist and agnostic 20%. How old are the people in average? 45.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 82.3 years. Where the people live in Italy? Here: despite a distinctive pattern with an industrial north and an agrarian south, a fairly even population distribution exists throughout most of the country, with coastal areas, the Po River Valley, and urban centers (particularly Milan, Rome, and Naples), attracting larger and denser populations. The major urban areas of Italy are: ROME (capital) 3.718 million; Milan 3.099 million; Naples 2.202 million; Turin 1.765 million; Palermo 853,000; Bergamo 840,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Italy

The capital of Italy is Rome and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 15 regions (regioni, singular - regione) and 5 autonomous regions (regioni autonome, singular - regione autonoma). Regarding the economy of Italy, important industrial products are tourism, machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles, motor vehicles, clothing, footwear, ceramics. Important agricultural products are fruits, vegetables, grapes, potatoes, sugar beets, soybeans, grain, olives; beef, dairy products; fish. The most important export commodities are engineering products, textiles and clothing, production machinery, motor vehicles, transport equipment, chemicals;

foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco; minerals, nonferrous metals and the most important export partners are Germany 12.6%, France 10.5%, US 8.9%, UK 5.4%, Spain 5%, Switzerland 4.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are engineering products, chemicals, transport equipment, energy products, minerals and nonferrous metals, textiles and clothing; food, beverages, tobacco and the most important import partners are Germany 16.3%, France 8.9%, China 7.5%, Netherlands 5.5%, Spain 5.3%, Belgium 4.9% (2016). How rich is Italy and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$38,000 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 29.9% (2012 est.).

Map of Italy



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Jamaica

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Jamaica. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Jamaica. But let's start with the flag of Jamaica here:



Jamaica - Overview:

What you should know about Jamaica? Let's start with this: The island - discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1494 - was settled by the Spanish early in the 16th century. The native Taino, who had inhabited Jamaica for centuries, were gradually exterminated and replaced by African slaves. England seized the island in 1655 and established a plantation economy based on sugar, cocoa, and coffee. The abolition of slavery in 1834 freed a quarter million slaves, many of whom became small farmers. Jamaica gradually increased its independence from Britain. In 1958 it joined other British Caribbean colonies in forming the Federation of the West Indies. Jamaica gained full independence when it withdrew from the Federation in 1962. Deteriorating economic conditions during the 1970s led to recurrent violence as rival gangs affiliated with the major political parties evolved into powerful organized crime networks involved in international drug smuggling and money laundering. Violent crime, drug trafficking, and poverty pose significant challenges to the government today. Nonetheless, many rural and resort areas remain relatively safe and contribute substantially to the economy.

Geography of Jamaica



Where on the globe is Jamaica? The location of this country is Caribbean, island in the Caribbean Sea, south of Cuba. Total area of Jamaica is 10,991 sq km, of which 10,831 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountains, with narrow, discontinuous coastal plain. The lowest point of Jamaica is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Blue Mountain Peak 2,256 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, humid; temperate interior.

Inhabitants of Jamaica

Let's take a look how many people live in Jamaica. The number is: 2,990,561 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? black 92.1%, mixed 6.1%, East Indian 0.8%, other 0.4%, unspecified 0.7% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Jamaica? English, English patois. And the religions: Protestant 64.8% (includes Seventh Day Adventist 12.0%, Pentecostal 11.0%, Other Church of God 9.2%, New Testament Church of God 7.2%, Baptist 6.7%, Church of God in Jamaica 4.8%, Church of God of Prophecy 4.5%, Anglican 2.8%, United Church 2.1%, Methodist 1.6%, Revived 1.4%, Brethren 0.9%, and Moravian 0.7%), Roman Catholic 2.2%, Jehovah's Witness 1.9%, Rastafarian 1.1%, other 6.5%, none 21.3%, unspecified 2.3% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 26 years. We have to add that this number is the

median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 73.7 years. Where the people live in Jamaica? Here: population density is high throughout, but increases in and around Kingston, Montego Bay, and Port Esquivel. The major urban areas of Jamaica are: Kingston (capital) 588,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Jamaica

The capital of Jamaica is Kingston and the government type parliamentary democracy (Parliament) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 14 parishes; Clarendon, Hanover, Kingston, Manchester, Portland, Saint Andrew, Saint Ann, Saint Catherine, Saint Elizabeth, Saint James, Saint Mary, Saint Thomas, Trelawny, Westmoreland. Regarding the economy of Jamaica, important industrial products are tourism, bauxite/alumina, agricultural-processing, light manufactures, rum, cement, metal, paper, chemical products, telecommunications. Important agricultural products are sugarcane, bananas, coffee, citrus, yams, ackees, vegetables; poultry, goats, milk; shellfish. The most important export commodities are alumina, bauxite, sugar, rum, coffee, yams, beverages, chemicals, apparel, mineral fuels and the most important export partners are US 40.8%, Canada 11.9%, Netherlands 10.2%, Russia 5.8%, UK 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are food and other consumer goods, industrial supplies, fuel, parts and accessories of capital goods, machinery and transport equipment, construction materials and the most important import partners are US 39%,

Trinidad and Tobago 7.2%, China 6.4%, Japan 6.2%, Mexico 4.1% (2016). How rich is Jamaica and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$9,200 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 16.5% (2009 est.).

Map of Jamaica



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Japan

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Japan. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Japan. But let's start with the flag of Japan here:



Japan - Overview:

What you should know about Japan? Let's start with this: In 1603, after decades of civil warfare, the Tokugawa shogunate (a military-led, dynastic government) ushered in a long period of relative political stability and isolation from foreign influence. For more than two centuries this policy enabled Japan to enjoy a flowering of its indigenous culture. Japan opened its ports after signing the Treaty of Kanagawa with the US in 1854 and began to intensively modernize and industrialize. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Japan became a regional power that was able to defeat the forces of both China and Russia. It occupied Korea, Formosa (Taiwan), and southern Sakhalin Island. In 1931-32 Japan occupied Manchuria, and in 1937 it launched a full-scale invasion of China. Japan attacked US forces in 1941 - triggering America's entry into World War II - and soon occupied much of East and Southeast Asia. After its defeat in World War II, Japan recovered to become an economic power and an ally of the US. While the emperor retains his throne as a symbol of national unity, elected politicians hold actual decision-making power. Following three decades of unprecedented growth, Japan's economy experienced a major slowdown starting in the 1990s, but the country remains an economic power. In March 2011, Japan's strongest-ever earthquake, and an accompanying tsunami, devastated the northeast part of Honshu island, killed

thousands, and damaged several nuclear power plants. The catastrophe hobbled the country's economy and its energy infrastructure, and tested its ability to deal with humanitarian disasters. Prime Minister Shinzo ABE was reelected to office in December 2012, and has since embarked on ambitious economic and security reforms to improve Japan's economy and bolster the country's international standing.

Geography of Japan



Where on the globe is Japan? The location of this country is Eastern Asia, island chain between the North Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan, east of the Korean Peninsula. Total area of Japan is 377,915 sq km, of which 364,485 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly rugged and mountainous. The lowest point of Japan is Hachirogata -4 m, the highest point Mount Fuji 3,776 m. And the climate is varies from tropical in south to cool temperate in north.

Inhabitants of Japan

Let's take a look how many people live in Japan. The number is: 126,451,398 (July 2017 est.). So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here?

Japanese 98.5%, Koreans 0.5%, Chinese 0.4%, other 0.6%. What are the languages in Japan? Japanese. And the religions: Shintoism 79.2%, Buddhism 66.8%, Christianity 1.5%, other 7.1%. How old are the people in average? 47.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 85.3 years. Where the people live in Japan? Here: all primary and secondary regions of high population density lie on the coast; one-third of the population resides in and around Tokyo on the central plain (Kanto Plain). The major urban areas of Japan are: Tokyo (capital) 38.001 million; Osaka-Kobe 20.238 million; Nagoya 9.406 million; Kitakyushu-Fukuoka 5.51 million; Shizuoka-Hamamatsu 3.369 million; Sapporo 2.571 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Japan

The capital of Japan is Tokyo and the government type parliamentary constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 47 prefectures; Aichi, Akita, Aomori, Chiba, Ehime, Fukui, Fukuoka, Fukushima, Gifu, Gunma, Hiroshima, Hokkaido, Hyogo, Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Iwate, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kanagawa, Kochi, Kumamoto, Kyoto, Mie, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Nagano, Nagasaki, Nara, Niigata, Oita, Okayama, Okinawa, Osaka, Saga, Saitama, Shiga, Shimane, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Tokushima, Tokyo, Tottori, Toyama, Wakayama, Yamagata, Yamaguchi, Yamanashi. Regarding the economy of Japan, important industrial products are among world's largest and most technologically advanced producers of motor vehicles, electronic equipment, machine

tools, steel and nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals, textiles, processed foods. Important agricultural products are vegetables, rice, fish, poultry, fruit, dairy products, pork, beef, flowers, potatoes/taros/yams, sugarcane, tea, legumes, wheat and barley. The most important export commodities are motor vehicles 14.9%; iron and steel products 5.4%; semiconductors 5%; auto parts 4.8%; power generating machinery 3.5%; plastic materials 3.3% (2014 est.) and the most important export partners are US 20.2%, China 17.7%, South Korea 7.2%, Hong Kong 5.2%, Thailand 4.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum 16.1%; liquid natural gas 9.1%; clothing 3.8%; semiconductors 3.3%; coal 2.4%; audio and visual apparatus 1.4% (2014 est.) and the most important import partners are China 25.8%, US 11.4%, Australia 5%, South Korea 4.1% (2016). How rich is Japan and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$42,700 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 16.1% (2013 est.).

Map of Japan



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Jersey

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Jersey. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Jersey. But let's start with the flag of Jersey here:



Jersey - Overview:

What you should know about Jersey? Let's start with this: Jersey and the other Channel Islands represent the last remnants of the medieval Dukedom of Normandy that held sway in both France and England. These islands were the only British soil occupied by German troops in World War II. The Bailiwick of Jersey is a British Crown dependency but is not part of the UK or of the EU. However, the UK Government is constitutionally responsible for its defense and international representation.

Geography of Jersey



Where on the globe is Jersey? The location of this country is Western Europe, island in the English Channel, northwest of France. Total area of Jersey is 116 sq km, of which 116 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: gently rolling plain with low, rugged hills along north coast. The lowest point of Jersey is English Channel 0 m, the highest point Les Platons 136 m. And the climate is temperate; mild winters

and cool summers.

Inhabitants of Jersey

Let's take a look how many people live in Jersey. The number is: 98,840 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Jersey 46.4%, British 32.7%, Portuguese/Madeiran 8.2%, Polish 3.3%, Irish, French, and other white 7.1%, other 2.4% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Jersey? English 94.5% (official), Portuguese 4.6%, other 0.9% (2001 census). And the religions: Protestant (Anglican, Baptist, Congregational New Church, Methodist, Presbyterian), Roman Catholic. How old are the people in average? 38 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 81.9 years. Where the people live in Jersey? Here: fairly even distribution; no notable trends. The major urban areas of Jersey are: unknown.

Government and Economy of Jersey

The capital of Jersey is Saint Helie and the government type parliamentary democracy (Assembly of the States of Jersey); a Crown dependency of the UK. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (British crown dependency); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 12 parishes; Grouville, Saint Brelade, Saint Clement, Saint Helier, Saint John, Saint Lawrence, Saint Martin, Saint Mary, Saint Ouen, Saint Peter, Saint Saviour, and Trinity. Regarding the economy of Jersey,

important industrial products are tourism, banking and finance, dairy, electronics. Important agricultural products are potatoes, cauliflower, tomatoes; beef, dairy products. The most important export commodities are light industrial and electrical goods, dairy cattle, foodstuffs, textiles, flowers and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, mineral fuels, chemicals and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Jersey and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$49,500 (2015 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Jersey



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Jordan

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Jordan. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Jordan. But let's start with the flag of Jordan here:



Jordan - Overview:

What you should know about Jordan? Let's start with this: Following World War I and the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, the League of Nations awarded Britain the mandate to govern much of the Middle East. Britain demarcated a semi-autonomous region of Transjordan from Palestine in the early 1920s. The area gained its independence in 1946 and thereafter became The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The country's long-time ruler, King Hussein (1953-99), successfully navigated competing pressures from the major powers (US, USSR, and UK), various Arab states, Israel, and a large internal Palestinian population. Jordan lost the West Bank to Israel in the 1967 Six-Day War. King Hussein in 1988 permanently relinquished Jordanian claims to the West Bank; in 1994 he signed a peace treaty with Israel. King Abdallah II, King Hussein's eldest son, assumed the throne following his father's death in 1999. He has implemented modest political and economic reforms, including the passage of a new electoral law in early 2016 ahead of legislative elections held in September. The Islamic Action Front, which is the political arm of the Jordanian Muslim Brotherhood, returned to parliament with 15 seats after boycotting the previous two elections in 2010 and 2013.

Geography of Jordan



Where on the globe is Jordan? The location of this country is Middle East, northwest of Saudi Arabia, between Israel (to the west) and Iraq. Total area of Jordan is 89,342 sq km, of which 88,802 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly desert plateau in east, highland area in west; Great Rift Valley separates eastern and western banks of the Jordan Rive. The lowest point of Jordan is Dead Sea -431 m, the highest point Jabal Umm ad Dami 1,854 m. And the climate is mostly arid desert; rainy season in west (November to April).

Inhabitants of Jordan

Let's take a look how many people live in Jordan. The number is: 10,248,069. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Arab 98%, Circassian 1%, Armenian 1%. What are the languages in Jordan? Arabic (official), English (widely understood among upper and middle classes). And the religions: Muslim 97.2% (official; predominantly Sunni), Christian 2.2% (majority Greek Orthodox, but some Greek and Roman Catholics, Syrian Orthodox, Coptic Orthodox, Armenian Orthodox, and Protestant denominations), Buddhist

0.4%, Hindu 0.1%, Jewish . How old are the people in average? 22.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74.8 years. Where the people live in Jordan? Here: population heavily concentrated in the west, and particularly the northwest, in and around the capital of Amman; a sizeable, but smaller population is located in the southwest along the shore of the Gulf of Aqaba. The major urban areas of Jordan are: Amman (capital) 1.155 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Jordan

The capital of Jordan is Amman and the government type parliamentary constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 12 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); 'Ajlun, Al 'Aqabah, Al Balqa', Al Karak, Al Mafraq, Al ?Asimah (Amman), At Tafilah, Az Zarqa', Irbid, Jarash, Ma'an, Madaba. Regarding the economy of Jordan, important industrial products are tourism, information technology, clothing, fertilizer, potash, phosphate mining, pharmaceuticals, petroleum refining, cement, inorganic chemicals, light manufacturing. Important agricultural products are citrus, tomatoes, cucumbers, olives, strawberries, stone fruits; sheep, poultry, dairy. The most important export commodities are textiles, fertilizers, potash, phosphates, vegetables, pharmaceuticals and the most important export partners are US 25.2%, Saudi Arabia 14.2%, India 8.4%, Iraq 6.8%, UAE 5.6%, Kuwait 5.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are crude oil, refined petroleum products,

machinery, transport equipment, iron, cereals and the most important import partners are China 14%, Saudi Arabia 11.8%, US 7.4%, Germany 4.8%, Italy 4.7%, UAE 4.4% (2016). How rich is Jordan and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$12,500 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 14.2% (2002 est.).

Map of Jordan



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Kazakhstan

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Kazakhstan. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Kazakhstan. But let's start with the flag of Kazakhstan here:



Kazakhstan - Overview:

What you should know about Kazakhstan? Let's start with this: Ethnic Kazakhs, a mix of Turkic and Mongol nomadic tribes who migrated to the region by the 13th century, were rarely united as a single nation. The area was conquered by Russia in the 18th century, and Kazakhstan became a Soviet Republic in 1936. Soviet policies reduced the number of ethnic Kazakhs in the 1930s and enabled non-ethnic Kazakhs to outnumber natives. During the 1950s and 1960s agricultural "Virgin Lands" program, Soviet citizens were encouraged to help cultivate Kazakhstan's northern pastures. This influx of immigrants (mostly Russians, but also some other deported nationalities) further skewed the ethnic mixture. Non-Muslim ethnic minorities departed Kazakhstan in large numbers from the mid-1990s through the mid-2000s and a national program has repatriated about a million ethnic Kazakhs back to Kazakhstan. These trends have allowed Kazakhs to become the titular majority again. This dramatic demographic shift has also undermined the previous religious diversity and made the country more than 70% Muslim. Kazakhstan's economy is larger than those of all the other Central Asian states largely due to the country's vast natural resources. Current issues include: developing a cohesive national identity, expanding the development of the country's vast energy resources and exporting them to world markets, diversifying the economy,

enhancing Kazakhstan's economic competitiveness, and strengthening relations with neighboring states and foreign powers. Astana successfully hosted an internationally recognized exposition in 2017. The three-month Expo 2017, themed Future Energy, was the first such exhibition by a former Soviet country.

Geography of Kazakhstan



Where on the globe is Kazakhstan?

The location of this country is Central Asia, northwest of China; a small portion west of the Ural (Zhayyq) River in easternmost Europe. Total area of Kazakhstan is 2,724,900 sq km, of which 2,699,700 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: vast flat steppe extending from the Volga in the west to the Altai Mountains in the east and from the plains of western Siberia in the north to oases and deserts of Central Asia in the south. The lowest point of Kazakhstan is Vpadina Kaundy -132 m, the highest point Khan Tangiri Shyngy (Pik Khan-Tengri) 6,995 m. And the climate is continental, cold winters and hot summers, arid and semiarid.

Inhabitants of Kazakhstan

Let's take a look how many people live in Kazakhstan. The number is: 18,556,698 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Kazakh (Qazaq) 63.1%, Russian 23.7%, Uzbek 2.9%, Ukrainian 2.1%, Uighur 1.4%, Tatar 1.3%, German 1.1%, other 4.4% (2009 est.). What are the languages in Kazakhstan? Kazakh (official, Qazaq) 74% (understand spoken language), Russian (official, used in everyday business, designated the "language of interethnic communication") 94.4% (understand spoken language) (2009 est.). And the religions: Muslim 70.2%, Christian 26.2% (mainly Russian Orthodox), other 0.2%, atheist 2.8%, unspecified 0.5% (2009 est.). How old are the people in average? 30.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 71.1 years. Where the people live in Kazakhstan? Here: most of the country displays a low population density, particularly the interior; population clusters appear in urban agglomerations in the far northern and southern portions of the country. The major urban areas of Kazakhstan are: Almaty 1.523 million; Astana (capital) 759,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Kazakhstan

The capital of Kazakhstan is Astana and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 14 provinces (oblyslar, singular - oblys) and 2 cities (qalalar, singular - qala); Almaty (Taldyqorghana), Almaty, Aqmola (Kokshetau), Aqtobe, Astana, Atyrau, Batys Qazaqstan [West Kazakhstan] (Oral), Mangghystau (Aqtau),

Ongtustik Qazaqstan [South Kazakhstan] (Shymkent), Pavlodar, Qaraghandy, Qostanay, Qyzylorda, Shyghys Qazaqstan [East Kazakhstan] (Oskemen), Soltustik Qazaqstan [North Kazakhstan] (Petropavl), Zhambyl (Taraz). Regarding the economy of Kazakhstan, important industrial products are oil, coal, iron ore, manganese, chromite, lead, zinc, copper, titanium, bauxite, gold, silver, phosphates, sulfur, uranium, iron and steel; tractors and other agricultural machinery, electric motors, construction materials. Important agricultural products are grain (mostly spring wheat and barley), potatoes, vegetables, melons; livestock. The most important export commodities are oil and oil products, natural gas, ferrous metals, chemicals, machinery, grain, wool, meat, coal and the most important export partners are Italy 20.3%, China 11.5%, Russia 9.5%, Netherlands 8.9%, Switzerland 7.3%, France 4.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, metal products, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are Russia 36.2%, China 14.5%, Germany 5.7%, US 5.1% (2016). How rich is Kazakhstan and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$26,100 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 2.7% (2015 est.).

Map of Kazakhstan



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

Kenya

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Kenya. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Kenya. But let's start with the flag of Kenya here:



Kenya - Overview:

What you should know about Kenya? Let's start with this: Founding president and liberation struggle icon Jomo Kenyatta led Kenya from independence in 1963 until his death in 1978, when Vice President Daniel MOI took power in a constitutional succession. The country was a de facto one-party state from 1969 until 1982, after which time the ruling Kenya African

National Union (KANU) changed the constitution to make itself the sole legal party in Kenya. MOI acceded to internal and external pressure for political liberalization in late 1991. The ethnically fractured opposition failed to dislodge KANU from power in elections in 1992 and 1997, which were marred by violence and fraud, but were viewed as having generally reflected the will of the Kenyan people. President MOI stepped down in December 2002 following fair and peaceful elections. Mwai Kibaki, running as the candidate of the multiethnic, united opposition group, the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC), defeated KANU candidate Uhuru Kenyatta, the son of founding president Jomo Kenyatta, and assumed the presidency following a campaign centered on an anticorruption platform. Kibaki's reelection in December 2007 brought charges of vote rigging from Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) candidate Raila Odinga and unleashed two months of violence in which approximately 1,100 people died. African Union-sponsored mediation led by former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan in late February 2008 resulted in a power-sharing accord bringing Odinga into the government in the restored position of prime minister. The power sharing accord included a broad reform agenda, the centerpiece of which was constitutional reform. In August 2010, Kenyans overwhelmingly adopted a new constitution in a national referendum. The new constitution introduced additional checks and balances to executive power and significant devolution of power and resources to 47 newly created counties. It also eliminated the position of prime minister following the first presidential election under the new

constitution, which occurred in March 2013. Uhuru Kenyatta won the election and was sworn into office in April 2013; he began a second term in November 2017.

Geography of Kenya



Where on the globe is Kenya? The location of this country is Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Somalia and Tanzania. Total area of Kenya is 580,367 sq km, of which 569,140 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: low plains rise to central highlands bisected by Great Rift Valley; fertile plateau in west. The lowest point of Kenya is Indian Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mount Kenya 5,199 m. And the climate is varies from tropical along coast to arid in interio.

Inhabitants of Kenya

Let's take a look how many people live in Kenya. The number is: 47,615,739. So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%, Meru 6%, other African 15%, non-African (Asian, European, and Arab) 1%. What are the languages in Kenya? English (official), Kiswahili (official),

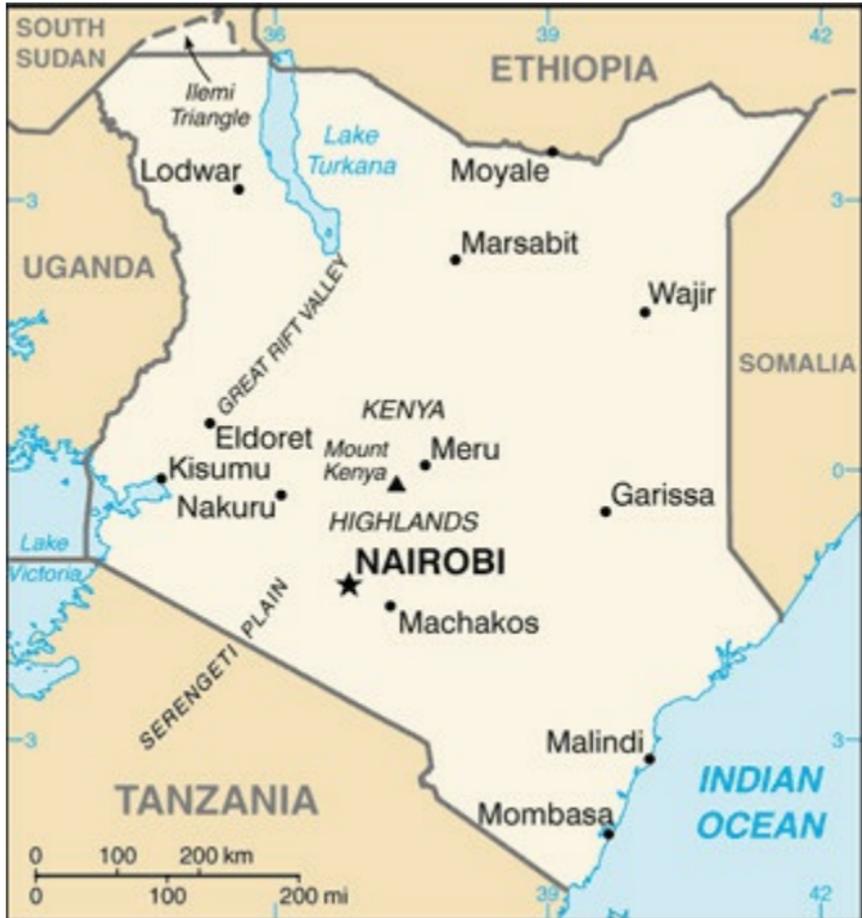
numerous indigenous languages. And the religions: Christian 83% (Protestant 47.7%, Catholic 23.4%, other Christian 11.9%), Muslim 11.2%, Traditionalists 1.7%, other 1.6%, none 2.4%, unspecified 0.2% (2009 est.). How old are the people in average? 19.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 64.3 years. Where the people live in Kenya? Here: population heavily concentrated in the west along the shore of Lake Victoria; other areas of high density include the capital of Nairobi, and in the southeast along the Indian Ocean coast. The major urban areas of Kenya are: Nairobi (capital) 3.915 million; Mombassa 1.104 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Kenya

The capital of Kenya is Nairobi and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 47 counties; Baringo, Bomet, Bungoma, Busia, Elgeyo/Marakwet, Embu, Garissa, Homa Bay, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kirinyaga, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia, Lamu, Machakos, Makueni, Mandera, Marsabit, Meru, Migori, Mombasa, Murang'a, Nairobi City, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Nyamira, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Samburu, Siaya, Taita/Taveta, Tana River, Tharaka-Nithi, Trans Nzoia, Turkana, Uasin Gishu, Vihiga, Wajir, West Pokot. Regarding the economy of Kenya, important industrial products are small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, clothing, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural products, horticulture, oil refining; aluminum, steel, lead; cement,

commercial ship repair, tourism. Important agricultural products are tea, coffee, corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables; dairy products, beef, fish, pork, poultry, eggs. The most important export commodities are tea, horticultural products, coffee, petroleum products, fish, cement and the most important export partners are Uganda 10.1%, Tanzania 8.6%, US 7.7%, Netherlands 7.4%, UK 7.3%, UAE 4.6%, Pakistan 4.5% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum products, motor vehicles, iron and steel, resins and plastics and the most important import partners are China 24.1%, India 11.2%, UAE 7.7%, Japan 5.4% (2016). How rich is Kenya and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,500 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 43.4% (2012 est.).

Map of Kenya



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Kiribati

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Kiribati. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Kiribati. But let's start with the flag of Kiribati here:



Kiribati - Overview:

What you should know about Kiribati? Let's start with this: The Gilbert Islands became a British protectorate in 1892 and a colony in 1915; they were captured by the Japanese in the Pacific War in 1941. The islands of Makin and Tarawa were the sites of major US amphibious victories over entrenched Japanese garrisons in 1943. The Gilbert Islands were granted self-rule by the UK in 1971 and complete independence in 1979 under the new name of Kiribati. The US relinquished all claims to the sparsely inhabited Phoenix and Line Island groups in a 1979 treaty of friendship with Kiribati.

Geography of Kiribati



Where on the globe is Kiribati? The location of this country is Oceania, group of 33 coral atolls in the Pacific Ocean, straddling the Equator; the capital Tarawa is about halfway between Hawaii and Australia. Total area of Kiribati is 811 sq km, of which 811 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly low-lying coral atolls surrounded by extensive reefs. The lowest point of Kiribati is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point unnamed elevation on Banaba 81 m. And

the climate is tropical; marine, hot and humid, moderated by trade winds.

Inhabitants of Kiribati

Let's take a look how many people live in Kiribati. The number is: 108,145 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? I-Kiribati 96.2%, I-Kiribati/mixed 1.8%, Tuvaluan 0.2%, other 1.8% (2015 est.). What are the languages in Kiribati? I-Kiribati, English (official). And the religions: Roman Catholic 57.3%, Kiribati Uniting Church 31.3%, Mormon 5.3%, Baha'i 2.1%, Seventh Day Adventist 1.9%, other 2.1% (2015 est.). How old are the people in average? 24.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 66.5 years. Where the people live in Kiribati? Here: consists of three archipelagos spread out over an area roughly the size of India; the eastern Line Islands and central Phoenix Islands are sparsely populated, but the western Gilbert Islands are some of the most densely settled places on earth, with the main island of South Tarawa boasting a population density similar to Tokyo or Hong Kong. The major urban areas of Kiribati are: Tarawa (capital) 46,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Kiribati

The capital of Kiribati is Tarawa and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 3 geographical units: Gilbert Islands, Line Islands, Phoenix Islands; note - there are no first-order administrative

divisions, but there are 6 districts (Banaba, Central Gilberts, Line Islands, Northern Gilberts, Southern Gilberts, Tarawa) and 21 island councils - one for each of the inhabited islands (Abaiang, Abemama, Aranuka, Arorae, Banaba, Beru, Butaritari, Kanton, Kiritimati, Kuria, Maiana, Makin, Marakei, Nikunau, Nonouti, Onotoa, Tabiteuea, Tabuaeran, Tamana, Tarawa, Teraina). Regarding the economy of Kiribati, important industrial products are fishing, handicrafts. Important agricultural products are copra, breadfruit, fish. The most important export commodities are fish, coconut products and the most important export partners are Morocco 19.8%, Fiji 17.3%, Philippines 10.2%, US 10.1%, Vietnam 7.9%, Australia 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are food, machinery and equipment, miscellaneous manufactured goods, fuel and the most important import partners are Australia 22.9%, NZ 20.9%, Fiji 14.1%, Singapore 10.5%, Japan 8.1%, China 6.9% (2016). How rich is Kiribati and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,900 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Kiribati



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

Korea, North

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Korea, North. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Korea, North. But let's start with the flag of Korea, North here:



Korea, North - Overview:

What you should know about Korea, North? Let's start with this: An independent kingdom for much of its long history, Korea was occupied by Japan beginning in 1905 following the Russo-Japanese War. Five years later, Japan formally annexed the entire peninsula. Following World War II, Korea was split with the northern half coming under Soviet-sponsored communist control. After failing in the Korean War (1950-53)

to conquer the US-backed Republic of Korea (ROK) in the southern portion by force, North Korea (DPRK), under its founder President KIM Il Sung, adopted a policy of ostensible diplomatic and economic "self-reliance" as a check against outside influence. The DPRK demonized the US as the ultimate threat to its social system through state-funded propaganda, and molded political, economic, and military policies around the core ideological objective of eventual unification of Korea under Pyongyang's control. KIM Il Sung's son, KIM Jong Il, was officially designated as his father's successor in 1980, assuming a growing political and managerial role until the elder KIM's death in 1994. KIM Jong Un was publicly unveiled as his father's successor in 2010. Following KIM Jong Il's death in 2011, KIM Jong Un quickly assumed power and has now taken on most of his father's former titles and duties. After decades of economic mismanagement and resource misallocation, the DPRK since the mid-1990s has faced chronic food shortages. In recent years, the North's domestic agricultural production has increased, but still falls far short of producing sufficient food to provide for its entire population. The DPRK began to ease restrictions to allow semi-private markets, starting in 2002, but has made few other efforts to meet its goal of improving the overall standard of living. North Korea's history of regional military provocations; proliferation of military-related items; long-range missile development; WMD programs including tests of nuclear devices in 2006, 2009, 2013, 2016, and 2017; and massive conventional armed forces are of major concern to the international community and have

limited the DPRK's international engagement, particularly economically. The regime abides by a policy calling for the simultaneous development of its nuclear weapons program and its economy.

Geography of Korea, North



Where on the globe is Korea, North?

The location of this country is Eastern Asia, northern half of the Korean Peninsula bordering the Korea Bay and the Sea of Japan, between China and South Korea. Total area of Korea, North is 120,538 sq km, of which 120,408 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly hills and mountains separated by deep, narrow valleys; wide coastal plains in west, discontinuous in east. The lowest point of Korea, North is Sea of Japan 0 m, the highest point Paektu-san 2,744 m. And the climate is temperate, with rainfall concentrated in summer; long, bitter winters.

Inhabitants of Korea, North

Let's take a look how many people live in Korea, North. The number is: 25,248,140 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? racially homogeneous; there is a small Chinese community and a few ethnic Japanese. What

are the languages in Korea, North? Korean. And the religions: traditionally Buddhist and Confucianist, some Christian and syncretic Chondogyo (Religion of the Heavenly Way). How old are the people in average? 34 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 70.7 years. Where the people live in Korea, North? Here: population concentrated in the plains and lowlands; least populated regions are the mountainous provinces adjacent to the Chinese border; largest concentrations are in the western provinces, particularly the municipal district of Pyongyang, and around Hungnam and Wonsan in the east. The major urban areas of Korea, North are: Pyongyang (capital) 2.863 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Korea, North

The capital of Korea, North is Pyongyang and the government type single-party state; official state ideology of "Juche" or "national self-reliance. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 9 provinces (do, singular and plural) and 2 cities (si, singular and plural). Regarding the economy of Korea, North, important industrial products are military products; machine building, electric power, chemicals; mining (coal, iron ore, limestone, magnesite, graphite, copper, zinc, lead, and precious metals), metallurgy; textiles, food processing; tourism. Important agricultural products are rice, corn, potatoes, wheat, soybeans, pulses, beef, pork, eggs. The most important export commodities are minerals, metallurgical products, manufactures (including armaments), textiles,

agricultural and fishery products and the most important export partners are China 85.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum, coking coal, machinery and equipment, textiles, grain and the most important import partners are China 90.3% (2016). How rich is Korea, North and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,700 (2015 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Korea, North



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Korea, South

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Korea, South. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Korea, South. But let's start with the flag of Korea, South here:



Korea, South - Overview:

What you should know about Korea, South? Let's start with this: An independent kingdom for much of its long history, Korea was occupied by Japan beginning in 1905 following the Russo-Japanese War. In 1910, Tokyo formally annexed the entire Peninsula. Korea regained its independence following Japan's surrender to the US in 1945. After World War II, a democratic-based government (Republic of Korea, ROK) was set up in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula while a communist-style government was installed in the north (Democratic People's Republic of Korea, DPRK). During the Korean War (1950-53), US troops and UN forces fought alongside ROK soldiers to defend South Korea from a DPRK invasion supported by China and the Soviet Union. A 1953 armistice split the Peninsula along a demilitarized zone at about the 38th parallel. PARK Chung-hee took over leadership of the country in a 1961 coup. During his regime, from 1961 to 1979, South Korea achieved rapid economic growth, with per capita income rising to roughly 17 times the level of North Korea. South Korea held its first free presidential election under a revised democratic constitution in 1987, with former ROK Army general ROH Tae-woo winning a close race. In 1993, KIM Young-sam (1993-98) became the first civilian president of South Korea's new democratic era. President KIM Dae-jung (1998-2003) won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2000 for his

contributions to South Korean democracy and his "Sunshine" policy of engagement with North Korea. President PARK Geun-hye, daughter of former ROK President PARK Chung-hee, took office in February 2013 as South Korea's first female leader. In December 2016, the National Assembly passed an impeachment motion against President PARK over her alleged involvement in a corruption and influence-peddling scandal, immediately suspending her presidential authorities. The impeachment was upheld in March 2017, triggering an early presidential election in May 2017 won by MOON Jae-in. South Korea will host the Winter Olympic Games in February 2018. Discord with North Korea has permeated inter-Korean relations for much of the past decade, highlighted by the North's attacks on a South Korean ship and island in 2010, the exchange of artillery fire across the DMZ in 2015, and multiple nuclear and missile tests in 2016 and 2017.

Geography of Korea, South



Where on the globe is Korea, South?

The location of this country is Eastern Asia, southern half of the Korean Peninsula bordering the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. Total area of Korea, South is 99,720 sq km, of which 96,920 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly hills

and mountains; wide coastal plains in west and south. The lowest point of Korea, South is Sea of Japan 0 m, the highest point Halla-san 1,950 m. And the climate is temperate, with rainfall heavier in summer than winter; cold winters.

Inhabitants of Korea, South

Let's take a look how many people live in Korea, South. The number is: 51,181,299 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? homogeneous. What are the languages in Korea, South? Korean, English (widely taught in junior high and high school). And the religions: Protestant 19.7%, Buddhist 15.5%, Catholic 7.9%, none 56.9%. How old are the people in average? 41.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 82.5 years. Where the people live in Korea, South? Here: with approximately 70% of the country considered mountainous, the country's population is primarily concentrated in the lowland areas, where density is quite high; Gyeonggi Province in the northwest, which surrounds the capital of Seoul and contains the port of Incheon, is the most densely populated province; Gangwon in the northeast is the least populated. The major urban areas of Korea, South are: Seoul (capital) 9.774 million; Busan (Pusan) 3.216 million; Incheon (Inch'on) 2.685 million; Daegu (Taegu) 2.244 million; Daejeon (Taejeon) 1.564 million; Gwangju (Kwangju) 1.536 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Korea, South

The capital of Korea, South is Seoul; note - Sejong, located some 120 km (75 mi) south of Seoul, is being developed as a new capital and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 9 provinces (do, singular and plural), 6 metropolitan cities (gwangyeoksi, singular and plural), 1 special city (teugbyeolsi), and 1 special self-governing city (teukbyeoljachisi). Regarding the economy of Korea, South, important industrial products are electronics, telecommunications, automobile production, chemicals, shipbuilding, steel. Important agricultural products are rice, root crops, barley, vegetables, fruit, cattle, pigs, chickens, milk, eggs, fish. The most important export commodities are semiconductors, petrochemicals, automobile/auto parts, ships, wireless communication equipment, flat displays, steel, electronics, plastics, computers and the most important export partners are China 25.1%, US 13.5%, Vietnam 6.6%, Hong Kong 6.6%, Japan 4.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are crude oil/petroleum products, semiconductors, natural gas, coal, steel, computers, wireless communication equipment, automobiles, fine chemicals, textiles and the most important import partners are China 21.4%, Japan 11.7%, US 10.7%, Germany 4.7% (2016). How rich is Korea, South and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$39,400 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And

one more important number - population below poverty line:
12.5% (2015 est.).

Map of Korea, South



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Kosovo

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Kosovo. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Kosovo. But let's start with the flag of Kosovo here:



Kosovo - Overview:

What you should know about Kosovo? Let's start with this:

The central Balkans were part of the Roman and Byzantine Empires before ethnic Serbs migrated to the territories of modern Kosovo in the 7th century. During the medieval period, Kosovo became the center of a Serbian Empire and saw the construction of many important Serb religious sites, including many architecturally significant Serbian Orthodox monasteries. The defeat of Serbian forces at the Battle of Kosovo in 1389 led to five centuries of Ottoman rule during which large numbers of Turks and Albanians moved to Kosovo. By the end of the 19th century, Albanians replaced Serbs as the dominant ethnic group in Kosovo. Serbia reacquired control over the region from the Ottoman Empire during the First Balkan War of 1912. After World War II, Kosovo's present-day boundaries were established when Kosovo became an autonomous province of Serbia in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (S.F.R.Y.). Despite legislative concessions, Albanian nationalism increased in the 1980s, which led to riots and calls for Kosovo's independence. The Serbs - many of whom viewed Kosovo as their cultural heartland - instituted a new constitution in 1989 revoking Kosovo's autonomous status. Kosovo's Albanian leaders responded in 1991 by organizing a referendum declaring Kosovo independent. Serbia undertook repressive measures against the Kosovar Albanians in the 1990s,

provoking a Kosovar Albanian insurgency. Beginning in 1998, Serbia conducted a brutal counterinsurgency campaign that resulted in massacres and massive expulsions of ethnic Albanians (some 800,000 ethnic Albanians were forced from their homes in Kosovo). After international attempts to mediate the conflict failed, a three-month NATO military operation against Serbia beginning in March 1999 forced the Serbs to agree to withdraw their military and police forces from Kosovo. UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999) placed Kosovo under a transitional administration, the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (Unmik), pending a determination of Kosovo's future status. A UN-led process began in late 2005 to determine Kosovo's final status. The 2006-07 negotiations ended without agreement between Belgrade and Pristina, though the UN issued a comprehensive report on Kosovo's final status that endorsed independence. On 17 February 2008, the Kosovo Assembly declared Kosovo independent. Since then, over 110 countries have recognized Kosovo, and it has joined numerous international organizations. In October 2008, Serbia sought an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on the legality under international law of Kosovo's declaration of independence. The ICJ released the advisory opinion in July 2010 affirming that Kosovo's declaration of independence did not violate general principles of international law, UN Security Council Resolution 1244, or the Constitutive Framework. The opinion was closely tailored to Kosovo's unique history and circumstances. Demonstrating Kosovo's development into a sovereign, multi-

ethnic, democratic country the international community ended the period of Supervised Independence in 2012. Elections were held throughout Kosovo in 2013 and 2014, at the municipal and national level respectively. Serbia continues to reject Kosovo's independence, but the two countries reached an agreement to normalize their relations in April 2013 through EU-facilitated talks and are currently engaged in the implementation process. Kosovo seeks full integration into the international community, and has pursued bilateral recognitions and eventual membership in international organizations, such as the UN, EU, and NATO.

Geography of Kosovo



Where on the globe is Kosovo? The location of this country is Southeast Europe, between Serbia and Macedonia. Total area of Kosovo is 10,887 sq km, of which 10,887 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: flat fluvial basin at an elevation of 400-700 m above sea level surrounded by several high mountain ranges with elevations of 2,000 to 2,500 m. The lowest point of Kosovo is Drini i Bardhe/Beli Drim 297 m (located on the border with Albania), the highest point Gjeravica/Deravica 2,656 m. And the climate

is influenced by continental air masses resulting in relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall and hot, dry summers and autumns; Mediterranean and alpine influences create regional variation; maximum rainfall between October and Decembe.

Inhabitants of Kosovo

Let's take a look how many people live in Kosovo. The number is: 1,895,250 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Albanians 92.9%, Bosniaks 1.6%, Serbs 1.5%, Turk 1.1%, Ashkali 0.9%, Egyptian 0.7%, Gorani 0.6%, Romani 0.5%, other/unspecified 0.2%. What are the languages in Kosovo? Albanian (official) 94.5%, Bosnian 1.7%, Serbian (official) 1.6%, Turkish 1.1%, other 0.9% (includes Romani), unspecified 0.1%. And the religions: Muslim 95.6%, Roman Catholic 2.2%, Orthodox 1.5%, other 0.07%, none 0.07%, unspecified 0.6% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 29.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: unknown. Where the people live in Kosovo? Here: population clusters exist throughout the country, the largest being in the east in and around the capital of Pristina. The major urban areas of Kosovo are: Pristina (capital) 207,062 (2014).

Government and Economy of Kosovo

The capital of Kosovo is Pristina (Prishtine, Prishtina) and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 38 municipalities (komunat, singular - komuna (Albanian); opstine, singular - opstina

(Serbian)); Decan (Decani), Dragash (Dragas), Ferizaj (Urosevac), Fushe Kosove (Kosovo Polje), Gjakove (Dakovica), Gjilan (Gnjilane), Glogovc (Glogovac), Gracanice (Gracanica), Hani i Elezit (Deneral Jankovic), Istog (Istok), Junik, Kacanik, Kamenice (Kamenica), Kline (Klina), Kllokot (Klokot), Leposaviq (Leposavic), Lipjan (Lipljan), Malisheve (Malisevo), Mamushe (Mamusa), Mitrovice e Jug (Juzna Mitrovica) [South Mitrovica], Mitrovice e Veriut (Severna Mitrovica) [North Mitrovica], Novoberde (Novo Brdo), Obiliq (Obilic), Partesh (Partes), Peje (Pec), Podujeve (Podujevo), Prishtine (Pristina), Prizren, Rahovec (Orahovac), Ranillug (Ranilug), Shterpce (Strpce), Shtime (Stimlje), Skenderaj (Srbica), Suhareke (Suva Reka), Viti (Vitina), Vushtrri (Vucitrn), Zubin Potok, Zvecan. Regarding the economy of Kosovo, important industrial products are mineral mining, construction materials, base metals, leather, machinery, appliances, foodstuffs and beverages, textiles. Important agricultural products are wheat, corn, berries, potatoes, peppers, fruit; dairy, livestock; fish. The most important export commodities are mining and processed metal products, scrap metals, leather products, machinery, appliances, prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, vegetable products, textiles and apparel and the most important export partners are Albania 24.2%, Macedonia, The Former Yugo Rep of 17.3%, Germany 8.8%, Switzerland 7.7%, Bulgaria 7.5%, Netherlands 6.9%, Turkey 4.6%, Austria 4.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, livestock, wood, petroleum, chemicals, machinery, minerals, textiles, stone, ceramic and

glass products, electrical equipment and the most important import partners are Macedonia, The Former Yugo Rep of 34.1%, Turkey 12%, Germany 9.4%, Albania 7.4%, Slovenia 6.9%, Italy 4.6% (2016). How rich is Kosovo and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$10,400 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 30% (2013 est.).

Map of Kosovo



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Kuwait

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Kuwait. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Kuwait. But let's start with the flag of Kuwait here:



Kuwait - Overview:

What you should know about Kuwait? Let's start with this: Kuwait has been ruled by the AL-Sabah dynasty since the 18th century. The threat of Ottoman invasion in 1899 prompted Amir Mubarak AL-Sabah to seek protection from Britain, ceding foreign and defense responsibility to Britain until 1961, when the country attained its independence. Kuwait was attacked and overrun by Iraq on 2 August 1990. Following several weeks of aerial bombardment, a US-led UN coalition began a ground assault on 23 February 1991 that liberated Kuwait in four days. Kuwait spent more than \$5 billion to repair oil infrastructure damaged during 1990-91. The AL-Sabah family returned to power in 1991 and established one of the most independent legislatures in the Arab World. The country witnessed the historic election in 2009 of four women to its National Assembly. Amid the 2010-11 uprisings and protests across the Arab world, stateless Arabs, known as bidoon, staged small protests in early 2011 demanding citizenship, jobs, and other benefits available to Kuwaiti nationals. Youth activist groups' repeated rallies in 2011 for the dismissal of a prime minister seen as being corrupt, ultimately led to his resignation in late 2011. Demonstrations renewed in late 2012 in response to an Amiri decree amending the electoral law. The opposition, led by a coalition of Sunni Islamists, tribalists, some liberals, and myriad youth groups, largely boycotted legislative elections in 2012 and 2013, which ushered in a legislature more amenable

to the government's agenda. However, the opposition, expressing strong opposition to the government's fiscal reforms, participated in the November 2016 National Assembly election and won almost half of the positions. Since coming to power in 2006, the Amir has dissolved the National Assembly on seven occasions (the Constitutional Court annulled the Assembly in June 2012 and again in June 2013) and shuffled the cabinet over a dozen times, usually citing political stagnation and gridlock between the legislature and the government.

Geography of Kuwait



Where on the globe is Kuwait? The location of this country is Middle East, bordering the Persian Gulf, between Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Total area of Kuwait is 17,818 sq km, of which 17,818 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: flat to slightly undulating desert plain. The lowest point of Kuwait is Persian Gulf 0 m, the highest point 3.6 km W. of Al-Salmi Border Post 300 m. And the climate is dry desert; intensely hot summers; short, cool winters.

Inhabitants of Kuwait

Let's take a look how many people live in Kuwait. The

number is: 2,875,422 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Kuwaiti 31.3%, other Arab 27.9%, Asian 37.8%, African 1.9%, other 1.1% (includes European, North American, South American, and Australian) (2013 est.). What are the languages in Kuwait? Arabic (official), English widely spoken. And the religions: Muslim (official) 76.7%, Christian 17.3%, other and unspecified 5.9%. How old are the people in average? 29.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 78.2 years. Where the people live in Kuwait? Here: densest settlement is along the Persian Gulf, particularly in Kuwait City and on Bubiyan Island; significant population threads extend south and west along highways that radiate from the capital, particularly in the southern half of the country. The major urban areas of Kuwait are: Kuwait (capital) 2.779 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Kuwait

The capital of Kuwait is Kuwait City and the government type constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 6 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Ahmadi, Al 'Asimah, Al Farwaniyah, Al Jahra', Hawalli, Mubarak al Kabi. Regarding the economy of Kuwait, important industrial products are petroleum, petrochemicals, cement, shipbuilding and repair, water desalination, food processing, construction materials. Important agricultural products are fish. The most important export commodities are oil and refined products, fertilizers and the most important

export partners are South Korea 16.8%, China 14.4%, Japan 9.6%, India 9.2%, US 7.5%, Singapore 5.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are food, construction materials, vehicles and parts, clothing and the most important import partners are China 14.1%, US 11.9%, UAE 8.3%, Japan 6.5%, Germany 6.2%, India 5.4%, Italy 5%, Saudi Arabia 4.4%, South Korea 4.4% (2016). How rich is Kuwait and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$69,700 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Kuwait



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Kyrgyzstan

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Kyrgyzstan. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Kyrgyzstan. But let's start with the flag of Kyrgyzstan here:



Kyrgyzstan - Overview:

What you should know about Kyrgyzstan? Let's start with this: A Central Asian country of incredible natural beauty and proud nomadic traditions, most of the territory of present-day Kyrgyzstan was formally annexed to the Russian Empire in 1876. The Kyrgyz staged a major revolt against the Tsarist Empire in 1916 in which almost one-sixth of the Kyrgyz population was killed. Kyrgyzstan became a Soviet republic in 1936 and achieved independence in 1991 when the USSR dissolved. Nationwide demonstrations in 2005 and 2010 resulted in the ouster of Kyrgyzstan's first two presidents, Askar Akaev and Kurmanbek Bakiev. In 2017, Almazbek Atambaev became the first Kyrgyzstani president to step down after serving a full term as required in the country's constitution. Former Prime Minister and ruling Social-Democratic Party of Kyrgyzstan member Sooronbay Jeenbekov replaced him after winning an October 2017 presidential election that was the most competitive in Kyrgyzstan's history, although it was marred by allegations of illicit government interference to benefit Jeenbekov. The president holds substantial powers as head of state even though the prime minister oversees Kyrgyzstan's government and selects most cabinet members. The president represents the country internationally and can sign or veto laws, call for new elections, and nominate supreme court judges, cabinet members for posts related to security or defense, and

numerous other high-level positions. Continuing concerns for Kyrgyzstan include the trajectory of democratization, endemic corruption, poor interethnic relations, border security vulnerabilities, and potential terrorist threats.

Geography of Kyrgyzstan



Where on the globe is Kyrgyzstan? The location of this country is Central Asia, west of China, south of Kazakhstan. Total area of Kyrgyzstan is 199,951 sq km, of which 191,801 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: peaks of the Tien Shan mountain range and associated valleys and basins encompass the entire country. The lowest point of Kyrgyzstan is Kara-Daryya (Karadar'ya) 132 m, the highest point Jengish Chokusu (Pik Pobedy) 7,439 m. And the climate is dry continental to polar in high Tien Shan Mountains; subtropical in southwest (Fergana Valley); temperate in northern foothill zone.

Inhabitants of Kyrgyzstan

Let's take a look how many people live in Kyrgyzstan. The number is: 5,789,122 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Kyrgyz 73.2%, Uzbek

14.6%, Russian 5.8%, Dungan 1.1%, other 5.3% (includes Uyghur, Tajik, Turk, Kazakh, Tatar, Ukrainian, Korean, German) (2017 est.). What are the languages in Kyrgyzstan? Kyrgyz (official) 71.4%, Uzbek 14.4%, Russian (official) 9%, other 5.2% (2009 est.). And the religions: Muslim 75%, Russian Orthodox 20%, other 5%. How old are the people in average? 26.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 70.9 years. Where the people live in Kyrgyzstan? Here: the vast majority of Kyrgyzstanis live in rural areas; densest population settlement is to the north in and around the capital, Bishkek, followed by Osh in the west; the least densely populated area is the east, southeast in the Tien Shan mountains. The major urban areas of Kyrgyzstan are: Bishkek (capital) 865,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Kyrgyzstan

The capital of Kyrgyzstan is Bishkek and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 7 provinces (oblastar, singular - oblast) and 2 cities (shaarlar, singular - shaar); Batken Oblusu, Bishkek Shaary, Chuy Oblusu (Bishkek), Jalal-Abad Oblusu, Naryn Oblusu, Osh Oblusu, Osh Shaary, Talas Oblusu, Ysyk-Kol Oblusu (Karakol). Regarding the economy of Kyrgyzstan, important industrial products are small machinery, textiles, food processing, cement, shoes, lumber, refrigerators, furniture, electric motors, gold, rare earth metals. Important agricultural products are cotton, potatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruits and berries; sheep, goats, cattle, wool. The most important export

commodities are gold, cotton, wool, garments, meat; mercury, uranium, electricity; machinery; shoes and the most important export partners are Switzerland 44.9%, Kazakhstan 10.5%, Russia 10.1%, Uzbekistan 8.7%, Turkey 6.2%, China 5.5% (2016). The most important import commodities are oil and gas, machinery and equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are China 37.8%, Russia 20.7%, Kazakhstan 16.4%, Turkey 4.9% (2016). How rich is Kyrgyzstan and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,700 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 32.1% (2015 est.).

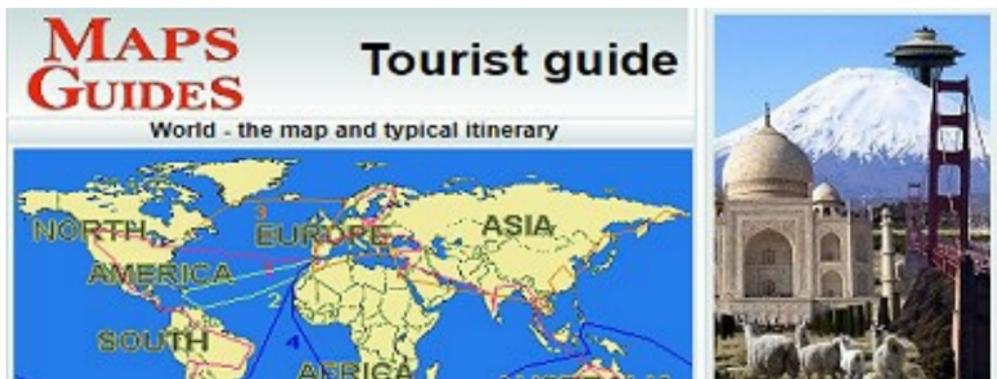
Map of Kyrgyzstan



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Laos

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Laos. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Laos. But let's start with the flag of Laos here:



Laos - Overview:

What you should know about Laos? Let's start with this: Modern-day Laos has its roots in the ancient Lao kingdom of Lan Xang, established in the 14th century under King FA NGUM. For 300 years Lan Xang had influence reaching into present-day Cambodia and Thailand, as well as over all of what is now Laos. After centuries of gradual decline, Laos came under the domination of Siam (Thailand) from the late 18th century until the late 19th century, when it became part of French Indochina. The Franco-Siamese Treaty of 1907 defined the current Lao border with Thailand. In 1975, the communist Pathet Lao took control of the government, ending a six-century-old monarchy and instituting a strict socialist regime closely aligned to Vietnam. A gradual, limited return to private enterprise and the liberalization of foreign investment laws began in 1988. Laos became a member of Asean in 1997 and the WTO in 2013.

Geography of Laos



Where on the globe is Laos? The

location of this country is Southeastern Asia, northeast of Thailand, west of Vietnam. Total area of Laos is 236,800 sq km, of which 230,800 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly rugged mountains; some plains and plateaus. The lowest point of Laos is Mekong River 70 m, the highest point Phu Bia 2,817 m. And the climate is tropical monsoon; rainy season (May to November); dry season (December to April).

Inhabitants of Laos

Let's take a look how many people live in Laos. The number is: 7,126,706 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Lao 53.2%, Khmou 11%, Hmong 9.2%, Phouthay 3.4%, Tai 3.1%, Makong 2.5%, Katong 2.2%, Lue 2%, Akha 1.8%, other 11.6%. What are the languages in Laos? Lao (official), French, English, various ethnic languages. And the religions: Buddhist 64.7%, Christian 1.7%, none 31.4%, other/not stated 2.1% (2015 est.). How old are the people in average? 23 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 64.6 years. Where the people live in Laos? Here: most densely populated area is in and around the capital city of Vientiane; large communities are primarily found along the Mekong River along the southwestern border; overall density is considered one of the lowest in Southeast Asia. The major urban areas of Laos are: Vientiane (capital) 997,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Laos

The capital of Laos is Vientiane (Viangchan) and the government type communist state. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 17 provinces (khoueng, singular and plural) and 1 capital city (nakhon luang, singular and plural); Attapu, Bokeo, Bolikhamxai, Champasak, Houaphan, Khammouan, Louangnamtha, Louangphabang, Oudomxai, Phongsali, Salavan, Savannakhet, Viangchan (Vientiane), Viangchan, Xaignabouli, Xaisomboun, Xekong, Xiangkhouang. Regarding the economy of Laos, important industrial products are mining (copper, tin, gold, gypsum); timber, electric power, agricultural processing, rubber, construction, garments, cement, tourism. Important agricultural products are sweet potatoes, vegetables, corn, coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, tea, peanuts, rice; cassava (manioc, tapioca), water buffalo, pigs, cattle, poultry. The most important export commodities are wood products, coffee, electricity, tin, copper, gold, cassava and the most important export partners are Thailand 40.1%, China 28.5%, Vietnam 13.7% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, vehicles, fuel, consumer goods and the most important import partners are Thailand 64.6%, China 16.5%, Vietnam 9.4% (2016). How rich is Laos and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$7,400 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below

poverty line: 22% (2013 est.).

Map of Laos



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Latvia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Latvia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Latvia. But let's start with the flag of Latvia here:



Latvia - Overview:

What you should know about Latvia? Let's start with this: Several eastern Baltic tribes merged in medieval times to form the ethnic core of the Latvian people (ca. 8th-12th centuries A.D.). The region subsequently came under the control of Germans, Poles, Swedes, and finally, Russians. A Latvian republic emerged following World War I, but it was annexed by the USSR in 1940 - an action never recognized by the US and many other countries. Latvia reestablished its independence in 1991 following the breakup of the Soviet Union. Although the last Russian troops left in 1994, the status of the Russian minority (some 26% of the population) remains of concern to Moscow. Latvia acceded to both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004; it joined the euro zone in 2014 and the OECD in 2016. A dual citizenship law was adopted in 2013, easing naturalization for non-citizen children.

Geography of Latvia



Where on the globe is Latvia? The location of this country is Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic

Sea, between Estonia and Lithuania. Total area of Latvia is 64,589 sq km, of which 62,249 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: low plain. The lowest point of Latvia is Baltic Sea 0 m, the highest point Gaizina Kalns 312 m. And the climate is maritime; wet, moderate winters.

Inhabitants of Latvia

Let's take a look how many people live in Latvia. The number is: 1,944,643 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Latvian 61.8%, Russian 25.6%, Belarusian 3.4%, Ukrainian 2.3%, Polish 2.1%, Lithuanian 1.2%, other 3.6% (2016 est.). What are the languages in Latvia? Latvian (official) 56.3%, Russian 33.8%, other 0.6% (includes Polish, Ukrainian, and Belarusian), unspecified 9.4%. And the religions: Lutheran 19.6%, Orthodox 15.3%, other Christian 1%, other 0.4%, unspecified 63.7% (2006). How old are the people in average? 43.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74.7 years. Where the people live in Latvia? Here: largest concentration of people is found in and around the port and capital city of Riga; small agglomerations are scattered throughout the country. The major urban areas of Latvia are: RIGA (capital) 621,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Latvia

The capital of Latvia is Riga and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative

divisions - 110 municipalities (novadi, singular - novads) and 9 cities. Regarding the economy of Latvia, important industrial products are processed foods, processed wood products, textiles, processed metals, pharmaceuticals, railroad cars, synthetic fibers, electronics. Important agricultural products are grain, rapeseed, potatoes, vegetables; pork, poultry, milk, eggs; fish. The most important export commodities are foodstuffs, wood and wood products, metals, machinery and equipment, textiles and the most important export partners are Lithuania 17.3%, Estonia 11.5%, Russia 11.4%, Germany 6.8%, Sweden 5.7%, UK 5.3%, Poland 5%, Denmark 4.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, consumer goods, chemicals, fuels, vehicles and the most important import partners are Lithuania 16.9%, Germany 12.3%, Poland 10.4%, Estonia 7.9%, Russia 7.4%, Finland 4.3%, Netherlands 4.3% (2016). How rich is Latvia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$27,300 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 25.5% (2015).

Map of Latvia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Lebanon

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Lebanon. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Lebanon. But let's start with the flag of Lebanon here:



Lebanon - Overview:

What you should know about Lebanon? Let's start with this: Following World War I, France acquired a mandate over the northern portion of the former Ottoman Empire province of Syria. The French demarcated the region of Lebanon in 1920 and granted this area independence in 1943. Since independence the country has been marked by periods of political turmoil interspersed with prosperity built on its position as a regional center for finance and trade. The country's 1975-90 civil war that resulted in an estimated 120,000 fatalities, was followed by years of social and political instability. Sectarianism is a key element of Lebanese political life. Neighboring Syria has historically influenced Lebanon's foreign policy and internal policies, and its military occupied Lebanon from 1976 until 2005. The Lebanon-based Hizballah militia and Israel continued attacks and counterattacks against each other after Syria's withdrawal, and fought a brief war in 2006. Lebanon's borders with Syria and Israel remain unresolved.

Geography of Lebanon



Where on the globe is Lebanon? The location of this country is Middle East, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Israel and Syria. Total area of Lebanon is 10,400 sq km, of which 10,230 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: narrow coastal plain; El Beqaa (Bekaa Valley) separates Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon Mountains. The lowest point of Lebanon is Mediterranean Sea 0 m, the highest point Qornet es Saouda 3,088 m. And the climate is Mediterranean; mild to cool, wet winters with hot, dry summers; the Lebanon Mountains experience heavy winter snows.

Inhabitants of Lebanon

Let's take a look how many people live in Lebanon. The number is: 6,229,794 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Arab 95%, Armenian 4%, other 1%. What are the languages in Lebanon? Arabic (official), French, English, Armenian. And the religions: Muslim 54% (27% Sunni, 27% Shia), Christian 40.5% (includes 21% Maronite Catholic, 8% Greek Orthodox, 5% Greek Catholic, 6.5% other Christian), Druze 5.6%, very small numbers of

Jews, Baha'is, Buddhists, Hindus, and Mormons. How old are the people in average? 30.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77.8 years. Where the people live in Lebanon? Here: the majority of the people live on or near the Mediterranean coast, and of these most live in and around the capital, Beirut; favorable growing conditions in the Bekaa Valley, on the southeastern side of the Lebanon Mountains, have attracted farmers and thus the area exhibits a smaller population density. The major urban areas of Lebanon are: Beirut (capital) 2.226 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Lebanon

The capital of Lebanon is Beirut and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 8 governorates (mohafazat, singular - mohafazah); Aakkar, Baalbek-Hermel, Beqaa (Bekaa), Beyrouth (Beirut), Liban-Nord (North Lebanon), Liban-Sud (South Lebanon), Mont-Liban (Mount Lebanon), Nabatiye. Regarding the economy of Lebanon, important industrial products are banking, tourism, food processing, wine, jewelry, cement, textiles, mineral and chemical products, wood and furniture products, oil refining, metal fabricating. Important agricultural products are citrus, grapes, tomatoes, apples, vegetables, potatoes, olives, tobacco; sheep, goats. The most important export commodities are jewelry, base metals, chemicals, consumer goods, fruit and vegetables, tobacco, construction minerals, electric power machinery and switchgear, textile

fibers, paper and the most important export partners are South Africa 21.1%, Saudi Arabia 9%, UAE 8%, Syria 6.7%, Iraq 5.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum products, cars, medicinal products, clothing, meat and live animals, consumer goods, paper, textile fabrics, tobacco, electrical machinery and equipment, chemicals and the most important import partners are China 11.2%, Italy 7.5%, US 6.3%, Germany 6.2%, Greece 5.7%, Egypt 4.1% (2016). How rich is Lebanon and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$19,500 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 28.6% (2004 est.).

Map of Lebanon



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Lesotho

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Lesotho. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Lesotho. But let's start with the flag of Lesotho here:



Lesotho - Overview:

What you should know about Lesotho? Let's start with this:

Basutoland was renamed the Kingdom of Lesotho upon independence from the UK in 1966. The Basutho National Party ruled the country during its first two decades. King Moshoeshoe was exiled in 1990, but returned to Lesotho in 1992 and was reinstated in 1995 and subsequently succeeded by his son, King Letsie III, in 1996. Constitutional government was restored in 1993 after seven years of military rule. In 1998, violent protests and a military mutiny following a contentious election prompted a brief but bloody intervention by South African and Batswana military forces under the aegis of the Southern African Development Community. Subsequent constitutional reforms restored relative political stability. Peaceful parliamentary elections were held in 2002, but the National Assembly elections in 2007 were hotly contested and aggrieved parties disputed how the electoral law was applied to award proportional seats in the Assembly. In 2012, competitive elections involving 18 parties saw Prime Minister Motsoahae Thomas Thabane form a coalition government - the first in the country's history - that ousted the 14-year incumbent, Pakalitha Mosisili, who peacefully transferred power the following month. Mosisili returned to power in snap elections in February 2015 after the collapse of Thabane's coalition government and an alleged attempted military coup.

Geography of Lesotho



Where on the globe is Lesotho? The location of this country is Southern Africa, an enclave of South Africa. Total area of Lesotho is 30,355 sq km, of which 30,355 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly highland with plateaus, hills, and mountains. The lowest point of Lesotho is junction of the Orange and Makhaleng Rivers 1,400 m, the highest point Thabana Ntlenyana 3,482 m. And the climate is temperate; cool to cold, dry winters; hot, wet summers.

Inhabitants of Lesotho

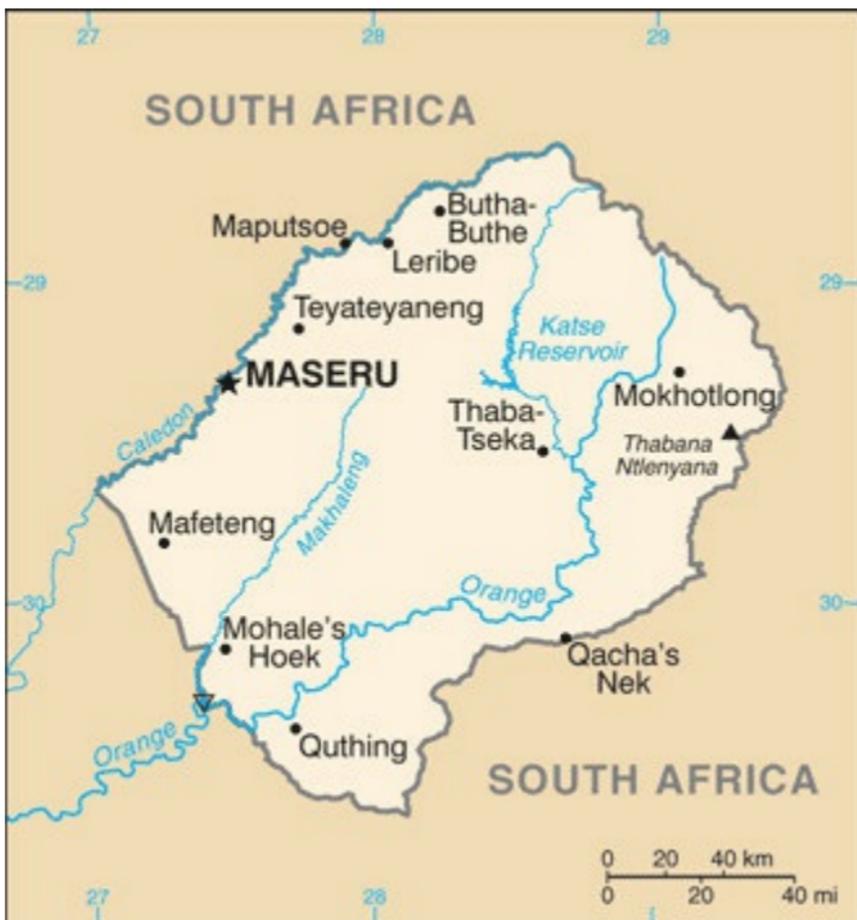
Let's take a look how many people live in Lesotho. The number is: 1,958,042. So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Sotho 99.7%, Europeans, Asians, and other 0.3%. What are the languages in Lesotho? Sesotho (official) (southern Sotho), English (official), Zulu, Xhosa. And the religions: Christian 80%, indigenous beliefs 20%. How old are the people in average? 24.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 53 years. Where the people live in Lesotho? Here: relatively higher

population density in the western half of the nation, with the capital of Maseru, and the smaller cities of Mafeteng, Teyateyaneng, and Leribe attracting the most people. The major urban areas of Lesotho are: Maseru (capital) 267,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Lesotho

The capital of Lesotho is Maseru and the government type parliamentary constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 10 districts; Berea, Butha-Buthe, Leribe, Mafeteng, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, Mokhotlong, Qacha's Nek, Quthing, Thaba-Tseka. Regarding the economy of Lesotho, important industrial products are food, beverages, textiles, apparel assembly, handicrafts, construction, tourism. Important agricultural products are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley; livestock. The most important export commodities are manufactures (clothing, footwear), wool and mohair, food and live animals, electricity, water, diamonds and the most important export partners are South Africa 56.5%, US 35.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are food; building materials, vehicles, machinery, medicines, petroleum products and the most important import partners are South Africa 84.5% (2016). How rich is Lesotho and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,900 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 57% (2016 est.).

Map of Lesotho



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Liberia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Liberia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Liberia. But let's start with the flag of Liberia here:



Liberia - Overview:

What you should know about Liberia? Let's start with this: Settlement of freed slaves from the US in what is today Liberia began in 1822; by 1847, the Americo-Liberians were able to establish a republic. William Tubman, president from 1944-71, did much to promote foreign investment and to bridge the economic, social, and political gaps between the descendants of the original settlers and the inhabitants of the interior. In 1980, a military coup led by Samuel DOE ushered in a decade of authoritarian rule. In December 1989, Charles Taylor launched a rebellion against DOE's regime that led to a prolonged civil war in which DOE was killed. A period of relative peace in 1997 allowed for an election that brought Taylor to power, but major fighting resumed in 2000. An August 2003 peace agreement ended the war and prompted the resignation of former president Charles Taylor, who was convicted by the UN-backed Special Court for Sierra Leone in The Hague for his involvement in Sierra Leone's civil war. After two years of rule by a transitional government, democratic elections in late 2005 brought President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf to power. She subsequently won reelection in 2011 but was challenged to rebuild Liberia's economy, particularly following the 2014-15 Ebola epidemic, and to reconcile a nation still recovering from 14 years of fighting. In July 2016, the UN handed over peacekeeping responsibility to Liberia and reduced the UN troop presence, which now serves a support role. Constitutional

term limits barred President Johnson Sirleaf from running for re-election. The November 2017 presidential runoff election was halted pending a ruling on fraud allegations.

Geography of Liberia



Where on the globe is Liberia? The location of this country is Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Cote d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone. Total area of Liberia is 111,369 sq km, of which 96,320 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat to rolling coastal plains rising to rolling plateau and low mountains in northeast. The lowest point of Liberia is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mount Wuteve 1,447 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, humid; dry winters with hot days and cool to cold nights; wet, cloudy summers with frequent heavy showers.

Inhabitants of Liberia

Let's take a look how many people live in Liberia. The number is: 4,689,021 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Kpelle 20.3%, Bassa 13.4%, Grebo 10%, Gio 8%, Mano 7.9%, Kru 6%, Lorma 5.1%, Kissi 4.8%, Gola 4.4%, other 20.1% (2008 Census).

What are the languages in Liberia? English 20% (official), some 20 ethnic group languages few of which can be written or used in correspondence. And the religions: Christian 85.6%, Muslim 12.2%, Traditional 0.6%, other 0.2%, none 1.4% (2008 Census). How old are the people in average? 17.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 63.3 years. Where the people live in Liberia? Here: more than half of the population lives in urban areas, with approximately one-third living within an 80-km radius of Monrovia. The major urban areas of Liberia are: Monrovia (capital) 1.264 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Liberia

The capital of Liberia is Monrovia and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 15 counties; Bomi, Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, Margibi, Maryland, Montserrado, Nimba, River Cess, River Gee, Sinoe. Regarding the economy of Liberia, important industrial products are mining (iron ore and gold), rubber processing, palm oil processing, diamonds. Important agricultural products are rubber, coffee, cocoa, rice, cassava (manioc, tapioca), palm oil, sugarcane, bananas; sheep, goats; timbe. The most important export commodities are rubber, timber, iron, diamonds, cocoa, coffee and the most important export partners are Poland 18.5%, Switzerland 9.7%, UAE 9.4%, Netherlands 8.9%, Germany 6.1%, US 5.9%, South Africa 5%, China 4.4%, Ghana 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities

are fuels, chemicals, machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods; foodstuffs and the most important import partners are South Korea 38.3%, Singapore 18%, China 15.9%, Japan 10.9% (2016). How rich is Liberia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$900 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 54.1% (2014 est.).

Map of Liberia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Libya

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Libya. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Libya. But let's start with the flag of Libya here:



Libya - Overview:

What you should know about Libya? Let's start with this: The Italians supplanted the Ottoman Turks in the area around Tripoli in 1911 and did not relinquish their hold until 1943 when they were defeated in World War II. Libya then passed to UN administration and achieved independence in 1951. Following a 1969 military coup, Col. Muammar al-Qadhafi assumed leadership and began to espouse his political system at home, which was a combination of socialism and Islam. During the 1970s, Qadhafi used oil revenues to promote his ideology outside Libya, supporting subversive and terrorist activities that included the downing of two airliners - one over Scotland, another in Northern Africa - and a discotheque bombing in Berlin. UN sanctions in 1992 isolated Qadhafi politically and economically following the attacks; sanctions were lifted in 2003 following Libyan acceptance of responsibility for the bombings and agreement to claimant compensation. Qadhafi also agreed to end Libya's program to develop weapons of mass destruction, and he made significant strides in normalizing relations with Western nations. Unrest that began in several Middle Eastern and North African countries in late 2010 erupted in Libyan cities in early 2011. Qadhafi's brutal crackdown on protesters spawned a civil war that triggered UN authorization of air and naval intervention by the international community. After months of seesaw fighting between government and opposition forces, the Qadhafi regime was

toppled in mid-2011 and replaced by a transitional government known as the National Transitional Council (NTC). In 2012, the NTC handed power to an elected parliament, the General National Congress (GNC). Voters chose a new parliament to replace the GNC in June 2014 - the House of Representatives (HoR), which relocated to the eastern city of Tobruk after fighting broke out in Tripoli. In October 2015, the UN brokered an agreement among a broad array of Libyan political parties and social groups - known as the Libyan Political Agreement (LPA). Members of the Libyan Political Dialogue, including representatives of the HoR and ex-GNC, signed the LPA in December 2015. The LPA called for the formation of an interim Government of National Accord or GNA, with a nine-member Presidency Council, the HoR, and an advisory High Council of State that most ex-GNC members joined. The LPA's roadmap for a two-year transition to a new constitution and elected government was subsequently endorsed by UN Security Council Resolution 2259, which also called upon member states to cease official contact with parallel institutions. In January 2016, the HoR voted to approve the LPA, including the Presidency Council, while voting against a controversial provision on security leadership positions. In March 2016, the GNA Presidency Council seated itself in Tripoli. In 2016, the GNA twice announced a slate of ministers who operate de facto, but the HoR did not endorse the ministerial list. HoR and ex-GNC-affiliated hardliners continued to oppose the GNA and hamper the LPA's implementation. In September 2017, UN Special Representative Ghassan Salame announced a new

roadmap for political reconciliation. Salame's plan called for amendments to the LPA, a national conference of Libyan leaders, and a constitutional referendum and general elections within a year

Geography of Libya



Where on the globe is Libya? The location of this country is Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria. Total area of Libya is 1,759,540 sq km, of which 1,759,540 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly barren, flat to undulating plains, plateaus, depressions. The lowest point of Libya is Sabkhat Ghuzayyil -47 m, the highest point Bikku Bitti 2,267 m. And the climate is Mediterranean along coast; dry, extreme desert interior.

Inhabitants of Libya

Let's take a look how many people live in Libya. The number is: 6,653,210 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Berber and Arab 97%, other 3% (includes Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, and Tunisians). What are the

languages in Libya? Arabic (official), Italian, English (all widely understood in the major cities); Berber (Nafusi, Ghadamis, Suknah, Awjilah, Tamasheq). And the religions: Muslim (official; virtually all Sunni) 96.6%, Christian 2.7%, Buddhist 0.3%, Hindu . How old are the people in average? 28.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76.7 years. Where the people live in Libya? Here: well over 90% of the population lives along the Mediterranean coast in and between Tripoli to the west and Al Bayda to the east; the interior remains vastly underpopulated due to the Sahara and lack of surface water. The major urban areas of Libya are: Tripoli (capital) 1.126 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Libya

The capital of Libya is Tripoli (Tarabulus) and the government type in transition. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 22 districts (shabiyat, singular - shabiyat); Al Butnan, Al Jabal al Akhdar, Al Jabal al Gharbi, Al Jafarah, Al Jufrah, Al Kufrah, Al Marj, Al Marqab, Al Wahat, An Nuqat al Khams, Az Zawiyah, Banghazi, Darnah, Ghat, Misratah, Murzuq, Nalut, Sabha, Surt, Tarabulus, Wadi al Hayat, Wadi ash Shati. Regarding the economy of Libya, important industrial products are petroleum, petrochemicals, aluminum, iron and steel, food processing, textiles, handicrafts, cement. Important agricultural products are wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus, vegetables, peanuts, soybeans; cattle. The most important export commodities are crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas, chemicals and the most

important export partners are Italy 24.2%, Egypt 21.1%, Spain 9.5%, France 7.8%, Croatia 5%, Netherlands 5%, China 4.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, semi-finished goods, food, transport equipment, consumer products and the most important import partners are China 14.4%, South Korea 13.3%, Turkey 10.4%, Italy 5.9% (2016). How rich is Libya and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$9,800 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Libya



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Liechtenstein

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Liechtenstein. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Liechtenstein. But let's start with the flag of Liechtenstein here:



Liechtenstein - Overview:

What you should know about Liechtenstein? Let's start with this: The Principality of Liechtenstein was established within the Holy Roman Empire in 1719. Occupied by both French and Russian troops during the Napoleonic Wars, it became a sovereign state in 1806 and joined the German Confederation in 1815. Liechtenstein became fully independent in 1866 when the Confederation dissolved. Until the end of World War I, it was closely tied to Austria, but the economic devastation caused by that conflict forced Liechtenstein to enter into a customs and monetary union with Switzerland. Since World War II (in which Liechtenstein remained neutral), the country's low taxes have spurred outstanding economic growth. In 2000, shortcomings in banking regulatory oversight resulted in concerns about the use of financial institutions for money laundering. However, Liechtenstein implemented anti-money laundering legislation and a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with the US that went into effect in 2003.

Geography of Liechtenstein



Where on the globe is Liechtenstein?

The location of this country is Central Europe, between Austria and Switzerland. Total area of Liechtenstein is 160 sq km, of which 160 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountainous (Alps) with Rhine Valley in western third. The lowest point of Liechtenstein is Ruggeller Riet 430 m, the highest point Vorder-Grauspitz 2,599 m. And the climate is continental; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow or rain; cool to moderately warm, cloudy, humid summers.

Inhabitants of Liechtenstein

Let's take a look how many people live in Liechtenstein. The number is: 38,244 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Liechtensteiner 66%, other 34% (2013 est.). What are the languages in Liechtenstein? German 94.5% (official) (Alemannic is the main dialect), Italian 1.1%, other 4.3% (2010 est.). And the religions: Roman Catholic (official) 75.9%, Protestant Reformed 6.5%, Muslim 5.4%, Lutheran 1.3%, other 2.9%, none 5.4%, unspecified 2.6% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 43.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of

the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 81.9 years. Where the people live in Liechtenstein? Here: most of the population is found in the western half of the country along the Rhine Rive. The major urban areas of Liechtenstein are: Vaduz (capital) 5,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Liechtenstein

The capital of Liechtenstein is Vaduz and the government type constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 11 communes (Gemeinden, singular - Gemeinde); Balzers, Eschen, Gamprin, Mauren, Planken, Ruggell, Schaan, Schellenberg, Triesen, Triesenberg, Vaduz. Regarding the economy of Liechtenstein, important industrial products are electronics, metal manufacturing, dental products, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food products, precision instruments, tourism, optical instruments. Important agricultural products are wheat, barley, corn, potatoes; livestock, dairy products. The most important export commodities are small specialty machinery, connectors for audio and video, parts for motor vehicles, dental products, hardware, prepared foodstuffs, electronic equipment, optical products and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are agricultural products, raw materials, energy products, machinery, metal goods, textiles, foodstuffs, motor vehicles and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Liechtenstein and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$139,100 (2009 est.). So the people are extremely rich

on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Liechtenstein



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Lithuania

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Lithuania. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Lithuania. But let's start with the flag of Lithuania here:



Lithuania - Overview:

What you should know about Lithuania? Let's start with this: Lithuanian lands were united under Mindaugas in 1236; over the next century, through alliances and conquest, Lithuania extended its territory to include most of present-day Belarus and Ukraine. By the end of the 14th century Lithuania was the largest state in Europe. An alliance with Poland in 1386 led the two countries into a union through the person of a common ruler. In 1569, Lithuania and Poland formally united into a single dual state, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. This entity survived until 1795 when its remnants were partitioned by surrounding countries. Lithuania regained its independence following World War I but was annexed by the USSR in 1940 - an action never recognized by the US and many other countries. On 11 March 1990, Lithuania became the first of the Soviet republics to declare its independence, but Moscow did not recognize this proclamation until September of 1991 (following the abortive coup in Moscow). The last Russian troops withdrew in 1993. Lithuania subsequently restructured its economy for integration into Western European institutions; it joined both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004. In 2015, Lithuania joined the euro zone.

Geography of Lithuania



Where on the globe is Lithuania? The location of this country is Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, between Latvia and Russia, west of Belarus. Total area of Lithuania is 65,300 sq km, of which 62,680 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: lowland, many scattered small lakes, fertile soil. The lowest point of Lithuania is Baltic Sea 0 m, the highest point Aukštojas 294 m. And the climate is transitional, between maritime and continental; wet, moderate winters and summers.

Inhabitants of Lithuania

Let's take a look how many people live in Lithuania. The number is: 2,823,859 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Lithuanian 84.1%, Polish 6.6%, Russian 5.8%, Belarusian 1.2%, other 1.1%, unspecified 1.2% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Lithuania? Lithuanian (official) 82%, Russian 8%, Polish 5.6%, other 0.9%, unspecified 3.5% (2011 est.). And the religions: Roman Catholic 77.2%, Russian Orthodox 4.1%, Old Believer 0.8%, Evangelical Lutheran 0.6%, Evangelical Reformist 0.2%, other (including Sunni Muslim, Jewish, Greek Catholic, and Karaite)

0.8%, none 6.1%, unspecified 10.1% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 43.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75 years. Where the people live in Lithuania? Here: fairly even population distribution throughout the country, but somewhat greater concentrations in the southern cities of Vilnius and Kaunas, and the western port of Klaipeda. The major urban areas of Lithuania are: Vilnius (capital) 517,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Lithuania

The capital of Lithuania is Vilnius and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 60 municipalities (savivaldybe, singular - savivaldybe); Akmene, Alytaus Miestas, Alytus, Anksčiai, Birstono, Birzai, Druskininkai, Elektrenai, Ignalina, Jonava, Joniskis, Jurbarkas, Kasiadorys, Kalvarijos, Kauno Miestas, Kaunas, Kazlu Rudos, Kedainiai, Kelme, Klaipedos Miestas, Klaipeda, Kretinga, Kupiskis, Lazdijai, Marijampole, Mazeikiai, Moletai, Neringa, Pagegiai, Pakruojis, Palangos Miestas, Panevezio Miestas, Panevezys, Pasvalys, Plunge, Prienai, Radviliskis, Raseiniai, Rietavo, Rokiskis, Sakiai, Salcininkai, Siauliu Miestas, Siauliai, Silale, Silute, Sirvintos, Skuodas, Svencionys, Taurage, Telsiai, Trakai, Ukmerge, Utena, Varena, Vilkaviskis, Vilniaus Miestas, Vilnius, Visaginas, Zarasai. Regarding the economy of Lithuania, important industrial products are metal-cutting machine tools, electric motors, televisions, refrigerators and freezers, petroleum refining, shipbuilding (small ships), furniture, textiles, food

processing, fertilizer, agricultural machinery, optical equipment, lasers, electronic components, computers, amber jewelry, information technology, video game development, app/software development, biotechnology. Important agricultural products are grain, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, vegetables; beef, milk, eggs, pork, cheese; fish. The most important export commodities are refined fuel, machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles, foodstuffs, plastics and the most important export partners are Russia 13.5%, Latvia 9.9%, Poland 9.1%, Germany 7.7%, Estonia 5.3%, US 5.2%, Sweden 4.8%, UK 4.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are oil, natural gas, machinery and equipment, transport equipment, chemicals, textiles and clothing, metals and the most important import partners are Russia 14.4%, Germany 12.1%, Poland 10.8%, Latvia 8%, Italy 5.4%, Netherlands 4.8%, Sweden 4.4% (2016). How rich is Lithuania and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$31,900 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 22.2% (2015 est.).

Map of Lithuania



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Luxembourg

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Luxembourg. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Luxembourg. But let's start with the flag of Luxembourg here:



Luxembourg - Overview:

What you should know about Luxembourg? Let's start with this: Founded in 963, Luxembourg became a grand duchy in 1815 and an independent state under the Netherlands. It lost more than half of its territory to Belgium in 1839 but gained a larger measure of autonomy. In 1867, Luxembourg attained full independence under the condition that it promise perpetual neutrality. Overrun by Germany in both world wars, it ended its neutrality in 1948 when it entered into the Benelux Customs Union and when it joined NATO the following year. In 1957, Luxembourg became one of the six founding countries of the EEC (later the EU), and in 1999 it joined the euro currency zone.

Geography of Luxembourg



Where on the globe is Luxembourg?

The location of this country is Western Europe, between France and Germany. Total area of Luxembourg is 2,586 sq km, of which 2,586 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly

gently rolling uplands with broad, shallow valleys; uplands to slightly mountainous in the north; steep slope down to Moselle flood plain in the southeast. The lowest point of Luxembourg is Moselle River 133 m, the highest point Buurgplatz 559 m. And the climate is modified continental with mild winters, cool summers.

Inhabitants of Luxembourg

Let's take a look how many people live in Luxembourg. The number is: 594,130 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Luxembourger 53.3%, Portuguese 16.2%, French 7.2%, Italian 3.5%, Belgian 3.4%, German 2.2%, British 1.1%, other 13.2%. What are the languages in Luxembourg? Luxembourgish (official administrative and judicial language and national language (spoken vernacular)) 55.8%, Portuguese 15.7%, French (official administrative, judicial, and legislative language) 12.1%, German (official administrative and judicial language) 3.1%, Italian 2.9%, English 2.1%, other 8.4% (2011 est.). And the religions: Christian (predominantly Roman Catholic) 70.4%, Muslim 2.3%, other (includes Buddhist, folk religions, Hindu, Jewish) 0.5%, none 26.8% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 39.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 82.3 years. Where the people live in Luxembourg? Here: most people live in the south, on or near the border with France. The major urban areas of Luxembourg are: Luxembourg (capital)

107,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Luxembourg

The capital of Luxembourg is Luxembourg and the government type constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 12 cantons (cantons, singular - canton); Capellen, Clervaux, Diekirch, Echternach, Esch-sur-Alzette, Grevenmacher, Luxembourg, Mersch, Redange, Remich, Vianden, Wiltz. Regarding the economy of Luxembourg, important industrial products are banking and financial services, construction, real estate services, iron, metals, and steel, information technology, telecommunications, cargo transportation and logistics, chemicals, engineering, tires, glass, aluminum, tourism, biotechnology. Important agricultural products are grapes, barley, oats, potatoes, wheat, fruits; dairy and livestock products. The most important export commodities are machinery and equipment, steel products, chemicals, rubber products, glass and the most important export partners are Germany 23.1%, Belgium 16.6%, France 15.4%, Netherlands 5.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are commercial aircraft, minerals, chemicals, metals, foodstuffs, luxury consumer goods and the most important import partners are Belgium 29.4%, Germany 24.3%, France 10.3%, US 7%, China 5.8%, Netherlands 4.3%, Mexico 4.3% (2016). How rich is Luxembourg and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$109,100 (2017 est.). So the people are extremely rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the

relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Luxembourg



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Macau

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Macau. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Macau. But let's start with the flag of Macau here:



Macau - Overview:

What you should know about Macau? Let's start with this:

Colonized by the Portuguese in the 16th century, Macau was the first European settlement in the Far East. Pursuant to an agreement signed by China and Portugal on 13 April 1987, Macau became the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China on 20 December 1999. In this agreement, China promised that, under its "one country, two systems" formula, China's political and economic system would not be imposed on Macau, and that Macau would enjoy a "high degree of autonomy" in all matters except foreign affairs and defense for the subsequent 50 years.

Geography of Macau



Where on the globe is Macau? The location of this country is Eastern Asia, bordering the South China Sea and China. Total area of Macau is 28.2 sq km, of which 28.2 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: generally flat. The lowest point of Macau is South China Sea 0

m, the highest point Alto Coloane 172 m. And the climate is subtropical; marine with cool winters, warm summers.

Inhabitants of Macau

Let's take a look how many people live in Macau. The number is: 601,969 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Chinese 88.7%, Portuguese 1.1%, mixed 1.1%, other 9.2% (includes Macanese - mixed Portuguese and Asian ancestry) (2016 est.). What are the languages in Macau? Cantonese 80.1%, Mandarin 5.5%, other Chinese dialects 5.3%, Tagalog 3%, English 2.8%, Portuguese 0.6%, other 2.8%. And the religions: Buddhist 50%, Roman Catholic 15%, none or other 35% (1997 est.). How old are the people in average? 39.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 84.6 years. Where the people live in Macau? Here: population fairly equally distributed. The major urban areas of Macau are: unknown.

Government and Economy of Macau

The capital of Macau is unknown and the government type presidential limited democracy; a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (special administrative region of the People's Republic of China). Regarding the economy of Macau, important industrial products are tourism, gambling, clothing, textiles, electronics, footwear, toys. Important agricultural products are only 2% of land area is cultivated,

mainly by vegetable growers; fishing, mostly for crustaceans, is important; some of the catch is exported to Hong Kong. The most important export commodities are clothing, textiles, footwear, toys, electronics, machinery and parts and the most important export partners are Hong Kong 64.1%, China 20.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, consumer goods (foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, garments and footwear, motor vehicles), capital goods, mineral fuels and oils and the most important import partners are China 36.7%, Hong Kong 8.6%, Italy 7.9%, Switzerland 7.6%, France 7.4%, Japan 6.3%, US 5.8% (2016). How rich is Macau and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$114,400 (2017 est.). So the people are extremely rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Macau



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Macedonia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Macedonia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Macedonia. But let's start with the flag of Macedonia here:



Macedonia - Overview:

What you should know about Macedonia? Let's start with this: Macedonia gained its independence peacefully from Yugoslavia in 1991. Greek objection to Macedonia's name, insisting it implies territorial pretensions to the northern Greek province of the same name, and democratic backsliding have stalled the country's movement toward Euro-Atlantic integration. Immediately after Macedonia declared independence, Greece sought to block Macedonian efforts to gain UN membership if the name "Macedonia" was used. Macedonia was eventually admitted to the UN in 1993 as "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia," and at the same time it agreed to UN-sponsored negotiations on the name dispute. In 1995, Greece lifted a 20-month trade embargo and the two countries agreed to normalize relations, but the issue of the name remained unresolved and negotiations for a solution are ongoing. Since 2004, the US and over 130 other nations have recognized Macedonia by its constitutional name, Republic of Macedonia. Ethnic Albanian grievances over perceived political and economic inequities escalated into an insurgency in 2001 that eventually led to the internationally brokered Ohrid Framework Agreement (OFA), which ended the fighting and established guidelines for constitutional amendments and the creation of new laws that enhanced the rights of minorities. Relations between ethnic Macedonians and ethnic Albanians

remain fragile, however. A nearly three-year political crisis that engulfed Macedonia finally ended in June 2017 following a six-month-long government formation period after a closely contested early legislative election in December 2016. The crisis began after the 2014 legislative and presidential election, and escalated in 2015 when the opposition party began releasing wiretap content that it alleged showed widespread government corruption. Although Macedonia became an EU candidate in 2005, the country still faces challenges, including overcoming the political crisis, fully implementing the OFA, resolving the outstanding name dispute with Greece, improving relations with Bulgaria, halting democratic backsliding, and stimulating economic growth and development. At the 2008 NATO Summit in Bucharest, Romania, the Allies agreed that Macedonia would be invited to join the Alliance as soon as a mutually acceptable resolution to the name dispute was reached with Greece.

Geography of Macedonia



Where on the globe is Macedonia?

The location of this country is Southeastern Europe, north of Greece. Total area of Macedonia is 25,713 sq km, of which 25,433 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could

we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mountainous with deep basins and valleys; three large lakes, each divided by a frontier line; country bisected by the Vardar River. The lowest point of Macedonia is Vardar River 50 m, the highest point Golem Korab (Maja e Korabit) 2,764 m. And the climate is warm, dry summers and autumns; relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall.

Inhabitants of Macedonia

Let's take a look how many people live in Macedonia. The number is: 2,103,721 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Macedonian 64.2%, Albanian 25.2%, Turkish 3.9%, Romani 2.7%, Serb 1.8%, other 2.2% (2002 est.). What are the languages in Macedonia? Macedonian (official) 66.5%, Albanian 25.1%, Turkish 3.5%, Romani 1.9%, Serbian 1.2%, other 1.8% (2002 est.). And the religions: Macedonian Orthodox 64.8%, Muslim 33.3%, other Christian 0.4%, other and unspecified 1.5% (2002 est.). How old are the people in average? 37.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76.4 years. Where the people live in Macedonia? Here: a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country, with urban areas attracting larger and denser populations. The major urban areas of Macedonia are: Skopje (capital) 503,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Macedonia

The capital of Macedonia is Skopje and the government

type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 70 municipalities (opstini, singular - opstina) and 1 city (grad); Aracinovo, Berovo, Bitola, Bogdanci, Bogovinje, Bosilovo, Brvenica, Caska, Centar Zupa, Cesinovo-Oblesevo, Cucer Sandevo, Debar, Debarca, Delcevo, Demir Hisar, Demir Kapija, Dojran, Dolneni, Gevgelija, Gostivar, Gradsko, Ilinden, Jegunovce, Karbinici, Kavadarci, Kicevo, Kocani, Konce, Kratovo, Kriva Palanka, Krivogastani, Krusevo, Kumanovo, Lipkovo, Lozovo, Makedonska Kamenica, Makedonski Brod, Mavrovo i Rostusa, Mogila, Negotino, Novaci, Novo Selo, Ohrid, Pehcevo, Petrovec, Plasnica, Prilep, Probistip, Radovis, Rankovce, Resen, Rosoman, Skopje, Sopiste, Staro Nagoricane, Stip, Struga, Strumica, Studenicani, Sveti Nikole, Tearce, Tetovo, Valandovo, Vasilevo, Veles, Vevcani, Vinica, Vrapciste, Zelenikovo, Zelino, Zrnovci. Regarding the economy of Macedonia, important industrial products are food processing, beverages, textiles, chemicals, iron, steel, cement, energy, pharmaceuticals, automotive parts. Important agricultural products are grapes, tobacco, vegetables, fruits; milk, eggs. The most important export commodities are foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco; textiles, miscellaneous manufactures, iron, steel; automotive parts and the most important export partners are Germany 40.9%, Kosovo 13.5%, Serbia 7.7%, Bulgaria 4.5% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, automobiles, chemicals, fuels, food products and the most important import partners are Germany 12.2%, UK 10.7%,

Serbia 7.9%, Greece 7.3%, China 6.2%, Italy 5.6%, Turkey 5.1%, Bulgaria 4.6% (2016). How rich is Macedonia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$15,200 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 21.5% (2015 est.).

Map of Macedonia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Madagascar

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Madagascar. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Madagascar. But let's start with the flag

of Madagascar here:



Madagascar - Overview:

What you should know about Madagascar? Let's start with this: Madagascar was one of the last major landmasses on earth to be colonized by humans. The earliest settlers from present-day Indonesia arrived between A.D. 350 and 550. The island attracted Arab and Persian traders as early as the 7th century, and migrants from Africa arrived around A.D. 1000. Madagascar was a pirate stronghold during the late 17th and early 18th centuries, and served as a slave trading center into the 19th century. From the 16th to the late 19th century, a native Merina Kingdom dominated much of Madagascar. The island was conquered by the French in 1896 who made it a colony; independence was regained in 1960. During 1992-93, free presidential and National Assembly elections were held ending 17 years of single-party rule. In 1997, in the second presidential race, Didier Ratsiraka, the leader during the 1970s and 1980s, was returned to the presidency. The 2001 presidential election was contested between the followers of Didier Ratsiraka and Marc Ravalomanana, nearly causing secession of half of the country. In April 2002, the High Constitutional Court announced Ravalomanana the winner. Ravalomanana won a second term in 2006 but, following protests in 2009, handed over power to the military, which then conferred the presidency on the mayor of Antananarivo, Andry

Rajoelina, in what amounted to a coup d'etat. Following a lengthy mediation process led by the Southern African Development Community, Madagascar held UN-supported presidential and parliamentary elections in 2013. Former de facto finance minister Hery Rajaonarimampianina won a runoff election in December 2013 and was inaugurated in January 2014.

Geography of Madagascar



Where on the globe is Madagascar?

The location of this country is Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean, east of Mozambique. Total area of Madagascar is 587,041 sq km, of which 581,540 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: narrow coastal plain, high plateau and mountains in center. The lowest point of Madagascar is Indian Ocean 0 m, the highest point Maromokotro 2,876 m. And the climate is tropical along coast, temperate inland, arid in south.

Inhabitants of Madagascar

Let's take a look how many people live in Madagascar. The number is: 25,054,161 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Malayo-Indonesian (Merina and

related Betsileo), Cotiers (mixed African, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry - Betsimisaraka, Tsimihety, Antaisaka, Sakalava), French, Indian, Creole, Comoran. What are the languages in Madagascar? French (official), Malagasy (official), English. And the religions: Christian, indigenous religionist, Muslim. How old are the people in average? 19.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 66.3 years. Where the people live in Madagascar? Here: most of population lives on the eastern half of the island; significant clustering is found in the central highlands and eastern coastline. The major urban areas of Madagascar are: Antananarivo (capital) 2.61 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Madagascar

The capital of Madagascar is Antananarivo and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 6 provinces (faritany); Antananarivo, Antsiranana, Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga, Toamasina, Toliara. Regarding the economy of Madagascar, important industrial products are meat processing, seafood, soap, beer, leather, sugar, textiles, glassware, cement, automobile assembly plant, paper, petroleum, tourism, mining. Important agricultural products are coffee, vanilla, sugarcane, cloves, cocoa, rice, cassava (manioc, tapioca), beans, bananas, peanuts; livestock products. The most important export commodities are coffee, vanilla, shellfish, sugar, cotton cloth, clothing, chromite, petroleum products and the most important export partners are France 23.5%, US 12.8%, Germany 8.3%,

China 6.3%, Japan 5%, Netherlands 4.3%, South Korea 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are capital goods, petroleum, consumer goods, food and the most important import partners are China 21.2%, France 6.9%, India 6.5%, UAE 5.6%, Saudi Arabia 5%, South Africa 5% (2016). How rich is Madagascar and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,600 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 70.7% (2012 est.).

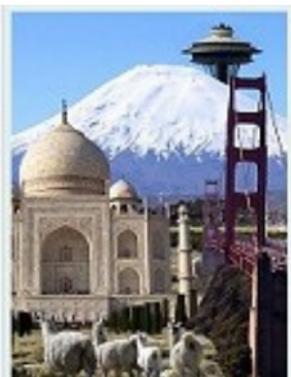
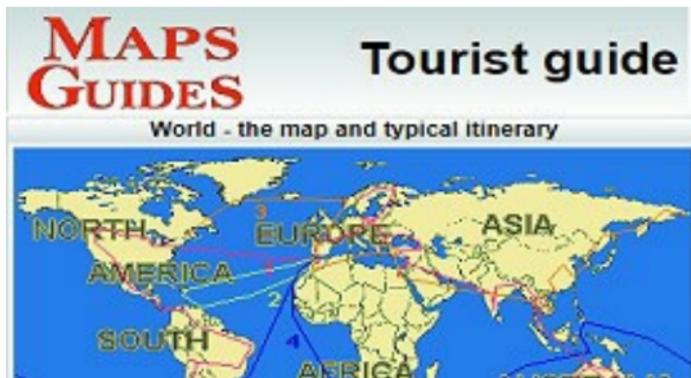
Map of Madagascar



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Malawi

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Malawi. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and

the detailed map of Malawi. But let's start with the flag of Malawi here:



Malawi - Overview:

What you should know about Malawi? Let's start with this: Established in 1891, the British protectorate of Nyasaland became the independent nation of Malawi in 1964. After three decades of one-party rule under President Hastings Kamuzu Banda, the country held multiparty presidential and parliamentary elections in 1994, under a provisional constitution that came into full effect the following year. President Bingu wa Mutharika, elected in 2004 after a failed attempt by the previous president to amend the constitution to permit another term, struggled to assert his authority against his predecessor and subsequently started his own party, the Democratic Progressive Party in 2005. Mutharika was reelected to a second term in 2009. He oversaw some economic improvement in his first term, but was accused of economic mismanagement and poor governance in his second term. He died abruptly in 2012 and was succeeded by vice president, Joyce Banda, who had earlier started her own party, the People's Party. Mutharika's brother, Peter Mutharika, defeated Banda in the 2014 election. Population growth, increasing pressure on agricultural lands, corruption, and the scourge of HIV/AIDS pose major problems for Malawi.

Geography of Malawi



Where on the globe is Malawi? The location of this country is Southern Africa, east of Zambia, west and north of Mozambique. Total area of Malawi is 118,484 sq km, of which 94,080 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: narrow elongated plateau with rolling plains, rounded hills, some mountains. The lowest point of Malawi is junction of the Shire River and international boundary with Mozambique 37 m, the highest point Sapitwa (Mount Mlanje) 3,002 m. And the climate is sub-tropical; rainy season (November to May); dry season (May to November).

Inhabitants of Malawi

Let's take a look how many people live in Malawi. The number is: 19,196,246. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Chewa 35.1%, Lomwe 18.9%, Yao 13.1%, Ngoni 12%, Tumbuka 9.4%, Sena 3.5%, Tonga 1.8%, Nyanja 1%, Nkhonde 0.9%, other 1.8% (2015-16 est.). What are the languages in Malawi? English (official), Chichewa (common), Chinyanja, Chiyao, Chitumbuka, Chilomwe, Chinkhonde, Chingoni, Chisena, Chitonga, Chinyakyusa, Chilambya. And the religions: Protestant 27.2% (includes Church of Central Africa

Presbyterian 17.7%, Seventh Day Adventist/Baptist 6.9%, Anglican 2.6%), Catholic 18.4%, other Christian 41%, Muslim 12.1%, other 0.3%, none 1% (2015-16 est.). How old are the people in average? 16.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 61.7 years. Where the people live in Malawi? Here: population density is highest south of Lake Nyasa. The major urban areas of Malawi are: Lilongwe (capital) 905,000; Blantyre-Limbe 808,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Malawi

The capital of Malawi is Lilongwe and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 28 districts; Balaka, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Chitipa, Dedza, Dowa, Karonga, Kasungu, Likoma, Lilongwe, Machinga, Mangochi, Mchinji, Mulanje, Mwanza, Mzimba, Neno, Ntcheu, Nkhata Bay, Nkhotakota, Nsanje, Ntchisi, Phalombe, Rumphi, Salima, Thyolo, Zomba. Regarding the economy of Malawi, important industrial products are tobacco, tea, sugar, sawmill products, cement, consumer goods. Important agricultural products are tobacco, sugarcane, tea, corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava (manioc, tapioca), sorghum, pulses, cotton, groundnuts, macadamia nuts, coffee; cattle, goats. The most important export commodities are tobacco 55%, dried legumes (8.8%), sugar (6.7%), tea (5.7%), cotton (2%), peanuts, coffee, soy (2015 est.) and the most important export partners are Zimbabwe 12.9%, Mozambique 11%, Belgium 8.2%, South

Africa 7.2%, US 6%, China 4.6%, Germany 4.3%, UK 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are food, petroleum products, semi-manufactures, consumer goods, transportation equipment and the most important import partners are South Africa 20.2%, China 13.8%, India 10.8%, UAE 9.7%, Zambia 5.7% (2016). How rich is Malawi and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,200 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 50.7% (2010 est.).

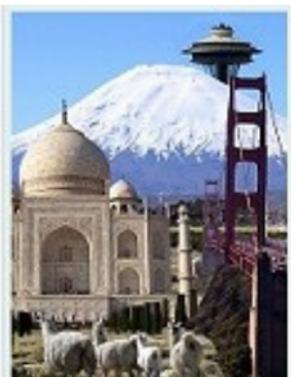
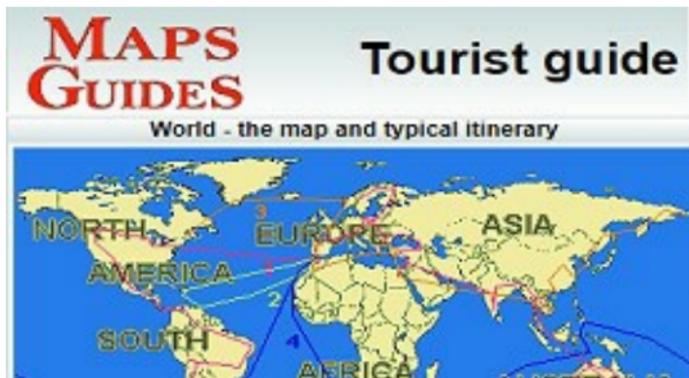
Map of Malawi



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Malaysia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Malaysia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and

the detailed map of Malaysia. But let's start with the flag of Malaysia here:



Malaysia - Overview:

What you should know about Malaysia? Let's start with this: During the late 18th and 19th centuries, Great Britain established colonies and protectorates in the area of current Malaysia; these were occupied by Japan from 1942 to 1945. In 1948, the British-ruled territories on the Malay Peninsula except Singapore formed the Federation of Malaya, which became independent in 1957. Malaysia was formed in 1963 when the former British colonies of Singapore, as well as Sabah and Sarawak on the northern coast of Borneo, joined the Federation. The first several years of the country's independence were marred by a communist insurgency, Indonesian confrontation with Malaysia, Philippine claims to Sabah, and Singapore's withdrawal in 1965. During the 22-year term of Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad (1981-2003), Malaysia was successful in diversifying its economy from dependence on exports of raw materials to the development of manufacturing, services, and tourism. Prime Minister Mohamed Najib bin Abdul Razak (in office since April 2009) has continued these pro-business policies.

Geography of Malaysia



Where on the globe is Malaysia? The location of this country is Southeastern Asia, peninsula bordering Thailand and northern one-third of the island of Borneo, bordering Indonesia, Brunei, and the South China Sea, south of Vietnam. Total area of Malaysia is 329,847 sq km, of which 328,657 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: coastal plains rising to hills and mountains. The lowest point of Malaysia is Indian Ocean 0 m, the highest point Gunung Kinabalu 4,095 m. And the climate is tropical; annual southwest (April to October) and northeast (October to February) monsoons.

Inhabitants of Malaysia

Let's take a look how many people live in Malaysia. The number is: 31,381,992 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Bumiputera 61.7% (Malays and indigenous peoples, including Orang Asli, Dayak, Anak Negeri), Chinese 20.8%, Indian 6.2%, other 0.9%, non-citizens 10.4% (2017 est.). What are the languages in Malaysia? Bahasa Malaysia (official), English, Chinese (Cantonese, Mandarin, Hokkien, Hakka, Hainan, Foochow), Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Panjabi, Thai. And the religions: Muslim (official)

61.3%, Buddhist 19.8%, Christian 9.2%, Hindu 6.3%, Confucianism, Taoism, other traditional Chinese religions 1.3%, other 0.4%, none 0.8%, unspecified 1% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 28.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.2 years. Where the people live in Malaysia? Here: a highly uneven distribution with over 80% of the population residing on the Malay Peninsula. The major urban areas of Malaysia are: Kuala Lumpur (capital) 6.837 million; Johor Bahru 912,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Malaysia

The capital of Malaysia is Kuala Lumpur; note - nearby Putrajaya is referred to as a federal government administrative center but not the capital; Parliament meets in Kuala Lumpur and the government type federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 13 states (negeri-negeri, singular - negeri); Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Terengganu; and 1 federal territory (Wilayah Persekutuan) with 3 components, Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, and Putrajaya. Regarding the economy of Malaysia, important industrial products are Peninsular Malaysia - rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, petroleum and natural gas, light manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, medical technology, electronics and semiconductors, timber processing; Sabah - logging, petroleum and natural gas production; Sarawak - agriculture processing, petroleum and

natural gas production, logging. Important agricultural products are Peninsular Malaysia - palm oil, rubber, cocoa, rice; Sabah - palm oil, subsistence crops; rubber, timber; Sarawak - palm oil, rubber, timber; peppe. The most important export commodities are semiconductors and electronic equipment, palm oil, petroleum and liquefied natural gas, wood and wood products, palm oil, rubber, textiles, chemicals, solar panels and the most important export partners are Singapore 14.7%, China 12.6%, US 10.3%, Japan 8.1%, Thailand 5.7%, Hong Kong 4.8%, India 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are electronics, machinery, petroleum products, plastics, vehicles, iron and steel products, chemicals and the most important import partners are China 19.4%, Singapore 9.8%, Japan 7.7%, US 7.6%, Thailand 5.8%, South Korea 5%, Indonesia 4% (2016). How rich is Malaysia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$28,900 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 3.8% (2009 est.).

Map of Malaysia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

Maldives

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Maldives. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Maldives. But let's start with the flag of Maldives here:



Maldives - Overview:

What you should know about Maldives? Let's start with this: A sultanate since the 12th century, the Maldives became a British protectorate in 1887. It became a republic in 1968, three years after independence. President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom dominated the islands' political scene for 30 years, elected to six successive terms by single-party referendums.

Following political demonstrations in the capital Male in August 2003, Gayoom and his government pledged to embark upon a process of liberalization and democratic reforms, including a more representative political system and expanded political freedoms. Political parties were legalized in 2005. In June 2008, a constituent assembly - termed the "Special Majlis" - finalized a new constitution ratified by Gayoom in August 2008. The first-ever presidential elections under a multi-candidate, multi-party system were held in October 2008. Gayoom was defeated in a runoff poll by Mohamed Nasheed, a political activist who had been jailed several years earlier by the Gayoom regime. Nasheed faced a number of challenges including strengthening democracy and combating poverty and drug abuse. In early February 2012, after several weeks of street protests in response to his ordering the arrest of a top judge, Nasheed resigned the presidency and handed over power to Vice President Mohammed Waheed Hassan Maniku. In mid-2012, a Commission of National Inquiry was established by the government to probe events leading up to Nasheed's resignation. Though the commission found no evidence of a coup, the report recommended strengthening the country's democratic institutions to avert similar events in the future, and to investigate alleged police misconduct during the crisis. Nasheed, Waheed, and Abdulla Yameen ran in the 2013 elections with Yameen ultimately winning the presidency after three rounds of voting. As president, Yameen has sought to weaken democratic institutions, jail his political opponents, restrict the press, and exert control over the judiciary to

strengthen his hold on power and limit dissent. Maldivian officials have played a prominent role in international climate change discussions (due to the islands' vulnerability to rising sea-level).

Geography of Maldives



Where on the globe is Maldives? The location of this country is Southern Asia, group of atolls in the Indian Ocean, south-southwest of India. Total area of Maldives is 298 sq km, of which 298 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: flat, with white sandy beaches. The lowest point of Maldives is Indian Ocean 0 m, the highest point 8th tee, golf course, Villingi Island 5 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, humid; dry, northeast monsoon (November to March); rainy, southwest monsoon (June to August).

Inhabitants of Maldives

Let's take a look how many people live in Maldives. The number is: 392,709 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? South Indians, Sinhalese, Arabs. What are the languages in Maldives? Dhivehi (official, dialect of Sinhala, script derived from Arabic), English (spoken by most

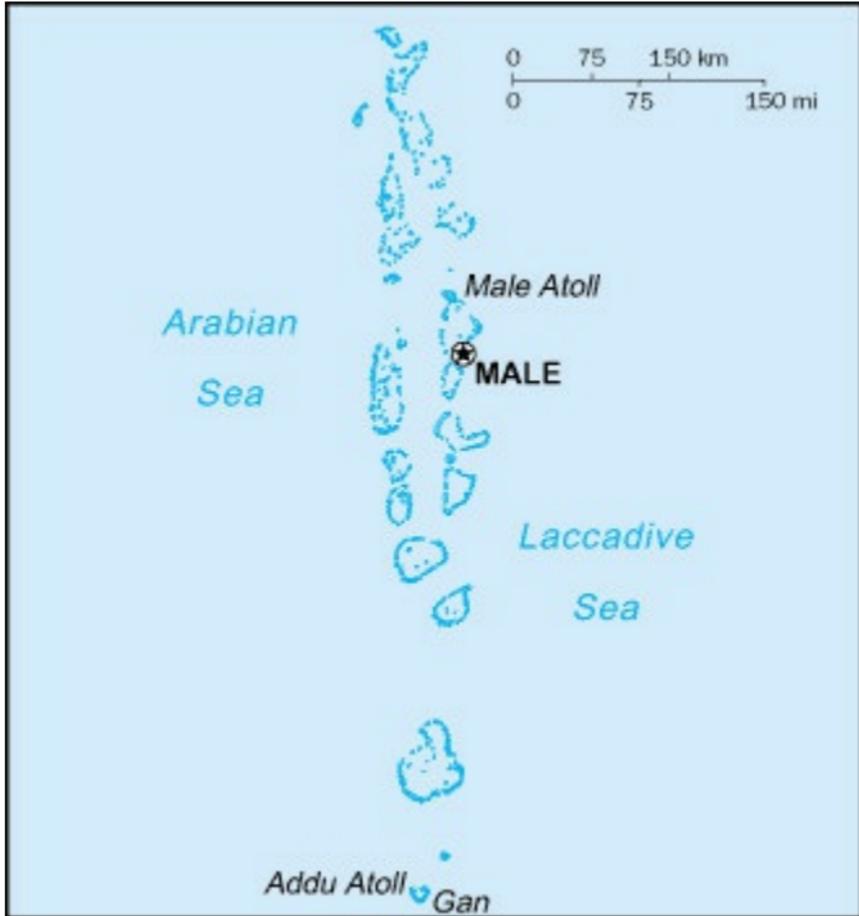
government officials). And the religions: Sunni Muslim (official). How old are the people in average? 28.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.8 years. Where the people live in Maldives? Here: about a third of the population lives in the centrally located capital city of Male and almost a tenth in southern Addu City; the remainder of the populace is spread over the 200 or so populated islands of the archipelago. The major urban areas of Maldives are: MALE (capital) 156,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Maldives

The capital of Maldives is Male and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 21 administrative atolls (atholhuthah, singular - atholhu); Addu, Ariatholhu Dhekunuburi, Ariatholhu Uthuruburi, Faadhippolhu, Felidhuatholhu, Fuvammulah, Hahdhunmathi, Huvadhuatholhu Dhekunuburi, Huvadhuatholhu Uthuruburi, Kolhumadulu, Maale, Maaleatholhu, Maalhosmadulu Dhekunuburi, Maalhosmadulu Uthuruburi, Miladhunmadulu Dhekunuburi, Miladhunmadulu Uthuruburi, Mulakatholhu, Nilandheatholhu Dhekunuburi, Nilandheatholhu Uthuruburi, Thiladhunmathee Dhekunuburi, Thiladhunmathee Uthuruburi. Regarding the economy of Maldives, important industrial products are tourism, fish processing, shipping, boat building, coconut processing, woven mats, rope, handicrafts, coral and sand mining. Important agricultural products are coconuts, corn, sweet potatoes; fish. The most important export commodities

are fish and the most important export partners are Thailand 33.8%, Sri Lanka 10%, US 8.7%, France 8.6%, Germany 8.6%, Ireland 4.9%, Italy 4.8%, UK 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum products, clothing, intermediate and capital goods and the most important import partners are UAE 15.6%, Singapore 14.3%, China 13.4%, India 12.9%, Sri Lanka 6.3%, Malaysia 5.7%, Thailand 4.7% (2016). How rich is Maldives and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$19,200 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 16% (2008 est.).

Map of Maldives



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Mali

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Mali. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Mali. But let's start with the flag of Mali here:



Mali - Overview:

What you should know about Mali? Let's start with this:

The Sudanese Republic and Senegal became independent of France in 1960 as the Mali Federation. When Senegal withdrew after only a few months, what formerly made up the Sudanese Republic was renamed Mali. Rule by dictatorship was brought to a close in 1991 by a military coup that ushered in a period of democratic rule. President Alpha Konare won Mali's first two democratic presidential elections in 1992 and 1997. In keeping with Mali's two-term constitutional limit, he stepped down in 2002 and was succeeded by Amadou Toumani Toure, who was elected to a second term in a 2007 election that was widely judged to be free and fair. Malian returnees from Libya in 2011 exacerbated tensions in northern Mali, and Tuareg ethnic militias rebelled in January 2012. Low- and mid-level soldiers, frustrated with the poor handling of the rebellion, overthrew Toure on 22 March. Intensive mediation efforts led by the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas) returned power to a civilian administration in April with the appointment of Interim President Dioncounda Traore. The post-coup chaos led to rebels expelling the Malian military from the country's three northern regions and allowed Islamic militants to set up strongholds. Hundreds of thousands of northern Malians fled the violence to southern Mali and neighboring countries, exacerbating regional food shortages in

host communities. An international military intervention to retake the three northern regions began in January 2013 and within a month most of the north had been retaken. In a democratic presidential election conducted in July and August of 2013, Ibrahim Boubacar Keita was elected president. The Malian Government and northern armed groups signed an internationally-mediated peace accord in June 2015.

Geography of Mali



Where on the globe is Mali? The location of this country is interior Western Africa, southwest of Algeria, north of Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, and Burkina Faso, west of Nige. Total area of Mali is 1,240,192 sq km, of which 1,220,190 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat to rolling northern plains covered by sand; savanna in south, rugged hills in northeast. The lowest point of Mali is Senegal River 23 m, the highest point Hombori Tondo 1,155 m. And the climate is subtropical to arid; hot and dry (February to June); rainy, humid, and mild (June to November); cool and dry (November to February).

Inhabitants of Mali

Let's take a look how many people live in Mali. The number is: 17,885,245 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Bambara 34.1%, Fulani (Peul) 14.7%, Sarakole 10.8%, Senoufo 10.5%, Dogon 8.9%, Malinke 8.7%, Bobo 2.9%, Songhai 1.6%, Tuareg 0.9%, other Malian 6.1%, from member of Economic Community of West African States 0.3%, other 0.4% (2012-13 est.). What are the languages in Mali? French (official), Bambara 46.3%, Peul/Foulfoulbe 9.4%, Dogon 7.2%, Maraka/Soninke 6.4%, Malinke 5.6%, Sonrhai/Djerma 5.6%, Minianka 4.3%, Tamacheq 3.5%, Senoufo 2.6%, Bobo 2.1%, unspecified 0.7%, other 6.3%. And the religions: Muslim 94.8%, Christian 2.4%, Animist 2%, none 0.5%, unspecified 0.3% (2009 est.). How old are the people in average? 15.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 60.3 years. Where the people live in Mali? Here: the overwhelming majority of the population lives in the southern half of the country, with greater density along the border with Burkina Faso. The major urban areas of Mali are: Bamako (capital) 2.515 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Mali

The capital of Mali is Bamako and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 8 regions (regions, singular - region), 1 district; District de Bamako, Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou, Sikasso, Tombouctou (Timbuktu); note - two new regions, Menaka and Taoudenni, were reportedly created

in early 2016, but these have not yet been vetted by the US Board on Geographic Names. Regarding the economy of Mali, important industrial products are food processing; construction; phosphate and gold mining. Important agricultural products are cotton, millet, rice, corn, vegetables, peanuts; cattle, sheep, goats. The most important export commodities are cotton, gold, livestock and the most important export partners are Switzerland 30.4%, India 12.2%, Ukraine 5.1%, China 5.1%, Burkina Faso 4.9%, Senegal 4.3%, France 4%, South Africa 4% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum, machinery and equipment, construction materials, foodstuffs, textiles and the most important import partners are Senegal 12.2%, China 12.2%, France 10.3%, Benin 8.6%, Cote d'Ivoire 8.4% (2016). How rich is Mali and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,200 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 36.1% (2005 est.).

Map of Mali



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Malta

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Malta. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Malta. But let's start with the flag of Malta here:



Malta - Overview:

What you should know about Malta? Let's start with this: With a civilization that dates back thousands of years, Malta boasts some of the oldest megalithic sites in the world. Situated in the center of the Mediterranean, Malta's islands have long served as a strategic military asset, with the islands at various times having come under control of the Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Greeks, Romans,

Geography of Malta



Where on the globe is Malta? The location of this country is Southern Europe, islands in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Sicily (Italy). Total area of Malta is 316 sq km, of which 316 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly low, rocky, flat to dissected plains; many coastal cliffs. The lowest point of Malta is Mediterranean Sea 0 m, the highest point Ta'Dmejrek on Dingli Cliffs 253 m. And the climate is Mediterranean; mild, rainy winters; hot, dry summers.

Inhabitants of Malta

Let's take a look how many people live in Malta. The number is: 416,338 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Maltese (descendants of ancient Carthaginians and Phoenicians with strong elements of Italian and other Mediterranean stock). What are the languages in Malta? Maltese (official) 90.1%, English (official) 6%, multilingual 3%, other 0.9% (2005 est.). And the religions: Roman Catholic (official) more than 90% (2006 est.). How old are the people in average? 41.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 80.5 years. Where the people live in Malta? Here: most of the population lives on the eastern half of Malta, the largest of the three inhabited islands. The major urban areas of Malta are: Valletta (capital) 197,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Malta

The capital of Malta is Valletta and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 68 localities (Il-lokalita); Attard, Balzan, Birgu, Birkirkara, Birzebbuga, Bormla, Dingli, Fgura, Floriana, Fontana, Ghajnsielem, Gharb, Gharghur, Ghasri, Ghaxaq, Gudja, Gzira, Hamrun, Iklin, Imdina, Imgarr, Imqabba, Imsida, Imtarfa, Isla, Kalkara, Kercem, Kirkop, Lija, Luqa, Marsa, Marsaskala, Marsaxlokk, Mellieha, Mosta, Munxar, Nadur, Naxxar, Paola, Pembroke, Pieta, Qala, Qormi, Qrendi, Rabat, Rabat (Ghawdex), Safi, San Giljan/Saint Julian, San Gwann/Saint John, San Lawrenz/Saint Lawrence, Sannat, San

Pawl il-Bahar/Saint Paul's Bay, Santa Lucija/Saint Lucia, Santa Venera/Saint Venera, Siggiewi, Sliema, Swieqi, Tarxien, Ta' Xbiex, Valletta, Xaghra, Xewkija, Xghajra, Zabbar, Zebbug, Zebbug (Ghawdex), Zejtun, Zurrieq. Regarding the economy of Malta, important industrial products are tourism, electronics, ship building and repair, construction, food and beverages, pharmaceuticals, footwear, clothing, tobacco, aviation services, financial services, information technology services. Important agricultural products are potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers; pork, milk, poultry, eggs. The most important export commodities are machinery and mechanical appliances; mineral fuels, oils and petroleum products; pharmaceutical products; books and newspapers; aircraft/spacecraft and parts; toys, games, and sports equipment and the most important export partners are US 27.3%, Germany 13.9%, France 8.3%, Singapore 5.6%, Japan 5.2%, Hong Kong 4.3%, Italy 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are mineral fuels, oils and products; electrical machinery; aircraft/spacecraft and parts thereof; machinery and mechanical appliances; plastic and other semi-manufactured goods; vehicles and parts and the most important import partners are Italy 20.9%, Canada 10.4%, Germany 6.3%, UK 5.9%, France 4.4% (2016). How rich is Malta and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$42,500 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local

goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 16.3% (2015 est.).

Map of Malta



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Marshall Islands

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Marshall Islands. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Marshall Islands. But let's start with the flag of Marshall Islands here:



Marshall Islands - Overview:

What you should know about Marshall Islands? Let's start with this: After almost four decades under US administration as the easternmost part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Marshall Islands attained independence in 1986 under a Compact of Free Association. Compensation claims continue as a result of US nuclear testing on some of the atolls between 1947 and 1962. The Marshall Islands hosts the US Army Kwajalein Atoll Reagan Missile Test Site, a key installation in the US missile defense network. Kwajalein also hosts one of four dedicated ground antennas (the others are on Ascension (Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha), Diego Garcia (British Indian Ocean Territory), and at Cape Canaveral, Florida (US)) that assist in the operation of the Global Positioning System (GPS) navigation system.

Geography of Marshall Islands



Where on the globe is Marshall Islands? The location of this country is Oceania, two archipelagic island chains of 29 atolls, each made up of many small islets, and five single islands in the North Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii and Australia. Total area of Marshall Islands is 181 sq km, of which 181 sq km is land. So

this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: low coral limestone and sand islands. The lowest point of Marshall Islands is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point East-central Airik Island, Maloelap Atoll 14 m. And the climate is tropical; hot and humid; wet season May to November; islands border typhoon belt.

Inhabitants of Marshall Islands

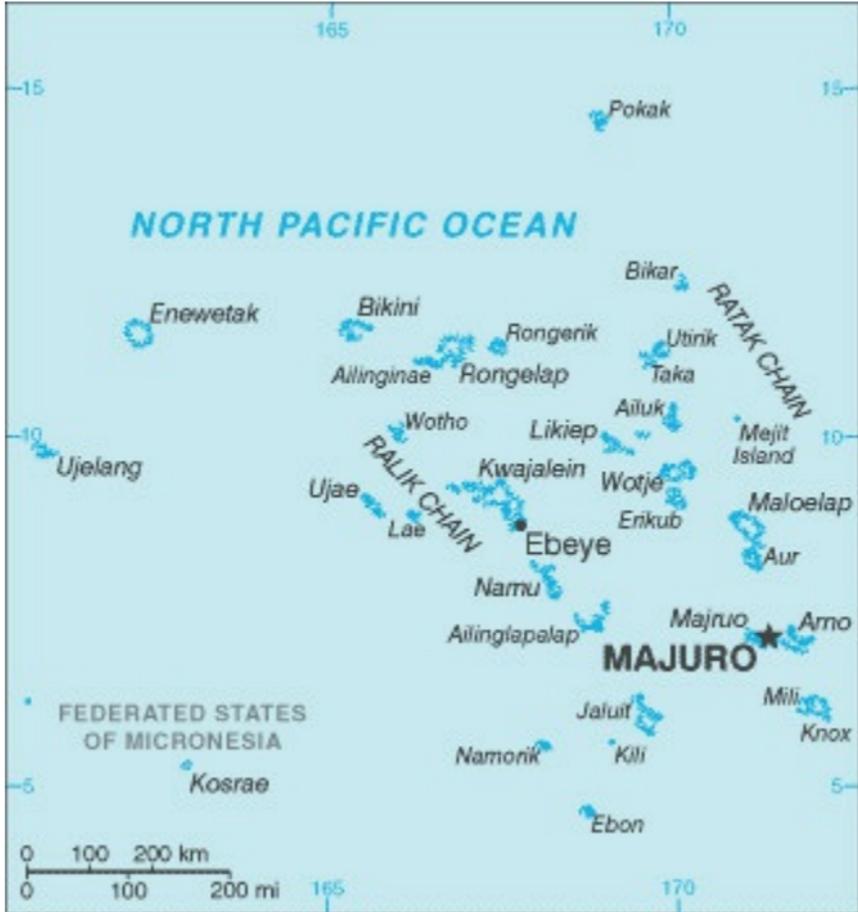
Let's take a look how many people live in Marshall Islands. The number is: 74,539 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Marshallese 92.1%, mixed Marshallese 5.9%, other 2% (2006). What are the languages in Marshall Islands? Marshallese (official) 98.2%, other languages 1.8% (1999 census). And the religions: Protestant 54.8%, Assembly of God 25.8%, Roman Catholic 8.4%, Bukot nan Jesus 2.8%, Mormon 2.1%, other Christian 3.6%, other 1%, none 1.5% (1999 census). How old are the people in average? 22.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 73.4 years. Where the people live in Marshall Islands? Here: most people live in urban clusters found on many of the country's islands; more than two-thirds of the population lives on the atolls of Majuro and Ebeye. The major urban areas of Marshall Islands are: Majuro (capital) 31,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Marshall Islands

The capital of Marshall Islands is Majuro; note - the capital is an atoll of 64 islands; governmental buildings are housed on

three fused islands: Djarrit, Uliga, and Delap and the government type presidential republic in free association with the US. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 24 municipalities; Ailinglaplap, Ailuk, Arno, Aur, Bikini & Kili, Ebon, Enewetak & Ujelang, Jabat, Jaluit, Kwajalein, Lae, Lib, Likiep, Majuro, Maloelap, Mejit, Mili, Namdrik, Namu, Rongelap, Ujae, Utrik, Wotho, Wotje. Regarding the economy of Marshall Islands, important industrial products are copra, tuna processing, tourism, craft items (from seashells, wood, and pearls). Important agricultural products are coconuts, tomatoes, melons, taro, breadfruit, fruits; pigs, chickens. The most important export commodities are copra cake, coconut oil, handicrafts, fish and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fuels, beverages, tobacco and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Marshall Islands and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,400 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Marshall Islands



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Mauritania

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Mauritania. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Mauritania. But let's start with the flag of Mauritania here:



Mauritania - Overview:

What you should know about Mauritania? Let's start with this: Independent from France in 1960, Mauritania annexed the southern third of the former Spanish Sahara (now Western Sahara) in 1976 but relinquished it after three years of raids by the Polisario guerrilla front seeking independence for the territory. Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed TAYA seized power in a coup in 1984 and ruled Mauritania with a heavy hand for more than two decades. A series of presidential elections that he held were widely seen as flawed. A bloodless coup in August 2005 deposed President TAYA and ushered in a military council that oversaw a transition to democratic rule. Independent candidate Sidi Ould Cheikh Abdallahi was inaugurated in April 2007 as Mauritania's first freely and fairly elected president. His term ended prematurely in August 2008 when a military junta led by General Mohamed Ould Abdel AZIZ deposed him and installed a military council government. AZIZ was subsequently elected president in July 2009 and sworn in the following month. AZIZ sustained injuries from an accidental shooting by his own troops in October 2012 but has continued to maintain his authority. He was reelected in 2014 to a second and final term as president (according to the present constitution). The country continues to experience ethnic tensions among three major groups: Arabic-speaking descendants of slaves (Haratines), Arabic-speaking "White Moors" (Bidhan), and

members of Sub-Saharan ethnic groups mostly originating in the Senegal River valley (Halpulaar, Soninke, and Wolof). Mauritania confronts a terrorism threat by al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb, which launched successful attacks between 2005 and 2011. The activities of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), and similar groups, pose a severe security threat to Mauritians and foreign visitors. AQIM launched a series of attacks in Mauritania between 2005 and 2011, murdering American and foreign tourists and aid workers, attacking diplomatic and government facilities, and ambushing Mauritanian soldiers and gendarmes. A successful strategy against terrorism that combines dialogue with the terrorists and military actions has prevented the country from further terrorist attacks since 2011.

Geography of Mauritania



Where on the globe is Mauritania?

The location of this country is Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Senegal and Western Sahara. Total area of Mauritania is 1,030,700 sq km, of which 1,030,700 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly barren, flat plains of the Sahara; some central hills. The lowest

point of Mauritania is Sebket Te-n-Dghamcha -5 m, the highest point Kediet Ijill 915 m. And the climate is desert; constantly hot, dry, dusty.

Inhabitants of Mauritania

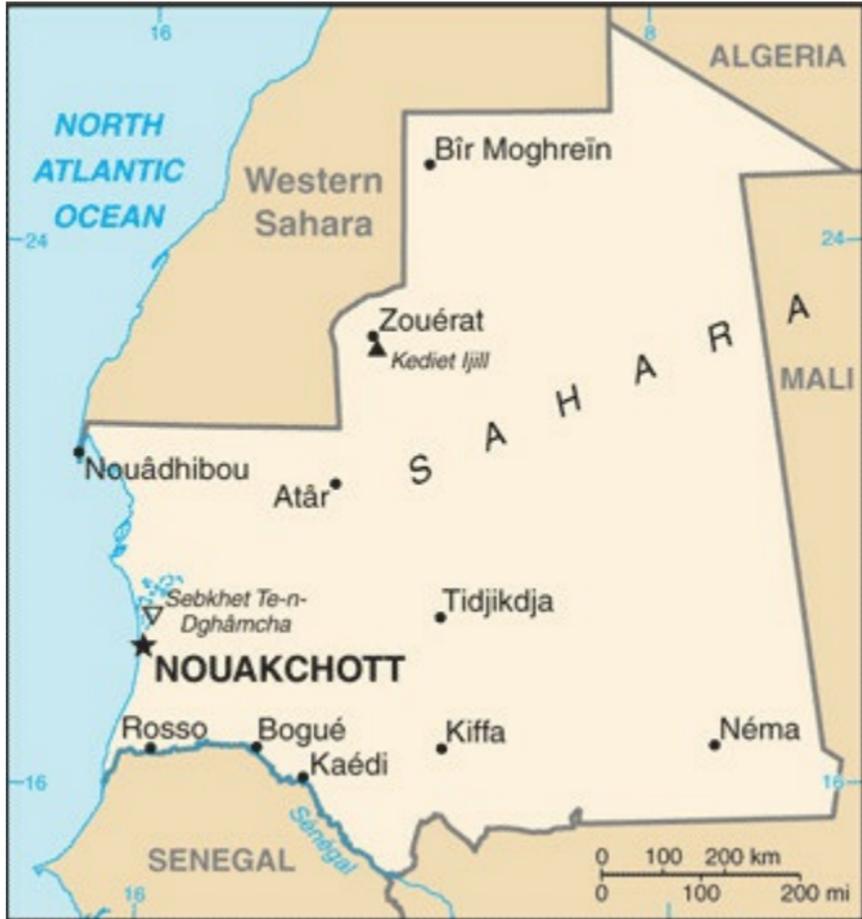
Let's take a look how many people live in Mauritania. The number is: 3,758,571 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? black Moors (Haratines - Arab-speaking slaves, former slaves, and their descendants of African origin, enslaved by white Moors) 40%, white Moors (of Arab-Berber descent, known as Bidhan) 30%, Sub-Saharan Mauritians (non-Arabic speaking, Halpulaar, Soninke, Wolof, and Bamara ethnic groups) 30%. What are the languages in Mauritania? Arabic (official and national), Pular, Soninke, Wolof (all national languages), French. And the religions: Muslim (official) 100%. How old are the people in average? 20.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 63.4 years. Where the people live in Mauritania? Here: with most of the country being a desert, vast areas of the country, particularly in the central, northern, and eastern areas, are without sizeable population clusters; half the population lives in or around the coastal capital of Nouakchott; smaller clusters are found near the southern border with Mali and Senegal. The major urban areas of Mauritania are: Nouakchott (capital) 968,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Mauritania

The capital of Mauritania is Nouakchott and the

government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 15 regions (wilayas, singular - wilaya); Adrar, Assaba, Brakna, Dakhlet Nouadhibou, Gorgol, Guidimaka, Hodh ech Chargui, Hodh El Gharbi, Inchiri, Nouakchott Nord, Nouakchott Ouest, Nouakchott Sud, Tagant, Tiris Zemmour, Trarza. Regarding the economy of Mauritania, important industrial products are fish processing, oil production, mining (iron ore, gold, copper). Important agricultural products are dates, millet, sorghum, rice, corn; cattle, camel and sheep. The most important export commodities are iron ore, fish and fish products, livestock, gold, copper, crude oil and the most important export partners are China 36.9%, Switzerland 13.5%, Spain 8.9%, Japan 7.5%, Russia 4.8%, Nigeria 4.1%, Italy 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, petroleum products, capital goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods and the most important import partners are US 13.4%, UAE 11.9%, Belgium 9.2%, China 8.9%, Netherlands 7.1%, France 6.6%, Morocco 6.3%, Vanuatu 5% (2016). How rich is Mauritania and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$4,500 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 31% (2014 est.).

Map of Mauritania



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Mauritius

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Mauritius. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Mauritius. But let's start with the flag of Mauritius here:



Mauritius - Overview:

What you should know about Mauritius? Let's start with this: Although known to Arab and Malay sailors as early as the 10th century, Mauritius was first explored by the Portuguese in the 16th century and subsequently settled by the Dutch - who named it in honor of Prince Maurits van Nassau - in the 17th century. The French assumed control in 1715, developing the island into an important naval base overseeing Indian Ocean trade, and establishing a plantation economy of sugar cane. The British captured the island in 1810, during the Napoleonic Wars. Mauritius remained a strategically important British naval base, and later an air station, playing an important role during World War II for anti-submarine and convoy operations, as well as the collection of signals intelligence. Independence from the UK was attained in 1968. A stable democracy with regular free elections and a positive human rights record, the country has attracted considerable foreign investment and has one of Africa's highest per capita incomes.

Geography of Mauritius



Where on the globe is Mauritius? The location of this country is Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean, about 800 km (500 mi) east of Madagasca. Total area of Mauritius is 2,040 sq km, of which 2,030 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: small coastal plain rising to discontinuous mountains encircling central plateau. The lowest point of Mauritius is Indian Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mont Piton 828 m. And the climate is tropical, modified by southeast trade winds; warm, dry winter (May to November); hot, wet, humid summer (November to May).

Inhabitants of Mauritius

Let's take a look how many people live in Mauritius. The number is: 1,356,388 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Indo-Mauritian (compose approximately two thirds of the total population), Creole, Sino-Mauritian, Franco-Mauritian. What are the languages in Mauritius? Creole 86.5%, Bhojpuri 5.3%, French 4.1%, two languages 1.4%, other 2.6% (includes English, the official language of the National Assembly, which is spoken by less than 1% of the population), unspecified 0.1% (2011 est.). And

the religions: Hindu 48.5%, Roman Catholic 26.3%, Muslim 17.3%, other Christian 6.4%, other 0.6%, none 0.7%, unspecified 0.1% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 35.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.8 years. Where the people live in Mauritius? Here: population density is one of the highest in the world; urban cluster are found throught the main island, with a greater density in and around Port Luis; population on Rodrigues Island is spread across the island with a slightly denser cluster on the north coast. The major urban areas of Mauritius are: PORT Louis (capital) 135,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Mauritius

The capital of Mauritius is Port Louis and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 9 districts and 3 dependencies; Agalega Islands, Black River, Cargados Carajos Shoals, Flacq, Grand Port, Moka, Pamplemousses, Plaines Wilhems, Port Louis, Riviere du Rempart, Rodrigues, Savanne. Regarding the economy of Mauritius, important industrial products are food processing (largely sugar milling), textiles, clothing, mining, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, nonelectrical machinery, tourism. Important agricultural products are sugarcane, tea, corn, potatoes, bananas, pulses; cattle, goats; fish. The most important export commodities are clothing and textiles, sugar, cut flowers, molasses, fish, primates (for research) and the most important export partners are France

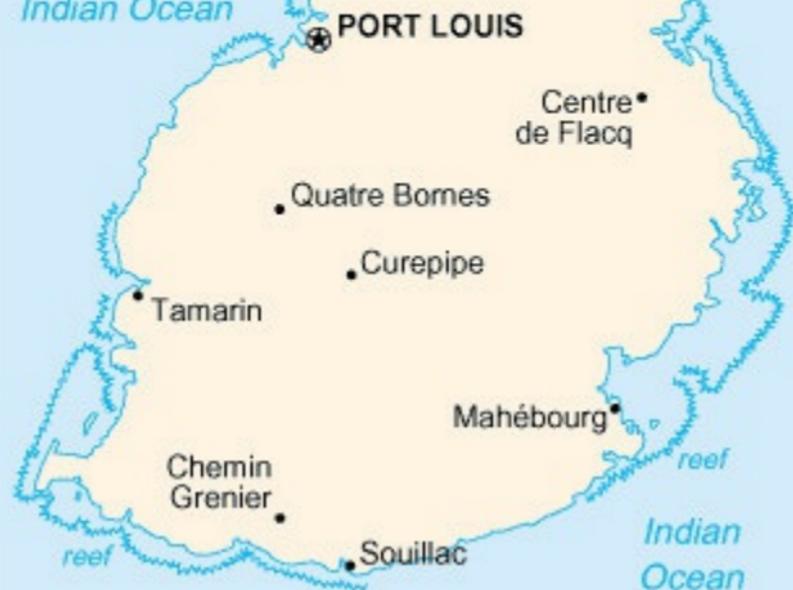
14.8%, UK 12%, US 11.4%, South Africa 8.2%, Madagascar 7.3%, Italy 6.8%, Spain 4.5% (2016). The most important import commodities are manufactured goods, capital equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum products, chemicals and the most important import partners are China 17.7%, India 16.5%, France 7.8%, South Africa 7.5% (2016). How rich is Mauritius and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$21,600 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 8% (2006 est.).

Map of Mauritius

Agalega Islands, Cargados
Carajos Shoals, and
Rodrigues are not shown.

0 2.5 5 km
0 2.5 5 mi

Indian Ocean



Indian
Ocean

We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Mexico

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Mexico. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Mexico. But let's start with the flag of Mexico here:



Mexico - Overview:

What you should know about Mexico? Let's start with this: The site of several advanced Amerindian civilizations - including the Olmec, Toltec, Teotihuacan, Zapotec, Maya, and Aztec - Mexico was conquered and colonized by Spain in the early 16th century. Administered as the Viceroyalty of New Spain for three centuries, it achieved independence early in the 19th century. Elections held in 2000 marked the first time since the 1910 Mexican Revolution that an opposition candidate - Vicente FOX of the National Action Party (PAN) - defeated the party in government, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). He was succeeded in 2006 by another PAN candidate Felipe Calderon, but Enrique PENA Nieto regained the presidency for the PRI in 2012. The global financial crisis in late 2008 caused a massive economic downturn in Mexico the following year, although growth returned quickly in 2010. Ongoing economic and social concerns include low real wages, high underemployment, inequitable income distribution, and few advancement opportunities for the largely indigenous population in the impoverished southern states. Since 2007, Mexico's powerful drug-trafficking organizations have engaged in bloody feuding, resulting in tens of thousands of drug-related homicides.

Geography of Mexico



Where on the globe is Mexico? The location of this country is North America, bordering the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, between Belize and the United States and bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between Guatemala and the United States. Total area of Mexico is 1,964,375 sq km, of which 1,943,945 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: high, rugged mountains; low coastal plains; high plateaus; desert. The lowest point of Mexico is Laguna Salada -10 m, the highest point Volcan Pico de Orizaba 5,636 m. And the climate is varies from tropical to desert.

Inhabitants of Mexico

Let's take a look how many people live in Mexico. The number is: 124,574,795 (July 2017 est.). So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? mestizo (Amerindian-Spanish) 62%, predominantly Amerindian 21%, Amerindian 7%, other 10% (mostly European). What are the languages in Mexico? Spanish only 92.7%, Spanish and indigenous languages 5.7%, indigenous only 0.8%, unspecified 0.8%. And the religions: Roman Catholic 82.7%, Pentecostal

1.6%, Jehovah's Witness 1.4%, other Evangelical Churches 5%, other 1.9%, none 4.7%, unspecified 2.7% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 28.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76.1 years. Where the people live in Mexico? Here: most of the population is found in the middle of the country between the states of Jalisco and Veracruz; approximately a quarter of the population lives in and around Mexico City. The major urban areas of Mexico are: Mexico CITY (capital) 20.999 million; Guadalajara 4.843 million; Monterrey 4.513 million; Puebla 2.984 million; Toluca de Lerdo 2.164 million; Tijuana 1.987 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Mexico

The capital of Mexico is Mexico City (Ciudad de Mexico) and the government type federal presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 31 states (estados, singular - estado) and 1 city (ciudad); Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Ciudad de Mexico, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas. Regarding the economy of Mexico, important industrial products are food and beverages, tobacco, chemicals, iron and steel, petroleum, mining, textiles, clothing, motor vehicles, consumer durables, tourism. Important agricultural products are corn, wheat,

soybeans, rice, beans, cotton, coffee, fruit, tomatoes; beef, poultry, dairy products; wood products. The most important export commodities are manufactured goods, oil and oil products, silver, fruits, vegetables, coffee, cotton and the most important export partners are US 81% (2016). The most important import commodities are metalworking machines, steel mill products, agricultural machinery, electrical equipment, automobile parts for assembly and repair, aircraft, aircraft parts and the most important import partners are US 46.6%, China 18%, Japan 4.6% (2016). How rich is Mexico and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$19,500 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 46.2%.

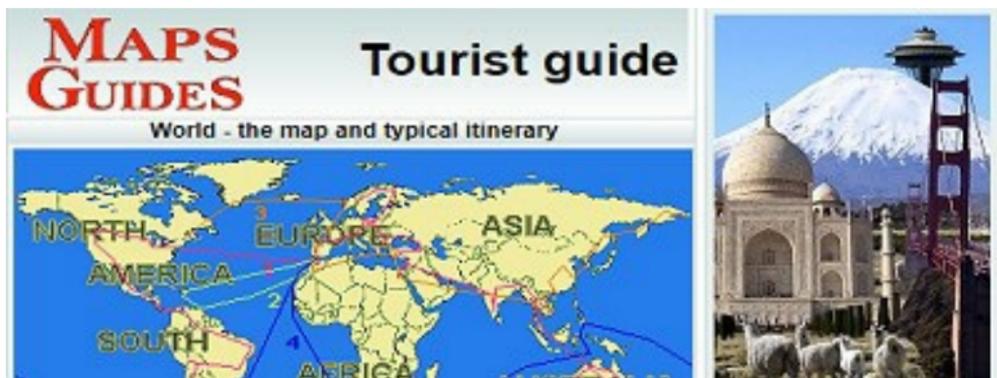
Map of Mexico



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Micronesia, Federated States

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Micronesia, Federated States. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Micronesia,

Federated States. But let's start with the flag of Micronesia, Federated States here:



Micronesia, Federated States - Overview:

What you should know about Micronesia, Federated States? Let's start with this: The Caroline Islands are a widely scattered archipelago in the western Pacific Ocean; they became part of a UN Trust Territory under US administration following World War II. The eastern four island groups adopted a constitution in 1979 and chose to become the Federated States of Micronesia. (The westernmost island group became Palau.) Independence came in 1986 under a Compact of Free Association with the US, which was amended and renewed in 2004. Present concerns include large-scale unemployment, overfishing, overdependence on US foreign aid, and state perception of inequitable allocation of US aid.

Geography of Micronesia, Federated States



Where on the globe is Micronesia, Federated States? The location of this country is Oceania, island group in the North Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to Indonesia. Total area of Micronesia, Federated States is 702 sq km, of which 702 sq km is land. So

this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: islands vary geologically from high mountainous islands to low, coral atolls; volcanic outcroppings on Pohnpei, Kosrae, and Chuuk. The lowest point of Micronesia, Federated States is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Nanlaud on Pohnpei 782 m. And the climate is tropical; heavy year-round rainfall, especially in the eastern islands; located on southern edge of the typhoon belt with occasionally severe damage.

Inhabitants of Micronesia, Federated States

Let's take a look how many people live in Micronesia, Federated States. The number is: 104,196 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Chuukese/Mortlockese 49.3%, Pohnpeian 29.8%, Kosraean 6.3%, Yapese 5.7%, Yap outer islanders 5.1%, Polynesian 1.6%, Asian 1.4%, other 0.8% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Micronesia, Federated States? English (official and common language), Chuukese, Kosraean, Pohnpeian, Yapese, Ulithian, Woleaian, Nukuoro, Kapingamarangi. And the religions: Roman Catholic 54.7%, Protestant 41.1% (includes Congregational 38.5%, Baptist 1.1%, Seventh Day Adventist 0.8%, Assembly of God 0.7%), Mormon 1.5%, other 1.9%, none 0.7%, unspecified 0.1% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 25.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 73.1 years. Where the people live in Micronesia, Federated

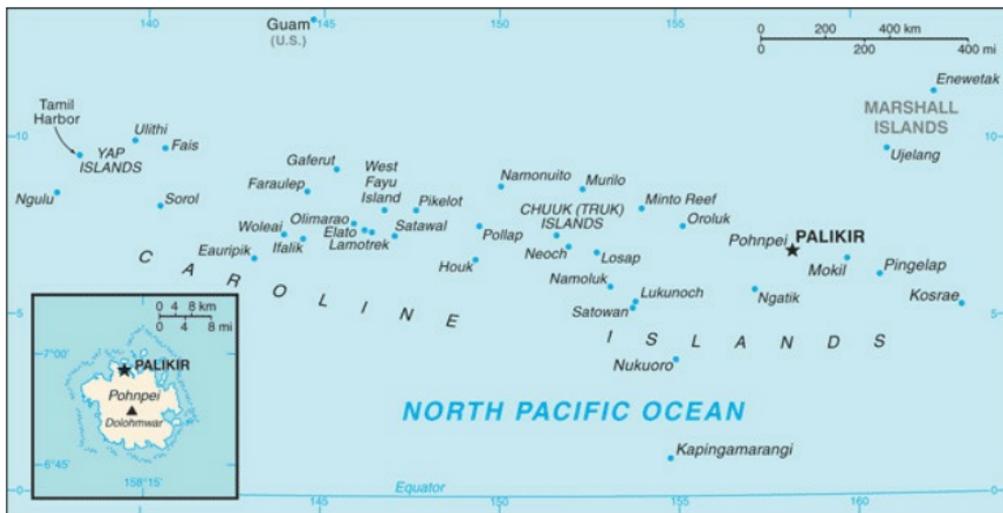
States? Here: the majority of the population lives in the coastal areas of the high islands; the mountainous interior is largely uninhabited; less than half of the population lives in urban areas. The major urban areas of Micronesia, Federated States are: Palikir (capital) 7,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Micronesia, Federated States

The capital of Micronesia, Federated States is Paliki and the government type federal republic in free association with the US. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 4 states; Chuuk (Truk), Kosrae (Kosaie), Pohnpei (Ponape), Yap. Regarding the economy of Micronesia, Federated States, important industrial products are tourism, construction; specialized aquaculture, craft items (shell and wood). Important agricultural products are taro, yams, coconuts, bananas, cassava (manioc, tapioca), sakau (kava), Kosraen citrus, betel nuts, black pepper, fish, pigs, chickens. The most important export commodities are fish, sakau (kava), betel nuts, black peppe and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are food, beverages, clothing, computers, household electronics, appliances, manufactured goods, automobiles, machinery and equipment, furniture, tools and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Micronesia, Federated States and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,400 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of

local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 26.7% (2000 est.).

Map of Micronesia, Federated States



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

Moldova

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Moldova. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Moldova. But let's start with the flag of Moldova here:



Moldova - Overview:

What you should know about Moldova? Let's start with this: A large portion of present day Moldovan territory became a province of the Russian Empire in 1812 and then unified with Romania in 1918 in the aftermath of World War I. This territory was then incorporated into the Soviet Union at the close of World War II. Although Moldova has been independent from the Soviet Union since 1991, Russian forces have remained on

Moldovan territory east of the Nistru River supporting the breakaway region of Transnistria, whose population is roughly equally composed of ethnic Ukrainians, Russians, and Moldovans. Years of Communist Party rule in Moldova post-independence ultimately ended with election-related violent protests and a rerun of parliamentary elections in 2009. Since then, a series of pro-European ruling coalitions have governed Moldova. As a result of the country's most recent legislative election in November 2014, the three pro-European parties that entered Parliament won a total of 55 of the body's 101 seats. Infighting among coalition members led to prolonged legislative gridlock and political instability, as well as the collapse of two governments, all ruled by pro-European coalitions centered around the Liberal Democratic Party (PLDM) and the Democratic Party (PDM). A political impasse ended in January 2016 when a new parliamentary majority led by PDM, joined by defectors from the Communists and PLDM, supported PDM member Pavel Filip as prime minister. Moldova remains Europe's poorest economy, but has made steps toward expanding its market access by signing and ratifying an Association Agreement with the EU in 2014, which fully entered into force in July 2016 after ratification by all EU member states. Igor Dodon won Moldova's first direct presidential election in over 20 years in November 2016.

Geography of Moldova



Where on the globe is Moldova?

The location of this country is Eastern Europe, northeast of Romania. Total area of Moldova is 33,851 sq km, of which 32,891 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: rolling steppe, gradual slope south to Black Sea. The lowest point of Moldova is Dniester (Nistru) 2 m, the highest point Dealul Balanesti 430 m. And the climate is moderate winters, warm summers.

Inhabitants of Moldova

Let's take a look how many people live in Moldova. The number is: 3,474,121 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Moldovan 75.1%, Romanian 7%, Ukrainian 6.6%, Gagauz 4.6%, Russian 4.1%, Bulgarian 1.9%, other 0.8% (2014 est.). What are the languages in Moldova? Moldovan/Romanian 80.2% (official) (56.7% identify their mother tongue as Moldovan, which is virtually the same as Romanian; 23.5% identify Romanian as their mother tongue), Russian 9.7%, Gagauz 4.2% (a Turkish language), Ukrainian 3.9%, Bulgarian 1.5%, Romani 0.3%, other 0.2% (2014 est.). And the religions: Orthodox 90.1%, other Christian 2.6%, other 0.1%, agnostic . How old are the

people in average? 36.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 71 years. Where the people live in Moldova? Here: pockets of agglomeration exist throughout the country, the largest being in the center of the country around the capital of Chisinau, followed by Tiraspol and Balti. The major urban areas of Moldova are: Chisinau (capital) 725,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Moldova

The capital of Moldova is Chisinau in Romanian (Kishinev in Russian) and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 32 raions (raioane, singular - raion), 3 municipalities (municipii, singular - municipiul), 1 autonomous territorial unit (unitatea teritoriala autonoma), and 1 territorial unit (unitatea teritoriala). Regarding the economy of Moldova, important industrial products are sugar processing, vegetable oil, food processing, agricultural machinery; foundry equipment, refrigerators and freezers, washing machines; hosiery, shoes, textiles. Important agricultural products are vegetables, fruits, grapes, grain, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, tobacco; beef, milk; wine. The most important export commodities are foodstuffs, textiles, machinery and the most important export partners are Romania 25.5%, Russia 11.6%, Italy 9.9%, Germany 6.3%, UK 5.7%, Belarus 5.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are mineral products and fuel, machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles and the most important import partners are Romania 13.7%, Russia 13.3%, China 9.8%, Ukraine 9.5%, Germany 7.9%,

Italy 7%, Turkey 6.8% (2016). How rich is Moldova and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$5,700 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 20.8% (2013 est.).

Map of Moldova

0 20 40 km
0 20 40 mi

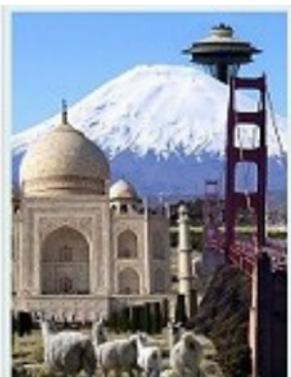
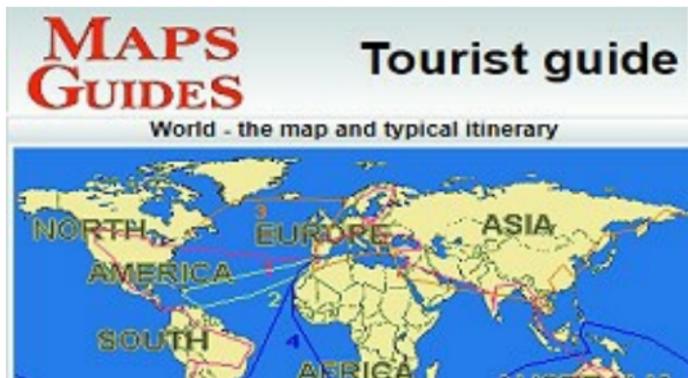
UKRAINE



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Mongolia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Mongolia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and

the detailed map of Mongolia. But let's start with the flag of Mongolia here:



Mongolia - Overview:

What you should know about Mongolia? Let's start with this: The Mongols gained fame in the 13th century when under Chinggis Khaan they established a huge Eurasian empire through conquest. After his death the empire was divided into several powerful Mongol states, but these broke apart in the 14th century. The Mongols eventually retired to their original steppe homelands and in the late 17th century came under Chinese rule. Mongolia declared its independence from the Manchu-led Qing Empire in 1911 and achieved limited autonomy until 1919, when it again came under Chinese control. The Mongolian Revolution of 1921 ended Chinese dominance, and a communist regime, the Mongolian People's Republic, took power in 1924. The modern country of Mongolia, however, represents only part of the Mongols' historical homeland; today, more ethnic Mongolians live in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in the People's Republic of China than in Mongolia. Since the country's peaceful democratic revolution in 1990, the ex-communist Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) - which took the name Mongolian People's Party (MPP) in 2010 - has competed for political power with the Democratic Party (DP) and several other smaller parties, including a new party formed by former

President Enkhbayar, which confusingly adopted for itself the MPRP name. In the country's most recent parliamentary elections in June 2016, Mongolians handed the MPP overwhelming control of Parliament, largely pushing out the DP, which had overseen a sharp decline in Mongolia's economy during its control of Parliament in the preceding years. Mongolians elected a DP member, Khaltmaa Battulga, as president in 2017.

Geography of Mongolia



Where on the globe is Mongolia? The location of this country is Northern Asia, between China and Russia. Total area of Mongolia is 1,564,116 sq km, of which 1,553,556 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: vast semidesert and desert plains, grassy steppe, mountains in west and southwest; Gobi Desert in south-central. The lowest point of Mongolia is Hoh Nuur 560 m, the highest point Nayramadlin Orgil (Khuiten Peak) 4,374 m. And the climate is desert; continental (large daily and seasonal temperature ranges).

Inhabitants of Mongolia

Let's take a look how many people live in Mongolia. The number is: 3,068,243. So this is not very populous country.

Who lives here? Khalkh 81.9%, Kazak 3.8%, Dorvod 2.7%, Bayad 2.1%, Buryat-Bouriates 1.7%, Zakhchin 1.2%, Dariganga 1%, Uriankhai 1%, other 4.6% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Mongolia? Mongolian 90% (official) (Khalkha dialect is predominant), Turkic, Russian (1999). And the religions: Buddhist 53%, Muslim 3%, Shamanist 2.9%, Christian 2.2%, other 0.4%, none 38.6% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 28.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 69.9 years. Where the people live in Mongolia? Here: sparsely distributed population throughout the country; the capital of Ulaanbaatar and the northern city of Darhan support the highest population densities. The major urban areas of Mongolia are: Ulaanbaatar (capital) 1.377 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Mongolia

The capital of Mongolia is Ulaanbaata and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 21 provinces (aymguud, singular - aymag) and 1 municipality (singular - hot); Arhangay, Bayanhongor, Bayan-Olgij, Bulgan, Darhan-Uul, Dornod, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Dzavhan (Zavkhan), Govi-Altay, Govisumber, Hentiy, Hovd, Hovsgol, Omnogovi, Orhon, Ovorhangay, Selenge, Suhbaatar, Tov, Ulaanbaatar, Uvs. Regarding the economy of Mongolia, important industrial products are construction and construction materials; mining (coal, copper, molybdenum, fluorspar, tin, tungsten, gold); oil; food and beverages; processing of animal products, cashmere

and natural fiber manufacturing. Important agricultural products are wheat, barley, vegetables, forage crops; sheep, goats, cattle, camels, horses. The most important export commodities are copper, apparel, livestock, animal products, cashmere, wool, hides, fluorspar, other nonferrous metals, coal, crude oil and the most important export partners are China 84.1%, UK 6.8% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, fuel, cars, food products, industrial consumer goods, chemicals, building materials, cigarettes and tobacco, appliances, soap and detergent and the most important import partners are China 33.2%, Russia 25.6%, South Korea 8.6%, Japan 7% (2016). How rich is Mongolia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$12,600 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 21.6% (2014 est.).

Map of Mongolia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

Montserrat

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Montserrat. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Montserrat. But let's start with the flag of Montserrat here:



Montserrat - Overview:

What you should know about Montserrat? Let's start with this: English and Irish colonists from St. Kitts first settled on Montserrat in 1632; the first African slaves arrived three decades later. The British and French fought for possession of the island for most of the 18th century, but it finally was confirmed as a British possession in 1783. The island's sugar plantation economy was converted to small farm landholdings in

the mid-19th century. Much of this island was devastated and two-thirds of the population fled abroad because of the eruption of the Soufriere Hills Volcano that began on 18 July 1995. Montserrat has endured volcanic activity since, with the last eruption occurring in July 2003.

Geography of Montserrat



Where on the globe is Montserrat?

The location of this country is Caribbean, island in the Caribbean Sea, southeast of Puerto Rico. Total area of Montserrat is 102 sq km, of which 102 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: volcanic island, mostly mountainous, with small coastal lowland. The lowest point of Montserrat is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Soufriere Hills volcano pre-eruption height was 915 m; current lava dome is subject to periodic build up and collapse; estimated dome height was 1050 m in 2015. And the climate is tropical; little daily or seasonal temperature variation.

Inhabitants of Montserrat

Let's take a look how many people live in Montserrat. The number is: 5,292. So not so many people live here. Who lives here? African/black 88.4%, mixed 3.7%, hispanic/Spanish 3%, caucasian/white 2.7%, East Indian/Indian 1.5%, other 0.7% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Montserrat? English.

And the religions: Protestant 67.1% (includes Anglican 21.8%, Methodist 17%, Pentecostal 14.1%, Seventh Day Adventist 10.5%, and Church of God 3.7%), Roman Catholic 11.6%, Rastafarian 1.4%, other 6.5%, none 2.6%, unspecified 10.8% (2001 est.). How old are the people in average? 33.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74.6 years. Where the people live in Montserrat? Here: only the northern half of the island is populated, the southern portion is uninhabitable due to volcanic activity. The major urban areas of Montserrat are: unknown.

Government and Economy of Montserrat

The capital of Montserrat is Plymouth; note - Plymouth was abandoned in 1997 because of volcanic activity; interim government buildings have been built at Brades Estate, the de facto capital, in the Carr's Bay/Little Bay vicinity at the northwest end of Montserrat and the government type parliamentary democracy (Legislative Council); self-governing overseas territory of the UK. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 3 parishes; Saint Anthony, Saint Georges, Saint Pete. Regarding the economy of Montserrat, important industrial products are tourism, rum, textiles, electronic appliances. Important agricultural products are cabbages, carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes, onions, peppers; livestock products. The most important export commodities are electronic components, plastic bags, apparel; hot peppers, limes, live plants; cattle and the most important export partners

are unknown. The most important import commodities are machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels, lubricants and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Montserrat and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$8,500 (2006 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Montserrat



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Morocco

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Morocco. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Morocco. But let's start with the flag of Morocco here:



Morocco - Overview:

What you should know about Morocco? Let's start with this: In 788, about a century after the Arab conquest of North Africa, a series of Moroccan Muslim dynasties began to rule in Morocco. In the 16th century, the Sa'adi monarchy, particularly under Ahmad al-Mansur (1578-1603), repelled foreign invaders and inaugurated a golden age. The Alaouite Dynasty, to which the current Moroccan royal family belongs, dates from the 17th century. In 1860, Spain occupied northern Morocco and ushered in a half century of trade rivalry among European powers that saw Morocco's sovereignty steadily erode; in 1912, the French imposed a protectorate over the country. A protracted independence struggle with France ended successfully in 1956. The internationalized city of Tangier and most Spanish possessions were turned over to the new country that same year. Sultan Mohammed V, the current monarch's grandfather, organized the new state as a constitutional monarchy and in 1957 assumed the title of king. Since Spain's 1976 withdrawal from what is today called Western Sahara, Morocco has extended its de facto administrative control to roughly 80% of this territory; however, the UN does not recognize Morocco as the administering power for Western Sahara. The UN since 1991 has monitored a cease-fire between Morocco and the Polisario Front - Western Sahara's liberation movement - and leads ongoing negotiations over the

status of the territory. King Mohammed VI in early 2011 responded to the spread of pro-democracy protests in the region by implementing a reform program that included a new constitution, passed by popular referendum in July 2011, under which some new powers were extended to parliament and the prime minister but ultimate authority remains in the hands of the monarch. In November 2011, the Justice and Development Party (PJD) - a moderate Islamist party - won the largest number of seats in parliamentary elections, becoming the first Islamist party to lead the Moroccan Government. In September 2015, Morocco held its first ever direct elections for regional councils, one of the reforms included in the 2011 constitution. The PJD again won the largest number of seats in nationwide parliamentary elections in October 2016.

Geography of Morocco



Where on the globe is Morocco? The location of this country is Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Western Sahara. Total area of Morocco is 446,550 sq km, of which 446,300 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mountainous northern coast (Rif Mountains) and interior (Atlas

Mountains) bordered by large plateaus with intermontane valleys, and fertile coastal plains. The lowest point of Morocco is Sebkhah Tah -59 m, the highest point Jebel Toubkal 4,165 m. And the climate is Mediterranean, becoming more extreme in the interior.

Inhabitants of Morocco

Let's take a look how many people live in Morocco. The number is: 33,986,655 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot of people live here. Who lives here? Arab-Berber 99%, other 1%. What are the languages in Morocco? Arabic (official), Berber languages (Tamazight (official), Tachelhit, Tarifit), French (often the language of business, government, and diplomacy). And the religions: Muslim 99% (official; virtually all Sunni). How old are the people on average? 29.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77.1 years. Where do the people live in Morocco? Here: the highest population density is found along the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts; a number of densely populated agglomerations are found scattered through the Atlas Mountains. The major urban areas of Morocco are: Casablanca 3.515 million; Rabat (capital) 1.967 million; Fes 1.172 million; Marrakech 1.134 million; Tangier 982,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Morocco

The capital of Morocco is Rabat and the government type is parliamentary constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 11 regions (recognized); Beni Mellal-

Khenifra, Casablanca-Settat, Draa-Tafilalet, Fes-Meknes, Guelmim-Oued Noun, Laayoune-Sakia al Hamra, Oriental, Marrakech-Safi, Rabat-Sale-Kenitra, Souss-Massa, Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima. Regarding the economy of Morocco, important industrial products are automotive parts, phosphate mining and processing, aerospace, food processing, leather goods, textiles, construction, energy, tourism. Important agricultural products are barley, wheat, citrus fruits, grapes, vegetables, olives; livestock; wine. The most important export commodities are clothing and textiles, automobiles, electric components, inorganic chemicals, transistors, crude minerals, fertilizers (including phosphates), petroleum products, citrus fruits, vegetables, fish and the most important export partners are Spain 23.4%, France 21.1%, Italy 4.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are crude petroleum, textile fabric, telecommunications equipment, wheat, gas and electricity, transistors, plastics and the most important import partners are Spain 15.7%, France 13.2%, China 9.1%, US 6.4%, Germany 5.9%, Italy 5.4%, Turkey 4.4% (2016). How rich is Morocco and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$8,600 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 15% (2007 est.).

Map of Morocco



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Mozambique

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Mozambique. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Mozambique. But let's start with the flag of Mozambique here:



Mozambique - Overview:

What you should know about Mozambique? Let's start with this: Almost five centuries as a Portuguese colony came to a close with independence in 1975. Large-scale emigration, economic dependence on South Africa, a severe drought, and a prolonged civil war hindered the country's development until the mid-1990s. The ruling Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) party formally abandoned Marxism in 1989, and a new constitution the following year provided for multiparty elections and a free market economy. A UN-negotiated peace agreement between Frelimo and rebel Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) forces ended the fighting in 1992. In 2004, Mozambique underwent a delicate transition as Joaquim Chissano stepped down after 18 years in office. His elected successor, Armando Guebuza, served two terms and then passed executive power to Filipe Nyusi in 2014. Renamo's residual armed forces have intermittently engaged in a low-level insurgency since 2012, although a late December 2016 ceasefire held throughout 2017.

Geography of Mozambique



Where on the globe is Mozambique?

The location of this country is Southeastern Africa, bordering the Mozambique Channel, between South Africa and Tanzania. Total area of Mozambique is 799,380 sq km, of which 786,380 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly coastal lowlands, uplands in center, high plateaus in northwest, mountains in west. The lowest point of Mozambique is Indian Ocean 0 m, the highest point Monte Binga 2,436 m. And the climate is tropical to subtropical.

Inhabitants of Mozambique

Let's take a look how many people live in Mozambique. The number is: 26,573,706. So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? African 99.66% (Makhuwa, Tsonga, Lomwe, Sena, and others), Europeans 0.06%, Euro-Africans 0.2%, Indians 0.08%. What are the languages in Mozambique? Emakhuwa 25.3%, Portuguese (official) 10.7%, Xichangana 10.3%, Cisena 7.5%, Elomwe 7%, Echuwabo 5.1%, other Mozambican languages 30.1%, other 0.3%, unspecified 3.7% (2007 est.). And the religions: Roman Catholic 28.4%, Muslim 17.9%, Zionist Christian 15.5%, Protestant 12.2% (includes

Pentecostal 10.9% and Anglican 1.3%), other 6.7%, none 18.7%, unspecified 0.7% (2007 est.). How old are the people in average? 17.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 53.7 years. Where the people live in Mozambique? Here: three large populations clusters are found along the southern coast between Maputo and Inhambane, in the central area between Beira and Chimoio along the Zambezi River, and in and around the northern cities of Nampula, Cidade de Nacala, and Pemba; the northwest and southwest are the least populated areas. The major urban areas of Mozambique are: Maputo (capital) 1.187 million; Matola 937,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Mozambique

The capital of Mozambique is Maputo and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 10 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia), 1 city (cidade); Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Cidade de Maputo, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia. Regarding the economy of Mozambique, important industrial products are aluminum, petroleum products, chemicals (fertilizer, soap, paints), textiles, cement, glass, asbestos, tobacco, food, beverages. Important agricultural products are cotton, cashew nuts, sugarcane, tea, cassava (manioc, tapioca), corn, coconuts, sisal, citrus and tropical fruits, potatoes, sunflowers; beef, poultry. The most important export commodities are aluminum, prawns, cashews, cotton, sugar, citrus, timber; bulk electricity and the most important export

partners are Netherlands 30.8%, India 15.2%, South Africa 14.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, vehicles, fuel, chemicals, metal products, foodstuffs, textiles and the most important import partners are South Africa 36.6%, China 10.9%, Netherlands 7.8%, Bahrain 5.2%, France 4.2%, Portugal 4.2%, UAE 4.1% (2016). How rich is Mozambique and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,300 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 46.1% (2015 est.).

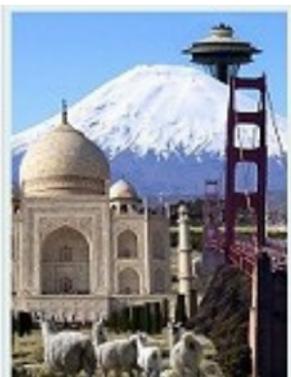
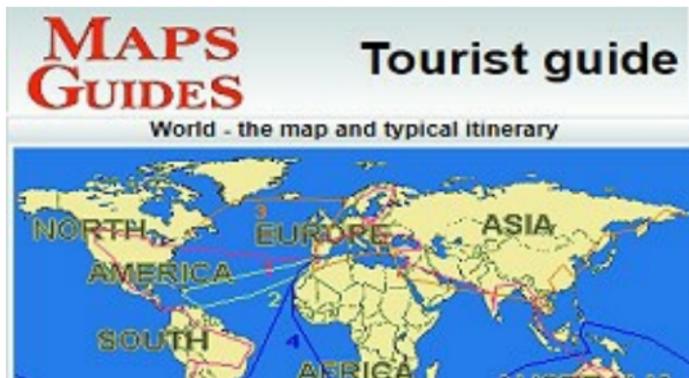
Map of Mozambique



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Namibia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Namibia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and

the detailed map of Namibia. But let's start with the flag of Namibia here:



Namibia - Overview:

What you should know about Namibia? Let's start with this: South Africa occupied the German colony of South-West Africa during World War I and administered it as a mandate until after World War II, when it annexed the territory. In 1966, the Marxist South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) guerrilla group launched a war of independence for the area that became Namibia, but it was not until 1988 that South Africa agreed to end its administration in accordance with a UN peace plan for the entire region. Namibia has been governed by Swapo since the country won independence in 1990, though the party has dropped much of its Marxist ideology. Prime Minister Hage Geingob was elected president in 2014 in a landslide victory, replacing Hifikepunye Pohamba who stepped down after serving two terms. Swapo retained its parliamentary super majority in the 2014 elections and established a system of gender parity in parliamentary positions.

Geography of Namibia



Where on the globe is Namibia? The location of this country is Southern Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Angola and South Africa. Total area of Namibia is 824,292 sq km, of which 823,290 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly high plateau; Namib Desert along coast; Kalahari Desert in east. The lowest point of Namibia is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Konigstein on Brandberg 2,573 m. And the climate is desert; hot, dry; rainfall sparse and erratic.

Inhabitants of Namibia

Let's take a look how many people live in Namibia. The number is: 2,484,780. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? black 87.5%, white 6%, mixed 6.5%. What are the languages in Namibia? Oshivambo languages 48.9%, Nama/Damara 11.3%, Afrikaans 10.4% (common language of most of the population and about 60% of the white population), Otjiherero languages 8.6%, Kavango languages 8.5%, Caprivi languages 4.8%, English (official) 3.4%, other African languages 2.3%, other 1.7%. And the religions: Christian 80% to 90% (at least 50% Lutheran), indigenous beliefs 10% to 20%. How old

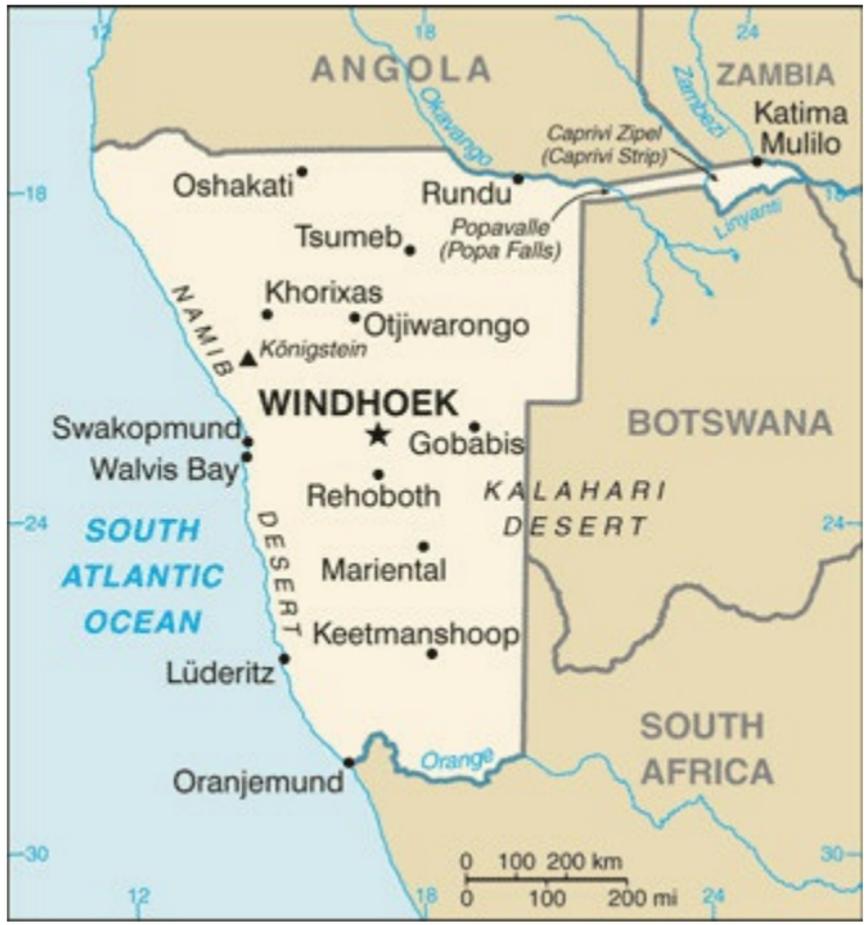
are the people in average? 21.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 64 years. Where the people live in Namibia? Here: population density is very low, with the largest clustering found in the extreme north-central area along the border with Angola. The major urban areas of Namibia are: Windhoek (capital) 368,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Namibia

The capital of Namibia is Windhoek and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 14 regions; Erongo, Hardap, //Karas, Kavango East, Kavango West, Khomas, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omaheke, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, Zambezi; note - the Karas Region was renamed //Karas in September 2013 to include the alveolar lateral click of the Khoekhoegowab language. Regarding the economy of Namibia, important industrial products are meatpacking, fish processing, dairy products, pasta, beverages; mining (diamonds, lead, zinc, tin, silver, tungsten, uranium, copper). Important agricultural products are millet, sorghum, peanuts, grapes; livestock; fish. The most important export commodities are diamonds, copper, gold, zinc, lead, uranium; cattle, white fish and mollusks and the most important export partners are Switzerland 20%, South Africa 17.1%, Botswana 15%, Zambia 6.7%, Spain 4.6%, Italy 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are foodstuffs; petroleum products and fuel, machinery and equipment, chemicals and the most important import partners

are South Africa 57.1%, Botswana 6.8%, Zambia 4.1% (2016). How rich is Namibia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$11,500 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 28.7% (2010 est.).

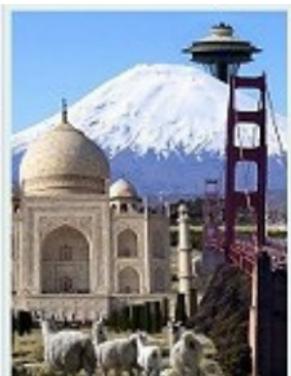
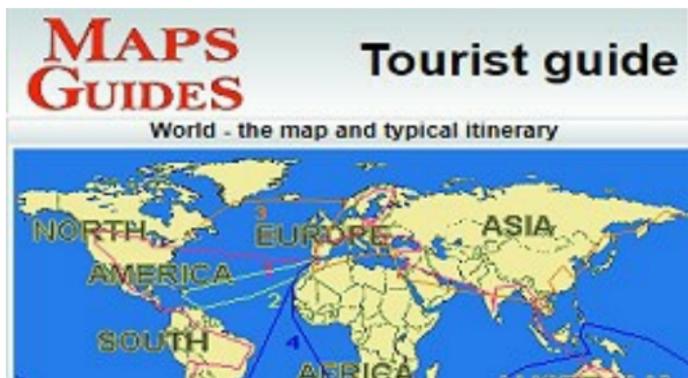
Map of Namibia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Nauru

[Index: Continents and Countries, Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Nauru. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Nauru. But let's start with the flag of Nauru

here:



Nauru - Overview:

What you should know about Nauru? Let's start with this: The exact origins of the Nauruans are unclear since their language does not resemble any other in the Pacific region. Germany annexed the island in 1888. A German-British consortium began mining the island's phosphate deposits early in the 20th century. Australian forces occupied Nauru in World War I; it subsequently became a League of Nations mandate. After the Second World War - and a brutal occupation by Japan - Nauru became a UN trust territory. It achieved independence in 1968 and joined the UN in 1999 as the world's smallest independent republic.

Geography of Nauru



Where on the globe is Nauru? The location of this country is Oceania, island in the South Pacific Ocean, south of the Marshall Islands. Total area of Nauru is 21 sq km, of which 21 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: sandy beach rises to fertile ring around raised coral reefs with phosphate plateau in center. The lowest point of Nauru is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Command Ridge 70 m.

And the climate is tropical with a monsoonal pattern; rainy season (November to February).

Inhabitants of Nauru

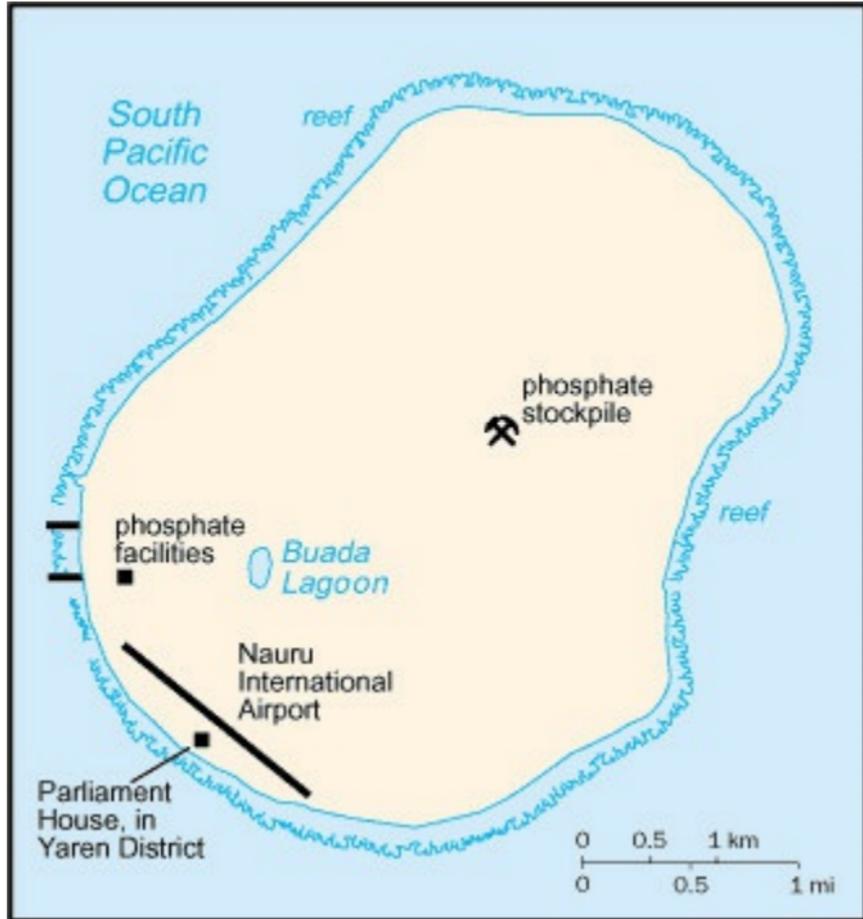
Let's take a look how many people live in Nauru. The number is: 11,359 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Nauruan 58%, other Pacific Islander 26%, Chinese 8%, European 8%. What are the languages in Nauru? Nauruan 93% (official, a distinct Pacific Island language), English 2% (widely understood, spoken, and used for most government and commercial purposes), other 5% (includes I-Kiribati 2% and Chinese 2%). And the religions: Protestant 60.4% (includes Nauru Congregational 35.7%, Assembly of God 13%, Nauru Independent Church 9.5%, Baptist 1.5%, and Seventh Day Adventist 0.7%), Roman Catholic 33%, other 3.7%, none 1.8%, unspecified 1.1% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 26.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 67.4 years. Where the people live in Nauru? Here: extensive phosphate mining made approximately 90% of the island unsuitable for farming; most people live in the fertile coastal areas, especially along the southwest coast. The major urban areas of Nauru are: unknown.

Government and Economy of Nauru

The capital of Nauru is "Nauru Bwiema" (Song of Nauru) and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a

look at the administrative divisions - 14 districts; Aiwo, Anabar, Anetan, Anibare, Baitsi, Boe, Buada, Denigomodu, Ewa, Ijuw, Meneng, Nibok, Uaboe, Yaren. Regarding the economy of Nauru, important industrial products are phosphate mining, offshore banking, coconut products. Important agricultural products are coconuts. The most important export commodities are phosphates and the most important export partners are Nigeria 45.5%, Australia 13.7%, Japan 13%, South Korea 11.1%, NZ 8.7% (2016). The most important import commodities are food, fuel, manufactures, building materials, machinery and the most important import partners are Australia 71.9%, Fiji 8.1%, Japan 4.4% (2016). How rich is Nauru and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$12,200 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Nauru



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Nepal

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Nepal. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Nepal. But let's start with the flag of Nepal here:



Nepal - Overview:

What you should know about Nepal? Let's start with this: During the late 18th-early 19th centuries, the principality of Gorkha united many of the other principalities and states of the sub-Himalayan region into a Nepalese Kingdom. Nepal retained its independence following the Anglo-Nepalese War of 1814-16 and the subsequent peace treaty laid the foundations for two centuries of amicable relations between Britain and Nepal. (The Brigade of Gurkhas continues to serve in the British Army to the present day.) In 1951, the Nepali monarch ended the century-old system of rule by hereditary premiers and instituted a cabinet system that brought political parties into the government. That arrangement lasted until 1960, when political parties were again banned, but was reinstated in 1990 with the establishment of a multiparty democracy within the framework of a constitutional monarchy. An insurgency led by Maoists broke out in 1996. The ensuing 10-year civil war between Maoist and government forces witnessed the dissolution of the cabinet and parliament and the re-assumption of absolute power by the king in 2002. A peace accord in 2006 led to the promulgation of an interim constitution in 2007. Following a nationwide Constituent Assembly (CA) election in 2008, the newly formed CA declared Nepal a federal democratic republic, abolished the monarchy, and elected the country's first president. After the CA failed to draft a constitution by a May

2012 deadline set by the Supreme Court, then-Prime Minister Baburam Bhattarai dissolved the CA. Months of negotiations ensued until March 2013 when the major political parties agreed to create an interim government headed by then-Chief Justice Khil Raj Regmi with a mandate to hold elections for a new CA. Elections were held in November 2013, in which the Nepali Congress won the largest share of seats in the CA and in February 2014 formed a coalition government with the second place Communist Party of Nepal-Unified Marxist-Leninist and with Nepali Congress President Sushil Koirala as prime minister. Nepal's new constitution came into effect in September 2015, at which point the CA became the Parliament. Khagda Prasad Sharma OLI served as the first post-constitution prime minister from October 2015-August 2016, when a new coalition led by Maoist leader Pushpa Kamal Dahal (aka "Prachanda") took over the premiership. The constitution provided for a transitional period during which three sets of elections – local, provincial, and national – needed to take place. The first local elections in 20 years occurred in three phases between May and September 2017, while state and federal elections proceeded in two phases in November and December 2017.

Geography of Nepal



Where on the globe is Nepal? The location of this country is Southern Asia, between China and India. Total area of Nepal is 147,181 sq km, of which 143,351 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: Tarai or flat river plain of the Ganges in south; central hill region with rugged Himalayas in north. The lowest point of Nepal is Kanchan Kalan 70 m, the highest point Mount Everest 8,848 m (highest peak in Asia and highest point on earth above sea level). And the climate is varies from cool summers and severe winters in north to subtropical summers and mild winters in south.

Inhabitants of Nepal

Let's take a look how many people live in Nepal. The number is: 29,384,297 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Chhettri 16.6%, Brahman-Hill 12.2%, Magar 7.1%, Tharu 6.6%, Tamang 5.8%, Newar 5%, Kami 4.8%, Muslim 4.4%, Yadav 4%, Rai 2.3%, Gurung 2%, Damai/Dholii 1.8%, Thakuri 1.6%, Limbu 1.5%, Sarki 1.4%, Teli 1.4%, Chamar/Harijan/Ram 1.3%, Koiri/Kushwaha 1.2%, other 19%. What are the languages in Nepal? Nepali (official) 44.6%, Maithali 11.7%, Bhojpuri 6%, Tharu 5.8%, Tamang 5.1%, Newar 3.2%, Magar 3%, Bajjika 3%, Urdu 2.6%,

Avadhi 1.9%, Limbu 1.3%, Gurung 1.2%, other 10.4%, unspecified 0.2%. And the religions: Hindu 81.3%, Buddhist 9%, Muslim 4.4%, Kirant 3.1%, Christian 1.4%, other 0.5%, unspecified 0.2% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 24.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 71 years. Where the people live in Nepal? Here: most of the population is divided nearly equally between a concentration in the southern-most plains of the Tarai region and the central hilly region; overall density is quite low. The major urban areas of Nepal are: Kathmandu (capital) 1.183 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Nepal

The capital of Nepal is Kathmandu and the government type federal parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 14 zones (anchal, singular and plural); Bagmati, Bheri, Dhawalagiri, Gandaki, Janakpur, Karnali, Kosi, Lumbini, Mahakali, Mechi, Narayani, Rapti, Sagarmatha, Seti. Regarding the economy of Nepal, important industrial products are tourism, carpets, textiles; small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; cigarettes, cement and brick production. Important agricultural products are pulses, rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, jute, root crops; milk, water buffalo meat. The most important export commodities are clothing, pulses, carpets, textiles, juice, jute goods and the most important export partners are India 56.6%, US 11.5%, Turkey 4% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum products, machinery and equipment, gold, electrical goods, medicine and the most

important import partners are India 70.1%, China 10.3% (2016). How rich is Nepal and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,700 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 25.2% (2011 est.).

Map of Nepal



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Netherlands

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Netherlands. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Netherlands. But let's start with the flag of Netherlands here:



Netherlands - Overview:

What you should know about Netherlands? Let's start with this: The Dutch United Provinces declared their independence from Spain in 1579; during the 17th century, they became a leading seafaring and commercial power, with settlements and colonies around the world. After a 20-year French occupation, a Kingdom of the Netherlands was formed in 1815. In 1830, Belgium seceded and formed a separate kingdom. The Netherlands remained neutral in World War I, but suffered German invasion and occupation in World War II. A modern, industrialized nation, the Netherlands is also a large exporter of agricultural products. The country was a founding member of NATO and the EEC (now the EU) and participated in the introduction of the euro in 1999. In October 2010, the former Netherlands Antilles was dissolved and the three smallest islands - Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba - became special municipalities in the Netherlands administrative structure. The larger islands of Sint Maarten and Curacao joined the Netherlands and Aruba as constituent countries forming the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Geography of Netherlands



Where on the globe is Netherlands?

The location of this country is Western Europe, bordering the North Sea, between Belgium and Germany. Total area of Netherlands is 41,543 sq km, of which 33,893 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly coastal lowland and reclaimed land (polders); some hills in southeast. The lowest point of Netherlands is Zuidplaspolder -7 m, the highest point Mount Scenery 862 m (on the island of Saba in the Caribbean, now considered an integral part of the Netherlands following the dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles). And the climate is temperate; marine; cool summers and mild winters.

Inhabitants of Netherlands

Let's take a look how many people live in Netherlands. The number is: 17,084,719 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Dutch 77.4%, EU 6.2%, Turkish 2.3%, Moroccan 2.3%, Indonesian 2.1%, Surinamese 2%, other 7.7% (2017 est.). What are the languages in Netherlands? Dutch (official). And the religions: Roman Catholic 23.7%, Protestant 15.5% (includes Dutch Reformed 6.5%, Protestant Church of The Netherlands 5.7%, Calvinist

3.3%), Islam 4.9%, other 5.7% (includes Hindu, Buddhist, Jewish), none 50.1% (2015 est.). How old are the people in average? 42.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 81.4 years. Where the people live in Netherlands? Here: an area known as the Randstad, anchored by the cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, and Utrecht, is the most densely populated region; the north tends to be less dense, though sizeable communities can be found throughout the entire country. The major urban areas of Netherlands are: Amsterdam (capital) 1.091 million; Rotterdam 993,000; The Hague (seat of government) 650,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Netherlands

The capital of Netherlands is Amsterdam; note - The Hague is the seat of government and the government type parliamentary constitutional monarchy; part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 12 provinces (provincies, singular - provincie); Drenthe, Flevoland, Fryslan (Friesland), Gelderland, Groningen, Limburg, Noord-Brabant (North Brabant), Noord-Holland (North Holland), Overijssel, Utrecht, Zeeland (Zealand), Zuid-Holland (South Holland). Regarding the economy of Netherlands, important industrial products are agroindustries, metal and engineering products, electrical machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum, construction, microelectronics, fishing. Important agricultural products are vegetables, ornamentals, dairy, poultry and livestock products;

propagation materials. The most important export commodities are machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, mineral fuels; food and livestock, manufactured goods and the most important export partners are Germany 24.1%, Belgium 10.7%, UK 9.4%, France 8.8%, Italy 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs, clothing and the most important import partners are Germany 15.3%, China 14.1%, Belgium 8.4%, US 7.9%, UK 5.3%, Russia 4.1% (2016). How rich is Netherlands and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$53,600 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 8.8% (2015 est.).

Map of Netherlands



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

New Caledonia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of New Caledonia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of New Caledonia. But let's start with the flag of New Caledonia here:



New Caledonia - Overview:

What you should know about New Caledonia? Let's start with this: Settled by both Britain and France during the first half of the 19th century, the island became a French possession in 1853. It served as a penal colony for four decades after 1864. Agitation for independence during the 1980s and early 1990s ended in the 1998 Noumea Accord, which over the past 20 years has transferred an increasing amount of governing responsibility from France to New Caledonia. The agreement also commits France to conduct a referendum by November 2018 to decide whether New Caledonia should assume full sovereignty and independence.

Geography of New Caledonia



Where on the globe is New Caledonia? The location of this country is Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Australia. Total area of New Caledonia is 18,575 sq km, of which 18,275 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: coastal plains with interior mountains. The lowest point of New Caledonia is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mont Panie 1,628 m. And the climate is tropical;

modified by southeast trade winds; hot, humid.

Inhabitants of New Caledonia

Let's take a look how many people live in New Caledonia. The number is: 279,070 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Kanak 40.3%, European 29.2%, Wallisian, Futunian 8.7%, Tahitian 2%, Indonesian 1.6%, Vietnamese 1%, Ni-Vanuatu 0.9%, other 16.2% (2009 est.). What are the languages in New Caledonia? French (official), 33 Melanesian-Polynesian dialects. And the religions: Roman Catholic 60%, Protestant 30%, other 10%. How old are the people in average? 32 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77.9 years. Where the people live in New Caledonia? Here: most of the populace lives in the southern part of the main island, in and around the capital of Noumea. The major urban areas of New Caledonia are: Noumea (capital) 181,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of New Caledonia

The capital of New Caledonia is Noumea and the government type parliamentary democracy (Territorial Congress); an overseas collectivity of France. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 3 provinces; Province Iles (Islands Province), Province Nord (North Province), and Province Sud (South Province). Regarding the economy of New Caledonia, important industrial products are nickel mining and smelting. Important agricultural products are vegetables;

beef, venison, other livestock products; fish. The most important export commodities are ferronickels, nickel ore, fish and the most important export partners are China 30.4%, Japan 15.7%, South Korea 14.7%, France 5%, Belgium 4.5% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, fuels, chemicals, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are France 25.1%, Singapore 10.1%, China 9.8%, Australia 6.2%, Malaysia 5.9%, South Korea 5.8%, NZ 4.6%, US 4.3% (2016). How rich is New Caledonia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$31,100 (2015 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 17% (2008).

Map of New Caledonia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

New Zealand

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of New Zealand. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of New Zealand. But let's start with the flag of New Zealand here:



New Zealand - Overview:

What you should know about New Zealand? Let's start with this: The Polynesian Maori reached New Zealand in about A.D. 800. In 1840, their chieftains entered into a compact with Britain, the Treaty of Waitangi, in which they ceded sovereignty to Queen Victoria while retaining territorial rights. That same year, the British began the first organized colonial settlement. A series of land wars between 1843 and 1872 ended with the defeat of the native peoples. The British colony of New Zealand became an independent dominion in 1907 and supported the UK militarily in both world wars. New Zealand's full participation in a number of defense alliances lapsed by the 1980s. In recent years, the government has sought to address longstanding Maori grievances.

Geography of New Zealand



Where on the globe is New Zealand?

The location of this country is Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of Australia. Total area of New Zealand is 268,838 sq km, of which 264,537 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: predominately mountainous with large coastal plains. The lowest point of New Zealand is Pacific

Ocean 0 m, the highest point Aoraki-Mount Cook 3,724 m. And the climate is temperate with sharp regional contrasts.

Inhabitants of New Zealand

Let's take a look how many people live in New Zealand. The number is: 4,510,327 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? European 71.2%, Maori 14.1%, Asian 11.3%, Pacific peoples 7.6%, Middle Eastern, Latin American, African 1.1%, other 1.6%, not stated or unidentified 5.4%. What are the languages in New Zealand? English (de facto official) 89.8%, Maori (de jure official) 3.5%, Samoan 2%, Hindi 1.6%, French 1.2%, Northern Chinese 1.2%, Yue 1%, other or not stated 20.5%, New Zealand Sign Language (de jure official). And the religions: Christian 44.3% (Catholic 11.6%, Anglican 10.8%, Presbyterian and Congregational 7.8%, Methodist, 2.4%, Pentecostal 1.8%, other 9.9%), Hindu 2.1%, Buddhist 1.4%, Maori Christian 1.3%, Islam 1.1%, other religion 1.4% (includes Judaism, Spiritualism and New Age religions, Baha'i, Asian religions other than Buddhism), no religion 38.5%, not stated or unidentified 8.2%, objected to answering 4.1%. How old are the people in average? 37.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 81.3 years. Where the people live in New Zealand? Here: over three-quarters of New Zealanders, including the indigenous Maori, live on the North Island, primarily in urban areas. The major urban areas of New

Zealand are: Auckland 1.344 million; Wellington (capital) 383,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of New Zealand

The capital of New Zealand is Wellington and the government type parliamentary democracy (New Zealand Parliament) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 16 regions and 1 territory; Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Canterbury, Chatham Islands, Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Manawatu-Wanganui, Marlborough, Nelson, Northland, Otago, Southland, Taranaki, Tasman, Waikato, Wellington, West Coast. Regarding the economy of New Zealand, important industrial products are agriculture, forestry, fishing, logs and wood articles, manufacturing, mining, construction, financial services, real estate services, tourism. Important agricultural products are dairy products, sheep, beef, poultry, fruit, vegetables, wine, seafood, wheat and barley. The most important export commodities are dairy products, meat and edible offal, logs and wood articles, fruit, crude oil, wine and the most important export partners are China 19.4%, Australia 17.1%, US 10.9%, Japan 6.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum and products, mechanical machinery, vehicles and parts, electrical machinery, textiles and the most important import partners are China 19.9%, Australia 12.6%, US 11.3%, Japan 7.1%, Germany 4.8%, Thailand 4.5%, South Korea 4.2% (2016). How rich is New Zealand and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$38,500 (2017 est.). This means the living

standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of New Zealand

170

Chatham Islands and Kermadec Islands are not shown.

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

THREE KINGS ISLANDS

35

35

Whangarei
Auckland

North Island

Hamilton Tauranga

Tasman Sea

40

40

Napier

Palmerston North

★ WELLINGTON

Nelson

Cook Strait

180

South Island

Christchurch

▲ Aoraki-Mount Cook

45

Dunedin

Invercargill

Stewart Island

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

BOUNTY ISLANDS

180

50

ANTIPODES ISLAND GROUP

SNARES ISLANDS

165

50

AUCKLAND ISLANDS

0 100 200 km

0 100 200 mi

Campbell Island

165

170

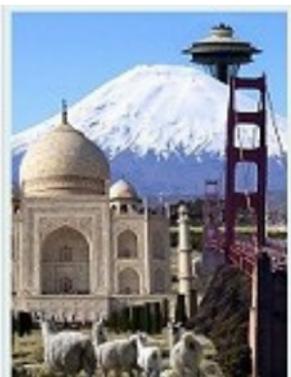
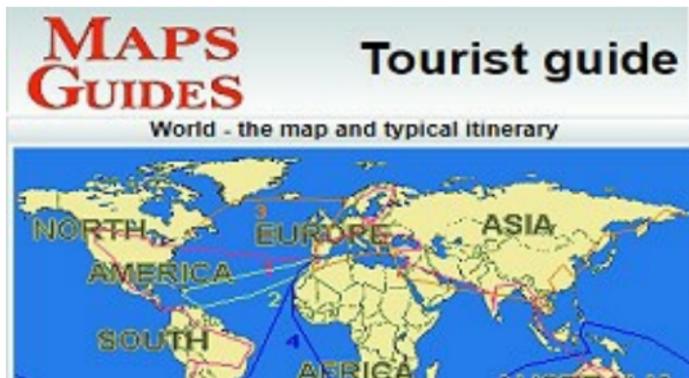
175

180

We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Nicaragua

[Index: Continents and Countries, Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Nicaragua. Included are selected statistics, an overview map

and the detailed map of Nicaragua. But let's start with the flag of Nicaragua here:



Nicaragua - Overview:

What you should know about Nicaragua? Let's start with this: The Pacific coast of Nicaragua was settled as a Spanish colony from Panama in the early 16th century. Independence from Spain was declared in 1821 and the country became an independent republic in 1838. Britain occupied the Caribbean Coast in the first half of the 19th century, but gradually ceded control of the region in subsequent decades. Violent opposition to governmental manipulation and corruption spread to all classes by 1978 and resulted in a short-lived civil war that brought the Marxist Sandinista guerrillas led by Daniel Ortega Saavedra to power in 1979. Nicaraguan aid to leftist rebels in El Salvador prompted the US to sponsor anti-Sandinista contra guerrillas through much of the 1980s. After losing free and fair elections in 1990, 1996, and 2001, former Sandinista President Daniel Ortega was elected president in 2006, 2011, and most recently in 2016. Municipal, regional, and national-level elections since 2008 have been marred by widespread irregularities. Nicaragua's infrastructure and economy - hard hit by the earlier civil war and by Hurricane Mitch in 1998 - are being rebuilt, but democratic institutions have weakened under the Ortega administration as the president has garnered full control over all four branches of government: the presidency,

the judicial, the National Assembly, and the Supreme Electoral Council.

Geography of Nicaragua



Where on the globe is Nicaragua?

The location of this country is Central America, bordering both the Caribbean Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, between Costa Rica and Honduras. Total area of Nicaragua is 130,370 sq km, of which 119,990 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: extensive Atlantic coastal plains rising to central interior mountains; narrow Pacific coastal plain interrupted by volcanoes. The lowest point of Nicaragua is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mogoton 2,085 m. And the climate is tropical in lowlands, cooler in highlands.

Inhabitants of Nicaragua

Let's take a look how many people live in Nicaragua. The number is: 6,025,951 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white) 69%, white 17%, black 9%, Amerindian 5%. What are the languages in Nicaragua? Spanish (official) 95.3%, Miskito 2.2%, Mestizo of the Caribbean coast 2%, other 0.5%. And the religions: Roman Catholic 51.6%, Evangelical 33.9%, other 1.5%, unspecified 12.9%, none 0.2% (2016 est.). How old are the people in average? 25.7 years. We have

to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 73.5 years. Where the people live in Nicaragua? Here: the overwhelming majority of the population resides in the western half of the country, with much of the urban growth centered in the capital city of Managua; coastal areas also show large population clusters. The major urban areas of Nicaragua are: Managua (capital) 956,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Nicaragua

The capital of Nicaragua is Managua and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 15 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento) and 2 autonomous regions (regiones autonomistas, singular - region autonoma); Boaco, Carazo, Chinandega, Chontales, Costa Caribe Norte, Costa Caribe Sur, Esteli, Granada, Jinotega, Leon, Madriz, Managua, Masaya, Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia, Rio San Juan, Rivas. Regarding the economy of Nicaragua, important industrial products are food processing, chemicals, machinery and metal products, knit and woven apparel, petroleum refining and distribution, beverages, footwear, wood, electric wire harness manufacturing, mining. Important agricultural products are coffee, bananas, sugarcane, rice, corn, tobacco, cotton, sesame, soya, beans, beef, veal, pork, poultry, dairy products, shrimp, lobsters, peanuts. The most important export commodities are coffee, beef, gold, sugar, peanuts, shrimp and lobster, tobacco, cigars, automobile wiring harnesses, textiles,

apparel and the most important export partners are US 51.5%, Mexico 13.8%, El Salvador 6%, Venezuela 5.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are consumer goods, machinery and equipment, raw materials, petroleum products and the most important import partners are US 19.7%, China 12.9%, Mexico 9.7%, Costa Rica 7.8%, Guatemala 6.5%, Netherlands Antilles 5.7%, El Salvador 4.8% (2016). How rich is Nicaragua and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$5,800 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 29.6% (2015 est.).

Map of Nicaragua



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Niger

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Niger. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Niger. But let's start with the flag of Niger here:



Niger - Overview:

What you should know about Niger? Let's start with this:

Niger became independent from France in 1960 and experienced single-party and military rule until 1991, when Gen. Ali Saibou was forced by public pressure to allow multiparty elections, which resulted in a democratic government in 1993. Political infighting brought the government to a standstill and in 1996 led to a coup by Col. Ibrahim BARE. In 1999, BARE was killed in a counter coup by military officers who restored democratic rule and held elections that brought Mamadou Tandja to power in December of that year. Tandja was reelected in 2004 and in 2009 spearheaded a constitutional amendment allowing him to extend his term as president. In February 2010, military officers led a coup that deposed Tandja and suspended the constitution. Issoufou Mahamadou was elected in April 2011 following the coup and reelected to a second term in early 2016. Niger is one of the poorest countries in the world with minimal government services and insufficient funds to develop its resource base. The largely agrarian and subsistence-based economy is frequently disrupted by extended droughts common to the Sahel region of Africa. A Tuareg rebellion emerged in 2007 and ended in 2009. Niger is facing increased security concerns on its borders from various external threats including insecurity in Libya, spillover from the conflict in Mali, and violent extremism in northeastern Nigeria.

Geography of Niger



Where on the globe is Niger? The location of this country is Western Africa, southeast of Algeria. Total area of Niger is 1.267 million sq km, of which 1,266,700 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: predominately desert plains and sand dunes; flat to rolling plains in south; hills in north. The lowest point of Niger is Niger River 200 m, the highest point Idoukal-n-Taghes 2,022 m. And the climate is desert; mostly hot, dry, dusty; tropical in extreme south.

Inhabitants of Niger

Let's take a look how many people live in Niger. The number is: 19,245,344 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Hausa 53.1%, Zarma/Songhai 21.2%, Tuareg 11%, Fulani (Peul) 6.5%, Kanuri 5.9%, Gurma 0.8%, Arab 0.4%, Tubu 0.4%, other/unavailable 0.9% (2006 est.). What are the languages in Niger? French (official), Hausa, Djerma. And the religions: Muslim 80%, other (includes indigenous beliefs and Christian) 20%. How old are the people in average? 15.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people

is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 55.9 years. Where the people live in Niger? Here: majority of the populace is located in the southernmost extreme of the country along the border with Nigeria and Benin. The major urban areas of Niger are: Niamey (capital) 1.09 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Niger

The capital of Niger is Niamey and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 7 regions (regions, singular - region) and 1 capital district (communaute urbaine); Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua, Tillaberi, Zinde. Regarding the economy of Niger, important industrial products are uranium mining, petroleum, cement, brick, soap, textiles, food processing, chemicals, slaughterhouses. Important agricultural products are cowpeas, cotton, peanuts, millet, sorghum, cassava (manioc, tapioca), rice; cattle, sheep, goats, camels, donkeys, horses, poultry. The most important export commodities are uranium ore, livestock, cowpeas, onions and the most important export partners are France 31.3%, Thailand 11.6%, Malaysia 11.1%, Nigeria 9.5%, Mali 5.6%, China 5.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, machinery, vehicles and parts, petroleum, cereals and the most important import partners are France 28.3%, China 16.1%, US 7.8%, Nigeria 5.8%, Thailand 5.8% (2016). How rich is Niger and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,200 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means

Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 45.4% (2014 est.).

Map of Niger



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Nigeria

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Nigeria. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Nigeria. But let's start with the flag of Nigeria here:



Nigeria - Overview:

What you should know about Nigeria? Let's start with this: British influence and control over what would become Nigeria and Africa's most populous country grew through the 19th century. A series of constitutions after World War II granted Nigeria greater autonomy. After independence in 1960, politics were marked by coups and mostly military rule, until the death of a military head of state in 1998 allowed for a political transition. In 1999, a new constitution was adopted and a peaceful transition to civilian government was completed. The government continues to face the daunting task of institutionalizing democracy and reforming a petroleum-based economy, whose revenues have been squandered through corruption and mismanagement. In addition, Nigeria continues to experience longstanding ethnic and religious tensions. Although both the 2003 and 2007 presidential elections were marred by significant irregularities and violence, Nigeria is currently experiencing its longest period of civilian rule since independence. The general elections of April 2007 marked the first civilian-to-civilian transfer of power in the country's history and the elections of 2011 were generally regarded as credible. The 2015 election is considered the most well run in Nigeria since the return to civilian rule, with the umbrella opposition party, the All Progressives Congress, defeating the long-ruling People's Democratic Party that had governed since 1999.

Geography of Nigeria



Where on the globe is Nigeria? The location of this country is Western Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, between Benin and Cameroon. Total area of Nigeria is 923,768 sq km, of which 910,768 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: southern lowlands merge into central hills and plateaus; mountains in southeast, plains in north. The lowest point of Nigeria is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Chappal Waddi 2,419 m. And the climate is varies; equatorial in south, tropical in center, arid in north.

Inhabitants of Nigeria

Let's take a look how many people live in Nigeria. The number is: 190,632,261. So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, is composed of more than 250 ethnic groups; the most populous and politically influential are: Hausa and the Fulani 29%, Yoruba 21%, Igbo (Ibo) 18%, Ijaw 10%, Kanuri 4%, Ibibio 3.5%, Tiv 2.5%. What are the languages in Nigeria? English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo), Fulani, over 500 additional indigenous languages. And the religions: Muslim 50%, Christian 40%, indigenous beliefs 10%. How old are the people

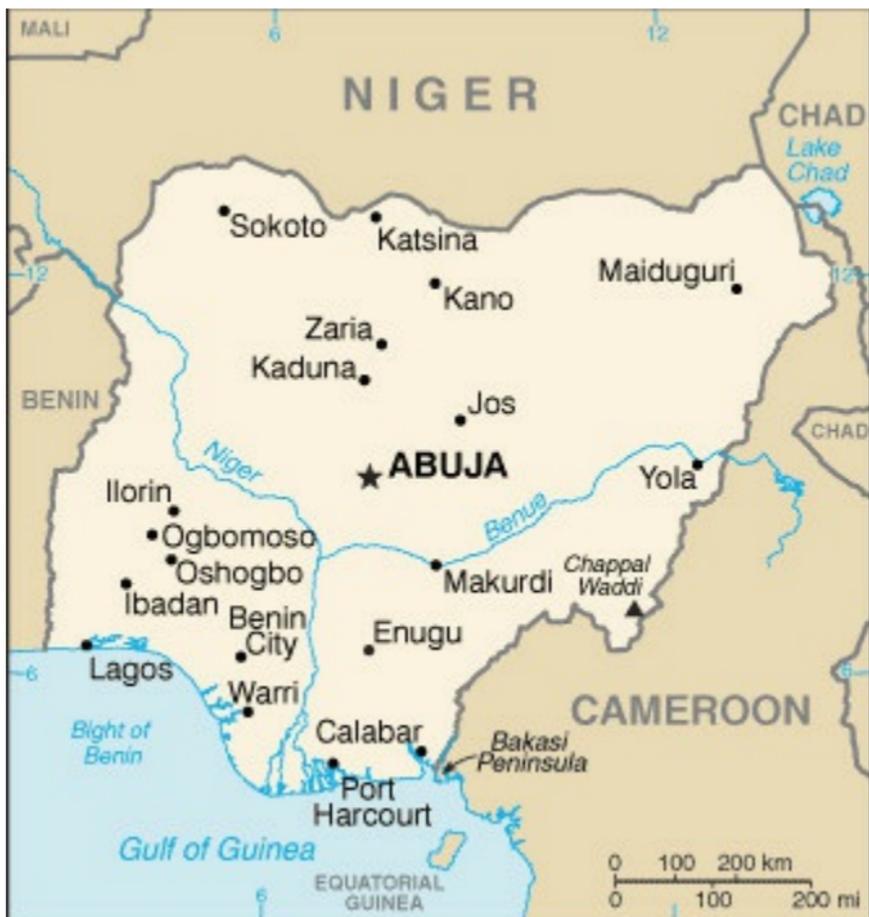
in average? 18.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 53.8 years. Where the people live in Nigeria? Here: largest population of any African nation; significant population clusters are scattered throughout the country, with the highest density areas being in the south and southwest. The major urban areas of Nigeria are: Lagos 13.123 million; Kano 3.587 million; Ibadan 3.16 million; Abuja (capital) 2.44 million; Port Harcourt 2.343 million; Benin City 1.496 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Nigeria

The capital of Nigeria is Abuja and the government type federal presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 36 states and 1 territory; Abia, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Federal Capital Territory, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, Zamfara. Regarding the economy of Nigeria, important industrial products are crude oil, coal, tin, columbite; rubber products, wood; hides and skins, textiles, cement and other construction materials, food products, footwear, chemicals, fertilizer, printing, ceramics, steel. Important agricultural products are cocoa, peanuts, cotton, palm oil, corn, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava (manioc, tapioca), yams, rubber; cattle, sheep, goats, pigs; timber; fish. The most important export commodities are petroleum and petroleum products

95%, cocoa, rubber (2012 est.) and the most important export partners are India 34%, US 9%, Spain 5.9%, France 5.8%, South Africa 5.5%, Canada 5.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, manufactured goods, food and live animals and the most important import partners are China 20.3%, US 8.3%, Belgium 7.6%, UK 4.4%, Netherlands 4.1% (2016). How rich is Nigeria and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$5,900 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 70% (2010 est.).

Map of Nigeria



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA SOUTH AMERICA EUROPE AFRICA ASIA

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Niue

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Niue. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Niue. But let's start with the flag of Niue here:



Niue - Overview:

What you should know about Niue? Let's start with this: Niue's remoteness, as well as cultural and linguistic differences between its Polynesian inhabitants and those of the adjacent Cook Islands, has caused it to be separately administered by New Zealand. The population of the island continues to drop (from a peak of 5,200 in 1966 to 1,618 in 2017) with substantial emigration to New Zealand 2,400 km to the southwest.

Geography of Niue



Where on the globe is Niue? The location of this country is Oceania, island in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Tonga. Total area of Niue is 260 sq km, of which 260 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: steep limestone cliffs along coast, central plateau. The lowest point of Niue is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point unnamed elevation 1.4 km east of Hikutavake 80 m. And the climate is tropical; modified by southeast trade winds.

Inhabitants of Niue

Let's take a look how many people live in Niue. The

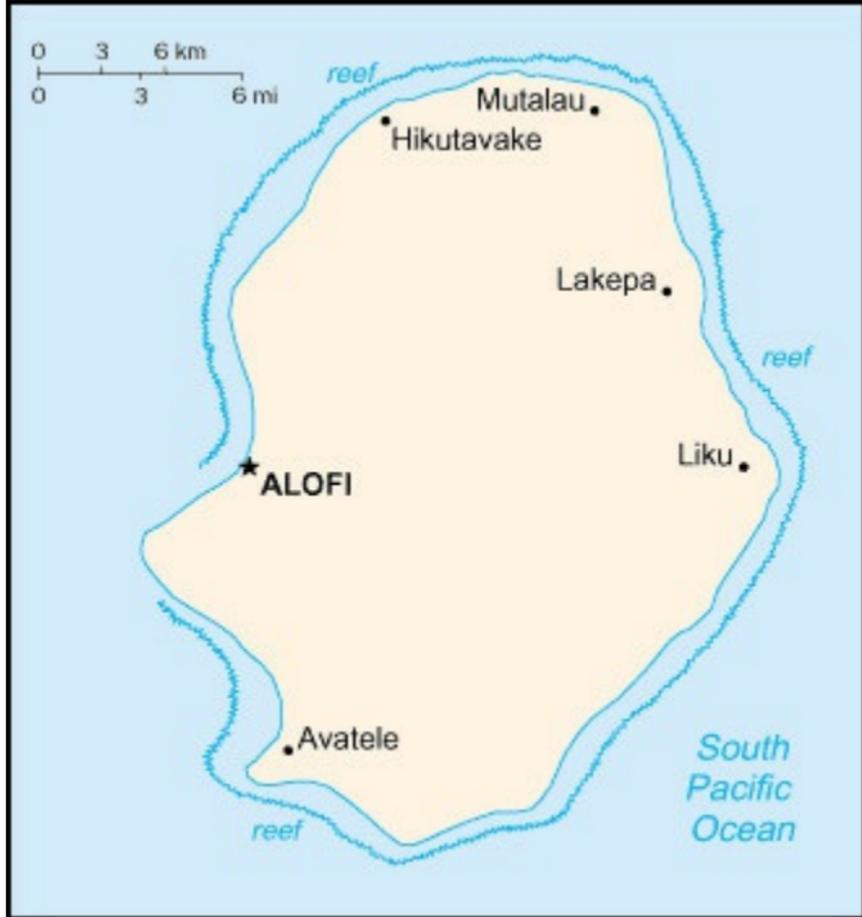
number is: 1,618 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Niuen 66.5%, part-Niuen 13.4%, non-Niuen 20.1% (includes 12% European and Asian and 8% Pacific Islanders) (2011 est.). What are the languages in Niue? Niuean (official) 46% (a Polynesian language closely related to Tongan and Samoan), Niuean and English 32%, English (official) 11%, Niuean and others 5%, other 6% (2011 est.). And the religions: Ekalesia Niue (Congregational Christian Church of Niue - a Protestant church founded by missionaries from the London Missionary Society) 67%, other Protestant 3% (includes Seventh Day Adventist 1%, Presbyterian 1%, and Methodist 1%), Mormon 10%, Roman Catholic 10%, Jehovah's Witnesses 2%, other 6%, none 2% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? unknown. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: NA. Where the people live in Niue? Here: population distributed around the peripheral coastal areas of the island. The major urban areas of Niue are: Alofi (capital) 1,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Niue

The capital of Niue is Alofi and the government type self-governing parliamentary democracy (Fouo Ekepule) in free association with New Zealand. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none; note - there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 14 villages at the second order. Regarding the economy of Niue, important industrial products are handicrafts,

food processing. Important agricultural products are coconuts, passion fruit, honey, limes, taro, yams, cassava (manioc, tapioca), sweet potatoes; pigs, poultry, beef cattle. The most important export commodities are canned coconut cream, copra, honey, vanilla, passion fruit products, pawpaws, root crops, limes, footballs, stamps, handicrafts and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are food, live animals, manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, lubricants, chemicals, drugs and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Niue and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$5,800 (2003 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Niue



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

The image displays a world map with various travel itineraries marked by colored lines and numbers. The continents are labeled: NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, and AUSTRALIA. There are four numbered routes: 1 (North America), 2 (South America), 3 (Europe), and 4 (Africa). To the right of the map is a small inset image showing the Taj Mahal and the Golden Gate Bridge.

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Northern Mariana Islands

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Northern Mariana Islands. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Northern Mariana Islands. But let's start with the flag of Northern Mariana Islands here:



Northern Mariana Islands - Overview:

What you should know about Northern Mariana Islands? Let's start with this: Under US administration as part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands decided in the 1970s not to seek independence but instead to forge closer links with the US. Negotiations for territorial status began in 1972. A covenant to establish a commonwealth in political union with the US was approved in 1975, and came into force on 24 March 1976. A new government and constitution went into effect in 1978.

Geography of Northern Mariana Islands



Where on the globe is Northern Mariana Islands? The location of this country is Oceania, islands in the North Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to the Philippines. Total area of Northern Mariana Islands is 464 sq km, of which 464 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: the southern islands in this north-south trending archipelago are limestone, with fringing coral reefs; the northern islands are volcanic, with active volcanoes on several islands. The lowest point of Northern Mariana Islands is Pacific

Ocean 0 m, the highest point unnamed elevation on Agrihan 965 m. And the climate is tropical marine; moderated by northeast trade winds, little seasonal temperature variation; dry season December to June, rainy season July to October.

Inhabitants of Northern Mariana Islands

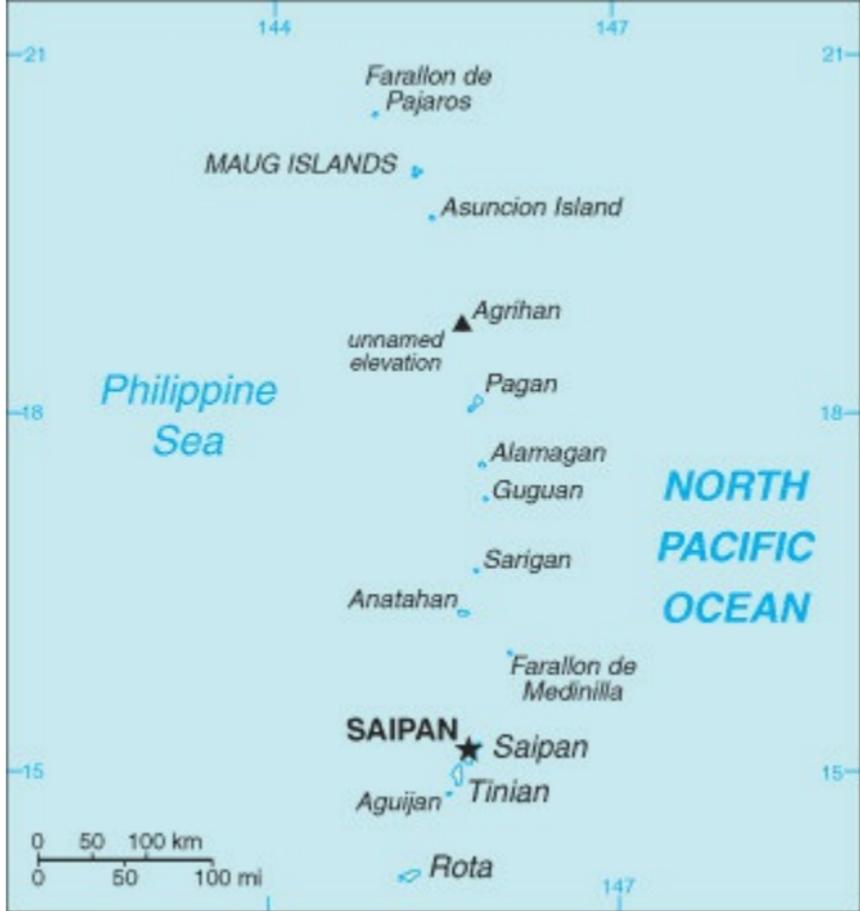
Let's take a look how many people live in Northern Mariana Islands. The number is: 52,263 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Asian 50% (includes Filipino 35.3%, Chinese 6.8%, Korean 4.2%, and other Asian 3.7%), Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander 34.9% (includes Chamorro 23.9%, Carolinian 4.6%, and other Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander 6.4%), other 2.5%, two or more ethnicities or races 12.7% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Northern Mariana Islands? Philippine languages 32.8%, Chamorro (official) 24.1%, English (official) 17%, other Pacific island languages 10.1%, Chinese 6.8%, other Asian languages 7.3%, other 1.9% (2010 est.). And the religions: Christian (Roman Catholic majority, although traditional beliefs and taboos may still be found). How old are the people in average? 33.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.4 years. Where the people live in Northern Mariana Islands? Here: approximately 90% of the population lives on the island of Saipan. The major urban areas of Northern Mariana Islands are: Saipan (capital) 49,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Northern Mariana

Islands

The capital of Northern Mariana Islands is Saipan and the government type presidential democracy; a commonwealth in political union with the US. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (commonwealth in political union with the US); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 4 municipalities at the second order: Northern Islands, Rota, Saipan, Tinian. Regarding the economy of Northern Mariana Islands, important industrial products are tourism, banking, construction, fishing, handicrafts, other services. Important agricultural products are vegetables and melons, fruits and nuts; ornamental plants; livestock, poultry, eggs; fish and aquaculture products. The most important export commodities are garments and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are food, construction equipment and materials, petroleum products and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Northern Mariana Islands and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$13,300 (2013 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Northern Mariana Islands



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Norway

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Norway. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Norway. But let's start with the flag of Norway here:



Norway - Overview:

What you should know about Norway? Let's start with this:

Two centuries of Viking raids into Europe tapered off following the adoption of Christianity by King Olav Tryggvason in 994; conversion of the Norwegian kingdom occurred over the next several decades. In 1397, Norway was absorbed into a union with Denmark that lasted more than four centuries. In 1814, Norwegians resisted the cession of their country to Sweden and adopted a new constitution. Sweden then invaded Norway but agreed to let Norway keep its constitution in return for accepting the union under a Swedish king. Rising nationalism throughout the 19th century led to a 1905 referendum granting Norway independence. Although Norway remained neutral in World War I, it suffered heavy losses to its shipping. Norway proclaimed its neutrality at the outset of World War II, but was nonetheless occupied for five years by Nazi Germany (1940-45). In 1949, Norway abandoned neutrality and became a member of NATO. Discovery of oil and gas in adjacent waters in the late 1960s boosted Norway's economic fortunes. In referenda held in 1972 and 1994, Norway rejected joining the EU. Key domestic issues include immigration and integration of ethnic minorities, maintaining the country's extensive social safety net with an aging population, and preserving economic competitiveness.

Geography of Norway



Where on the globe is Norway? The location of this country is Northern Europe, bordering the North Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Sweden. Total area of Norway is 323,802 sq km, of which 304,282 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: glaciated; mostly high plateaus and rugged mountains broken by fertile valleys; small, scattered plains; coastline deeply indented by fjords; arctic tundra in north. The lowest point of Norway is Norwegian Sea 0 m, the highest point Galdhopiggen 2,469 m. And the climate is temperate along coast, modified by North Atlantic Current; colder interior with increased precipitation and colder summers; rainy year-round on west coast.

Inhabitants of Norway

Let's take a look how many people live in Norway. The number is: 5,320,045 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Norwegian 83.2% (includes about 60,000 Sami), other European 8.3%, other 8.5% (2017 est.). What are the languages in Norway? Bokmal Norwegian (official), Nynorsk Norwegian (official), small Sami- and Finnish-speaking minorities. And the religions: Church of

Norway (Evangelical Lutheran - official) 71.5%, Roman Catholic 2.8%, other Christian 3.9%, Muslim 2.8%, other 2%, unspecified 7.5% (2016 est.). How old are the people in average? 39.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 81.9 years. Where the people live in Norway? Here: most Norwegians live in the south where the climate is milder and there is better connectivity to mainland Europe; population clusters are found all along the North Sea coast in the southwest, and Skagerrak in the southeast; the interior areas of the north remain sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Norway are: OSLO (capital) 986,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Norway

The capital of Norway is Oslo and the government type parliamentary constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 19 counties (fylker, singular - fylke); Akershus, Aust-Agder, Buskerud, Finnmark, Hedmark, Hordaland, More og Romsdal, Nordland, Nord-Trøndelag, Oppland, Oslo, Ostfold, Rogaland, Sogn og Fjordane, Sor-Trøndelag, Telemark, Troms, Vest-Agder, Vestfold. Regarding the economy of Norway, important industrial products are petroleum and gas, shipping, fishing, aquaculture, food processing, shipbuilding, pulp and paper products, metals, chemicals, timber, mining, textiles. Important agricultural products are barley, wheat, potatoes; pork, beef, veal, milk; fish. The most important export commodities are petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and equipment, metals,

chemicals, ships, fish and the most important export partners are UK 21%, Germany 14.4%, Netherlands 10.7%, France 6.9%, Sweden 6.5%, Belgium 4.4%, US 4.3%, Denmark 4% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, chemicals, metals, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are Germany 12.2%, Sweden 12.2%, China 11.2%, US 6.6%, Denmark 5.7%, UK 5.2%, Netherlands 4.1% (2016). How rich is Norway and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$70,600 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

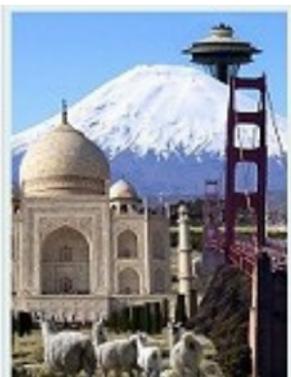
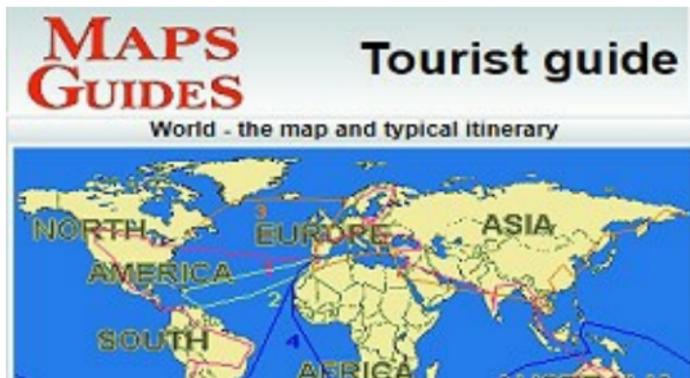
Map of Norway



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Oman

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Oman. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and

the detailed map of Oman. But let's start with the flag of Oman here:



Oman - Overview:

What you should know about Oman? Let's start with this: The inhabitants of the area of Oman have long prospered from Indian Ocean trade. In the late 18th century, the nascent sultanate in Muscat signed the first in a series of friendship treaties with Britain. Over time, Oman's dependence on British political and military advisors increased, although the Sultanate never became a British colony. In 1970, Qaboos bin Said Al-Said overthrew his father, and has since ruled as sultan, but he has not designated a successor. His extensive modernization program has opened the country to the outside world, while preserving the longstanding close ties with the UK and US. Oman's moderate, independent foreign policy has sought to maintain good relations with its neighbors and to avoid external entanglements. Inspired by the popular uprisings that swept the Middle East and North Africa beginning in January 2011, some Omanis staged demonstrations, calling for more jobs and economic benefits and an end to corruption. In response to those protester demands, Qaboos in 2011 pledged to implement economic and political reforms, such as granting legislative and regulatory powers to the Majlis al-Shura and increasing unemployment benefits. Additionally, in August 2012, the Sultan announced a royal directive mandating the speedy

implementation of a national job creation plan for thousands of public and private sector Omani jobs. As part of the government's efforts to decentralize authority and allow greater citizen participation in local governance, Oman successfully conducted its first municipal council elections in December 2012. Announced by the Sultan in 2011, the municipal councils have the power to advise the Royal Court on the needs of local districts across Oman's 11 governorates. The Sultan returned to Oman in March 2015 after eight months in Germany, where he received medical treatment. He has since appeared publicly on a few occasions.

Geography of Oman



Where on the globe is Oman? The location of this country is Middle East, bordering the Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman, and Persian Gulf, between Yemen and the UAE. Total area of Oman is 309,500 sq km, of which 309,500 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: central desert plain, rugged mountains in north and south. The lowest point of Oman is Arabian Sea 0 m, the highest point Jabal Shams 3,004 m. And the climate is dry desert; hot, humid along coast; hot, dry interior; strong southwest summer monsoon (May to

September) in far south.

Inhabitants of Oman

Let's take a look how many people live in Oman. The number is: 3,424,386 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Arab, Baluchi, South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi), African. What are the languages in Oman? Arabic (official), English, Baluchi, Urdu, Indian dialects. And the religions: Muslim 85.9%, Christian 6.5%, Hindu 5.5%, Buddhist 0.8%, Jewish . How old are the people in average? 25.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.7 years. Where the people live in Oman? Here: the vast majority of the population is located in and around the Al Hagar Mountains in the north of the country; another smaller cluster is found around the city of Salalah in the far south; most of the country remains sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Oman are: Muscat (capital) 838,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Oman

The capital of Oman is Muscat and the government type absolute monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 11 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafaza); Ad Dakhiliyah, Al Buraymi, Al Wusta, Az Zahirah, Janub al Batinah (Al Batinah South), Janub ash Sharqiyah (Ash Sharqiyah South), Masqat (Muscat), Musandam, Shamal al Batinah (Al Batinah North), Shamal ash Sharqiyah (Ash Sharqiyah North), Zufar (Dhofar). Regarding the economy of

Oman, important industrial products are crude oil production and refining, natural and liquefied natural gas production; construction, cement, copper, steel, chemicals, optic fibre. Important agricultural products are dates, limes, bananas, alfalfa, vegetables; camels, cattle; fish. The most important export commodities are petroleum, reexports, fish, metals, textiles and the most important export partners are China 47.8%, UAE 8.3%, India 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, livestock, lubricants and the most important import partners are UAE 44.9%, China 4.8%, India 4.8% (2016). How rich is Oman and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$45,500 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Oman



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA SOUTH AMERICA EUROPE AFRICA ASIA AUSTRALIA

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Pakistan

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Pakistan. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Pakistan. But let's start with the flag of Pakistan here:



Pakistan - Overview:

What you should know about Pakistan? Let's start with this:

The Indus Valley civilization, one of the oldest in the world and dating back at least 5,000 years, spread over much of what is presently Pakistan. During the second millennium B.C., remnants of this culture fused with the migrating Indo-Aryan peoples. The area underwent successive invasions in subsequent centuries from the Persians, Greeks, Scythians, Arabs (who brought Islam), Afghans, and Turks. The Mughal Empire flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries; the British came to dominate the region in the 18th century. The separation in 1947 of British India into the Muslim state of Pakistan (with West and East sections) and largely Hindu India was never satisfactorily resolved, and India and Pakistan fought two wars and a limited conflict - in 1947-48, 1965, and 1999 respectively - over the disputed Kashmir territory. A third war between these countries in 1971 - in which India capitalized on Islamabad's marginalization of Bengalis in Pakistani politics - resulted in East Pakistan becoming the separate nation of Bangladesh. In response to Indian nuclear weapons testing, Pakistan conducted its own tests in mid-1998. India-Pakistan relations improved in the mid-2000s but have been rocky since the November 2008 Mumbai attacks and have been further strained by attacks in India by militants suspected of being based in Pakistan. Nawaz Sharif took office as prime minister in

2013, marking the first time in Pakistani history that a democratically elected government completed a full term and transitioned to a successive democratically elected government. In July 2017, the Supreme Court disqualified Sharif from public office, and Shahid Khaqan Abbasi replaced him as prime minister in August. Pakistan has been engaged in a decades-long armed conflict with militant groups that target government institutions and civilians, including the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and other militant networks.

Geography of Pakistan



Where on the globe is Pakistan? The location of this country is Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea, between India on the east and Iran and Afghanistan on the west and China in the north. Total area of Pakistan is 796,095 sq km, of which 770,875 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: divided into three major geographic areas: the northern highlands, the Indus River plain in the center and east, and the Balochistan Plateau in the south and west. The lowest point of Pakistan is Arabian Sea 0 m, the highest point K2 (Mt. Godwin-Austen) 8,611 m. And the climate is mostly hot, dry desert; temperate in northwest; arctic in north.

Inhabitants of Pakistan

Let's take a look how many people live in Pakistan. The number is: 204,924,861 (July 2017 est.). So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? Punjabi 44.7%, Pashtun (Pathan) 15.4%, Sindhi 14.1%, Sariaki 8.4%, Muhajirs 7.6%, Balochi 3.6%, other 6.3%. What are the languages in Pakistan? Punjabi 48%, Sindhi 12%, Saraiki (a Punjabi variant) 10%, Pashto (alternate name, Pashtu) 8%, Urdu (official) 8%, Balochi 3%, Hindko 2%, Brahui 1%, English (official; lingua franca of Pakistani elite and most government ministries), Burushaski, and other 8%. And the religions: Muslim (official) 96.4% (Sunni 85-90%, Shia 10-15%), other (includes Christian and Hindu) 3.6% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 23.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 68.1 years. Where the people live in Pakistan? Here: the Indus River and its tributaries attract most of the settlement, with Punjab province the most densely populated. The major urban areas of Pakistan are: Karachi 16.618 million; Lahore 8.741 million; Faisalabad 3.567 million; Rawalpindi 2.506 million; Multan 1.921 million; Islamabad (capital) 1.365 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Pakistan

The capital of Pakistan is Islamabad and the government type federal parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 4 provinces, 1 territory, and 1 capital territory; Balochistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas,

Islamabad Capital Territory, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formerly North-West Frontier Province), Punjab, Sindh. Regarding the economy of Pakistan, important industrial products are textiles and apparel, food processing, pharmaceuticals, surgical instruments, construction materials, paper products, fertilizer, shrimp. Important agricultural products are cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; milk, beef, mutton, eggs. The most important export commodities are textiles (garments, bed linen, cotton cloth, yarn), rice, leather goods, sporting goods, chemicals, manufactures, surgical instruments, carpets and rugs and the most important export partners are US 16.3%, China 7.6%, UK 7.4%, Afghanistan 6.5%, Germany 5.7% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, plastics, transportation equipment, edible oils, paper and paperboard, iron and steel, tea and the most important import partners are China 29.1%, UAE 13.2%, Indonesia 4.4%, US 4.3%, Japan 4.2% (2016). How rich is Pakistan and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$5,400 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 29.5% (FY2013 est.).

Map of Pakistan



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

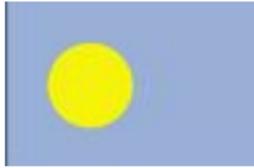
The image displays a world map with various travel routes marked. The continents are labeled: NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, and AUSTRALIA. To the right of the map is a photograph of the Taj Mahal in India, with a snow-capped mountain and the Golden Gate Bridge in the background.

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Palau

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Palau. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Palau. But let's start with the flag of Palau here:



Palau - Overview:

What you should know about Palau? Let's start with this: After three decades as part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific under US administration, this westernmost cluster of the Caroline Islands opted for independence in 1978 rather than join the Federated States of Micronesia. A Compact of Free Association with the US was approved in 1986 but not ratified until 1993. It entered into force the following year when the islands gained independence.

Geography of Palau



Where on the globe is Palau? The location of this country is Oceania, group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, southeast of the Philippines. Total area of Palau is 459 sq km, of which 459 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: varying topography from the high, mountainous main island of Babelthup to low, coral islands usually fringed by large barrier reefs. The lowest point of Palau is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mount Ngerchelchuus 242 m. And the climate is tropical; hot and humid; wet season May to November.

Inhabitants of Palau

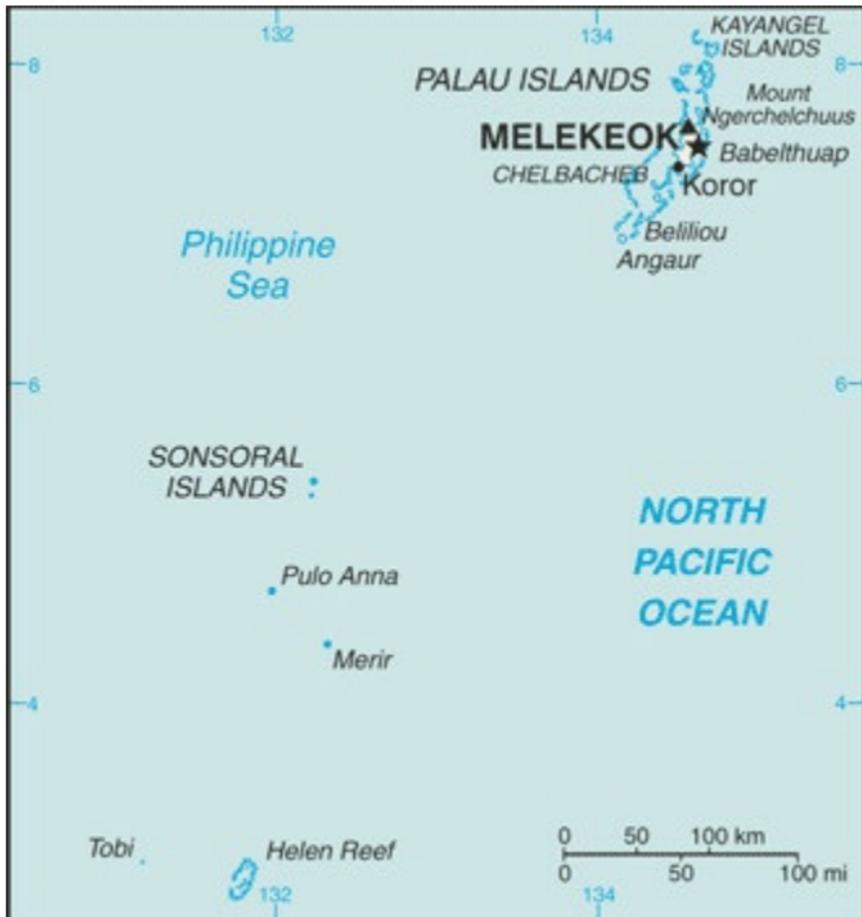
Let's take a look how many people live in Palau. The number is: 21,431 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Palauan (Micronesian with Malayan and Melanesian admixtures) 73%, Carolinian 2%, Asian 21.7%, caucasian 1.2%, other 2.1% (2015 est.). What are the languages in Palau? Palauan (official on most islands) 65.2%, other Micronesian 1.9%, English (official) 19.1%, Filipino 9.9%, Chinese 1.2%, other 2.8%. And the religions: Roman Catholic 45.3%, Protestant 34.9% (includes Evangelical 26.4%, Seventh Day Adventist 6.9%, Assembly of God .9%, Baptist .7%), Modekngai 5.7% (indigenous to Palau), Muslim 3%, Mormon 1.5%, other 9.7% (2015 est.). How old are the people in average? 33.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 73.4 years. Where the people live in Palau? Here: most of the population is located on the southern end of the main island of Babelthiap. The major urban areas of Palau are: Melekeok (capital) 299 (2012).

Government and Economy of Palau

The capital of Palau is Ngerulmud and the government type presidential republic in free association with the US. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 16 states; Aimeliik, Airai, Angaur, Hatohobei, Kayangel, Koror, Melekeok, Ngaraard, Ngarchelong, Ngardmau, Ngatpang, Ngchesar, Ngeremlengui, Ngiwal, Peleliu, Sonsorol. Regarding the economy of Palau,

important industrial products are tourism, fishing, subsistence agriculture. Important agricultural products are coconuts, cassava (manioc, tapioca), sweet potatoes; fish, pigs, chickens, eggs, bananas, papaya, breadfruit, calamansi, soursop, Polynesian chestnuts, Polynesian almonds, mangoes, taro, guava, beans, cucumbers, squash/pumpkins (various), eggplant, green onions, kangkong (watercress), cabbages (various), radishes, betel nuts, melons, peppers, noni, okra. The most important export commodities are shellfish, tuna, other fish (many species) and the most important export partners are Greece 82.4%, US 6.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, fuels, metals; foodstuffs and the most important import partners are US 24.6%, Japan 19.8%, China 14.3%, Guam 14.2%, Philippines 4.4% (2016). How rich is Palau and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$16,700 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Palau



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Panama

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Panama. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Panama. But let's start with the flag of Panama here:



Panama - Overview:

What you should know about Panama? Let's start with this: Explored and settled by the Spanish in the 16th century, Panama broke with Spain in 1821 and joined a union of Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela - named the Republic of Gran Colombia. When the latter dissolved in 1830, Panama remained part of Colombia. With US backing, Panama seceded from Colombia in 1903 and promptly signed a treaty with the US allowing for the construction of a canal and US sovereignty over a strip of land on either side of the structure (the Panama Canal Zone). The Panama Canal was built by the US Army Corps of Engineers between 1904 and 1914. In 1977, an agreement was signed for the complete transfer of the Canal from the US to Panama by the end of the century. Certain portions of the Zone and increasing responsibility over the Canal were turned over in the subsequent decades. With US help, dictator Manuel Noriega was deposed in 1989. The entire Panama Canal, the area supporting the Canal, and remaining US military bases were transferred to Panama by the end of 1999. An ambitious expansion project to more than double the Canal's capacity - by allowing for more Canal transits and larger ships - was carried out between 2007 and 2016.

Geography of Panama



Where on the globe is Panama? The location of this country is Central America, bordering both the Caribbean Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, between Colombia and Costa Rica. Total area of Panama is 75,420 sq km, of which 74,340 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: interior mostly steep, rugged mountains with dissected, upland plains; coastal plains with rolling hills. The lowest point of Panama is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Volcan Baru 3,475 m. And the climate is tropical maritime; hot, humid, cloudy; prolonged rainy season (May to January), short dry season (January to May).

Inhabitants of Panama

Let's take a look how many people live in Panama. The number is: 3,753,142 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white) 65%, Native American 12.3% (Ngabe 7.6%, Kuna 2.4%, Embera 0.9%, Bugle 0.8%, other 0.4%, unspecified 0.2%), black or African descent 9.2%, mulatto 6.8%, white 6.7% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Panama? Spanish (official), indigenous languages (including Ngabere (or Guaymi), Buglere, Kuna, Embera, Wounaan, Naso (or Teribe), and Bri Bri), Panamanian English Creole (similar to Jamaican English Creole; a mixture of English and Spanish with elements of

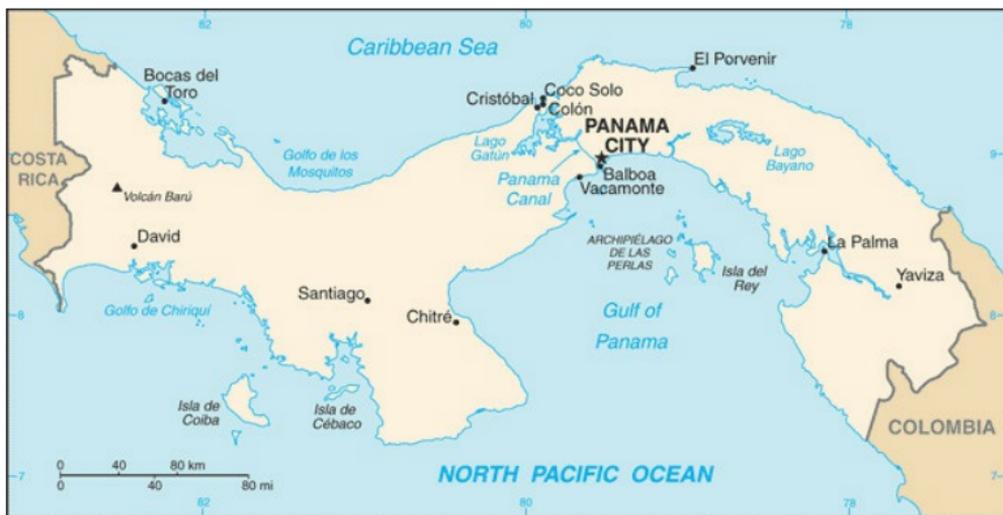
Ngabere; also known as Guari Guari and Colon Creole), English, Chinese (Yue and Hakka), Arabic, French Creole, other (Yiddish, Hebrew, Korean, Japanese). And the religions: Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant 15%. How old are the people in average? 29.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 78.8 years. Where the people live in Panama? Here: population is concentrated towards the center of the country, particularly around the Canal, but a sizeable segment of the populace also lives in the far west around David; the eastern third of the country is sparsely inhabited. The major urban areas of Panama are: Panama CITY (capital) 1.673 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Panama

The capital of Panama is Panama City and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 10 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 3 indigenous regions (comarcas); Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui, Cocolé, Colon, Darien, Embera-Wounaan, Herrera, Guna Yala, Los Santos, Ngobe-Bugle, Panama, Panama Oeste, Veraguas. Regarding the economy of Panama, important industrial products are construction, brewing, cement and other construction materials, sugar milling. Important agricultural products are bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock; shrimp. The most important export commodities are fruit and nuts, fish, iron and steel waste, wood and the most important export partners are US 21.4%, Netherlands 15.2%, Costa Rica 6%, China 5.6% (2016). The most important

import commodities are fuels, machinery, vehicles, iron and steel rods, pharmaceuticals and the most important import partners are US 25.7%, China 9.2%, Mexico 5.3% (2016). How rich is Panama and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$24,300 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 23% (2015 est.).

Map of Panama



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Papua New Guinea

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Papua New Guinea. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Papua New Guinea. But let's start with the flag of Papua New Guinea here:



Papua New Guinea - Overview:

What you should know about Papua New Guinea? Let's start with this: The eastern half of the island of New Guinea - second largest in the world - was divided between Germany (north) and the UK (south) in 1885. The latter area was transferred to Australia in 1902, which occupied the northern portion during World War I and continued to administer the combined areas until independence in 1975. A nine-year secessionist revolt on the island of Bougainville ended in 1997 after claiming some 20,000 lives. Since 2001, Bougainville has experienced autonomy. Under the terms of a peace accord, 2015 is the year that a five-year window opens for a referendum on the question of independence.

Geography of Papua New Guinea



Where on the globe is Papua New Guinea? The location of this country is Oceania, group of islands including the eastern half of the island of New Guinea between the Coral Sea and the South Pacific Ocean, east of Indonesia. Total area of Papua New Guinea is 462,840 sq km,

of which 452,860 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountains with coastal lowlands and rolling foothills. The lowest point of Papua New Guinea is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mount Wilhelm 4,509 m. And the climate is tropical; northwest monsoon (December to March), southeast monsoon (May to October); slight seasonal temperature variation.

Inhabitants of Papua New Guinea

Let's take a look how many people live in Papua New Guinea. The number is: 6,909,701 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Melanesian, Papuan, Negrito, Micronesian, Polynesian. What are the languages in Papua New Guinea? Tok Pisin (official), English (official), Hiri Motu (official), some 839 indigenous languages spoken (about 12% of the world's total); many languages have fewer than 1,000 speakers. And the religions: Roman Catholic 27%, Protestant 69.4% (Evangelical Lutheran 19.5%, United Church 11.5%, Seventh-Day Adventist 10%, Pentecostal 8.6%, Evangelical Alliance 5.2%, Anglican 3.2%, Baptist 2.5%, other Protestant 8.9%), Baha'i 0.3%, indigenous beliefs and other 3.3% (2000 census). How old are the people in average? 23.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 67.3 years. Where the people live in Papua New Guinea? Here: population concentrated in the highlands and eastern coastal

areas on the island of New Guinea; predominantly a rural distribution with only about one-fifth of the population residing in urban areas. The major urban areas of Papua New Guinea are: PORT Moresby (capital) 345,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Papua New Guinea

The capital of Papua New Guinea is Port Moresby and the government type parliamentary democracy (National Parliament) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 20 provinces, 1 autonomous region, and 1 district; Bougainville, Central, Chimbu, Eastern Highlands, East New Britain, East Sepik, Enga, Gulf, Hela, Jiwaka, Madang, Manus, Milne Bay, Morobe, National Capital, New Ireland, Northern, Southern Highlands, Western, Western Highlands, West New Britain, West Sepik. Regarding the economy of Papua New Guinea, important industrial products are copra crushing, palm oil processing, plywood production, wood chip production; mining (gold, silver, copper); crude oil and petroleum products; construction, tourism. Important agricultural products are coffee, cocoa, copra, palm kernels, tea, sugar, rubber, sweet potatoes, fruit, vegetables, vanilla; poultry, pork; shellfish. The most important export commodities are oil, gold, copper ore, logs, palm oil, coffee, cocoa, crayfish, prawns and the most important export partners are Singapore 23.7%, Australia 22.9%, Japan 13.2%, China 11.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, fuels, chemicals and the most important import partners are Australia 36%, China

14.9%, Singapore 8.5%, Malaysia 7.5% (2016). How rich is Papua New Guinea and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,800 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 37% (2002 est.).

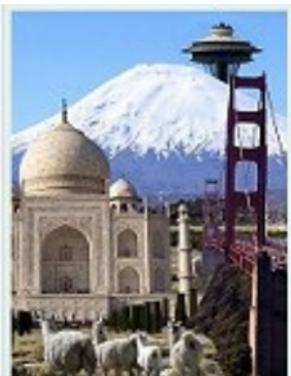
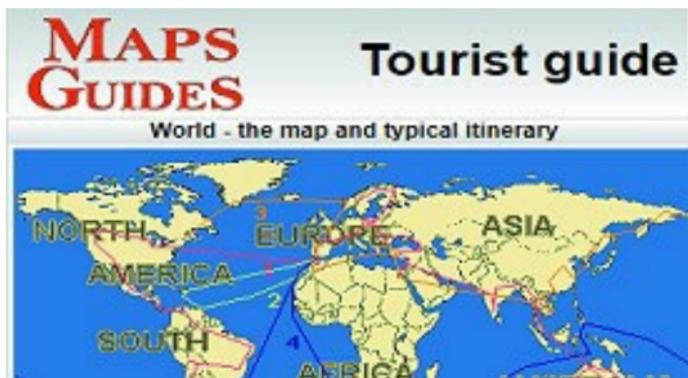
Map of Papua New Guinea



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Paraguay

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Paraguay. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Paraguay. But let's start with the flag of

Paraguay here:



Paraguay - Overview:

What you should know about Paraguay? Let's start with this: Paraguay achieved its independence from Spain in 1811. In the disastrous War of the Triple Alliance (1865-70) - between Paraguay and Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay - Paraguay lost two-thirds of its adult males and much of its territory. The country stagnated economically for the next half century. Following the Chaco War of 1932-35 with Bolivia, Paraguay gained a large part of the Chaco lowland region. The 35-year military dictatorship of Alfredo Stroessner ended in 1989, and, despite a marked increase in political infighting in recent years, Paraguay has held relatively free and regular presidential elections since the country's return to democracy.

Geography of Paraguay



Where on the globe is Paraguay? The location of this country is Central South America, northeast of Argentina, southwest of Brazil. Total area of Paraguay is

406,752 sq km, of which 397,302 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: grassy plains and wooded hills east of Rio Paraguay; Gran Chaco region west of Rio Paraguay mostly low, marshy plain near the river, and dry forest and thorny scrub elsewhere. The lowest point of Paraguay is junction of Rio Paraguay and Rio Parana 46 m, the highest point Cerro Pero 842 m. And the climate is subtropical to temperate; substantial rainfall in the eastern portions, becoming semiarid in the far west.

Inhabitants of Paraguay

Let's take a look how many people live in Paraguay. The number is: 6,943,739 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? mestizo (mixed Spanish and Amerindian) 95%, other 5%. What are the languages in Paraguay? Spanish (official), Guarani (official). And the religions: Roman Catholic 89.6%, Protestant 6.2%, other Christian 1.1%, other or unspecified 1.9%, none 1.1% (2002 census). How old are the people in average? 28.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77.4 years. Where the people live in Paraguay? Here: most of the population resides in the eastern half of the country; to the west lies the Gran Chaco (a semi-arid lowland plain), which accounts for 60% of the land territory, but only 2% of the overall population. The major urban areas of Paraguay are: Asuncion (capital) 2.356 million

(2015).

Government and Economy of Paraguay

The capital of Paraguay is Asuncion and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 17 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento) and 1 capital city; Alto Paraguay, Alto Parana, Amambay, Asuncion, Boqueron, Caaguazu, Caazapa, Canindeyu, Central, Concepcion, Cordillera, Guaira, Itapua, Misiones, Neembucu, Paraguari, Presidente Hayes, San Pedro. Regarding the economy of Paraguay, important industrial products are sugar processing, cement, textiles, beverages, wood products, steel, base metals, electric powe. Important agricultural products are cotton, sugarcane, soybeans, corn, wheat, tobacco, cassava (manioc, tapioca), fruits, vegetables; beef, pork, eggs, milk; timbe. The most important export commodities are soybeans, livestock feed, cotton, meat, edible oils, wood, leather, gold and the most important export partners are Brazil 35.4%, Argentina 10.5%, Russia 7.6%, Chile 6.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are road vehicles, consumer goods, tobacco, petroleum products, electrical machinery, tractors, chemicals, vehicle parts and the most important import partners are China 27.3%, Brazil 24.3%, Argentina 14.3%, US 7.1% (2016). How rich is Paraguay and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$9,800 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more

important number - population below poverty line: 22.2% (2015 est.).

Map of Paraguay



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Peru

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Peru. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Peru. But let's start with the flag of Peru here:



Peru - Overview:

What you should know about Peru? Let's start with this: Ancient Peru was the seat of several prominent Andean civilizations, most notably that of the Incas whose empire was captured by Spanish conquistadors in 1533. Peru declared its independence in 1821, and remaining Spanish forces were defeated in 1824. After a dozen years of military rule, Peru returned to democratic leadership in 1980, but experienced economic problems and the growth of a violent insurgency. President Alberto Fujimori's election in 1990 ushered in a decade that saw a dramatic turnaround in the economy and significant progress in curtailing guerrilla activity. Nevertheless, the president's increasing reliance on authoritarian measures and an economic slump in the late 1990s generated mounting dissatisfaction with his regime, which led to his resignation in 2000. A caretaker government oversaw a new election in the spring of 2001, which installed Alejandro Toledo Manrique as the new head of government - Peru's first democratically elected president of indigenous ethnicity. The presidential election of 2006 saw the return of Alan Garcia Perez who, after a disappointing presidential term from 1985 to 1990, oversaw a robust economic rebound. Former army officer Ollanta Humala Tasso was elected president in June 2011, and carried on the sound, market-oriented economic policies of the three preceding administrations. Poverty and unemployment levels

have fallen dramatically in the last decade, and today Peru boasts one of the best performing economies in Latin America. Pedro Pablo Kuczynski Godard won a very narrow presidential runoff election in June 2016.

Geography of Peru



Where on the globe is Peru? The location of this country is Western South America, bordering the South Pacific Ocean, between Chile and Ecuador. Total area of Peru is 1,285,216 sq km, of which 1,279,996 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: western coastal plain (costa), high and rugged Andes in center (sierra), eastern lowland jungle of Amazon Basin (selva). The lowest point of Peru is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Nevado Huascarán 6,746 m. And the climate varies from tropical in east to dry desert in west; temperate to frigid in Andes.

Inhabitants of Peru

Let's take a look how many people live in Peru. The number is: 31,036,656 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot of people live here. Who lives here? Amerindian 45%, mestizo (mixed

Amerindian and white) 37%, white 15%, black, Japanese, Chinese, and other 3%. What are the languages in Peru? Spanish (official) 84.1%, Quechua (official) 13%, Aymara (official) 1.7%, Ashaninka 0.3%, other native languages (includes a large number of minor Amazonian languages) 0.7%, other (includes foreign languages and sign language) 0.2% (2007 est.). And the religions: Roman Catholic 81.3%, Evangelical 12.5%, other 3.3%, none 2.9% (2007 est.). How old are the people in average? 28 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74 years. Where the people live in Peru? Here: approximately one-third of the population resides along the desert coastal belt in the west, with a strong focus on the capital city of Lima; the Andean highlands, or sierra, which is strongly identified with the country's Amerindian population, contains roughly half of the overall population; the eastern slopes of the Andes, and adjoining rainforest, are sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Peru are: LIMA (capital) 9.897 million; Arequipa 850,000; Trujillo 798,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Peru

The capital of Peru is Lima and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 25 regions (regiones, singular - region) and 1 province (provincia); Amazonas, Ancash, Apurimac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Callao, Cusco, Huancavelica, Huanuco, Ica, Junin, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Lima, Lima, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Pasco, Piura, Puno, San Martin,

Tacna, Tumbes, Ucayali. Regarding the economy of Peru, important industrial products are mining and refining of minerals; steel, metal fabrication; petroleum extraction and refining, natural gas and natural gas liquefaction; fishing and fish processing, cement, glass, textiles, clothing, food processing, beer, soft drinks, rubber, machinery, electrical machinery, chemicals, furniture. Important agricultural products are artichokes, asparagus, avocados, blueberries, coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugarcane, rice, potatoes, corn, plantains, grapes, oranges, pineapples, guavas, bananas, apples, lemons, pears, coca, tomatoes, mangoes, barley, medicinal plants, quinoa, palm oil, marigolds, onions, wheat, dry beans; poultry, beef, pork, dairy products; guinea pigs; fish. The most important export commodities are copper, gold, lead, zinc, tin, iron ore, molybdenum, silver; crude petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas; coffee, asparagus and other vegetables, fruit, apparel and textiles, fishmeal, fish, chemicals, fabricated metal products and machinery, alloys and the most important export partners are China 23.5%, US 17.3%, Switzerland 7.1%, Canada 4.7% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, plastics, machinery, vehicles, TV sets, power shovels, front-end loaders, telephones and telecommunication equipment, iron and steel, wheat, corn, soybean products, paper, cotton, vaccines and medicines and the most important import partners are China 22.8%, US 20.2%, Brazil 5.8%, Mexico 4.5% (2016). How rich is Peru and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$13,300

(2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 22.7% (2014 est.).

Map of Peru



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Philippines

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Philippines. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Philippines. But let's start with the flag of Philippines here:



Philippines - Overview:

What you should know about Philippines? Let's start with this: The Philippine Islands became a Spanish colony during the 16th century; they were ceded to the US in 1898 following the Spanish-American War. In 1935 the Philippines became a self-governing commonwealth. Manuel Quezon was elected president and was tasked with preparing the country for independence after a 10-year transition. In 1942 the islands fell under Japanese occupation during World War II, and US forces and Filipinos fought together during 1944-45 to regain control. On 4 July 1946 the Republic of the Philippines attained its independence. A 20-year rule by Ferdinand Marcos ended in 1986, when a "people power" movement in Manila ("EDSA 1") forced him into exile and installed Corazon Aquino as president. Her presidency was hampered by several coup attempts that prevented a return to full political stability and economic development. Fidel Ramos was elected president in 1992. His administration was marked by increased stability and by progress on economic reforms. In 1992, the US closed its last military bases on the islands. Joseph Estrada was elected president in 1998. He was succeeded by his vice-president, Gloria Macapagal-arroyo, in January 2001 after Estrada's stormy impeachment trial on corruption charges broke down and another "people power" movement ("EDSA 2") demanded his resignation. Macapagal-arroyo was elected to a six-year term as president in May 2004. Her presidency was marred by

several corruption allegations but the Philippine economy was one of the few to avoid contraction following the 2008 global financial crisis, expanding each year of her administration. Benigno Aquino III was elected to a six-year term as president in May 2010 and was succeeded by Rodrigo Duterte in May 2016. The Philippine Government faces threats from several groups, some of which are on the US Government's Foreign Terrorist Organization list. Manila has waged a decades-long struggle against ethnic Moro insurgencies in the southern Philippines, which has led to a peace accord with the Moro National Liberation Front and ongoing peace talks with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. The decades-long Maoist-inspired New People's Army insurgency also operates through much of the country. The Philippines faces increased tension with China over disputed territorial and maritime claims in the South China Sea.

Geography of Philippines



Where on the globe is Philippines?

The location of this country is Southeastern Asia, archipelago between the Philippine Sea and the South China Sea, east of Vietnam. Total area of Philippines is 300,000 sq km, of which 298,170 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly

mountains with narrow to extensive coastal lowlands. The lowest point of Philippines is Philippine Sea 0 m, the highest point Mount Apo 2,954 m. And the climate is tropical marine; northeast monsoon (November to April); southwest monsoon (May to October).

Inhabitants of Philippines

Let's take a look how many people live in Philippines. The number is: 104,256,076 (July 2017 est.). So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? Tagalog 28.1%, Cebuano 13.1%, Ilocano 9%, Bisaya/Binisaya 7.6%, Hiligaynon Ilonggo 7.5%, Bikol 6%, Waray 3.4%, other 25.3% (2000 census). What are the languages in Philippines? Filipino (official; based on Tagalog) and English (official); eight major dialects - Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Hiligaynon or Ilonggo, Bicol, Waray, Pampango, and Pangasinan. And the religions: Catholic 82.9% (Roman Catholic 80.9%, Aglipayan 2%), Muslim 5%, Evangelical 2.8%, Iglesia ni Kristo 2.3%, other Christian 4.5%, other 1.8%, unspecified 0.6%, none 0.1% (2000 census). How old are the people in average? 23.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 69.4 years. Where the people live in Philippines? Here: population concentrated where good farmlands lie; highest concentrations are northwest and south-central Luzon, the southeastern extension of Luzon, and the islands of the Visayan Sea, particularly Cebu and Negros; Manila is home to one-eighth of the entire national

population. The major urban areas of Philippines are: Manila (capital) 12.946 million; Davao 1.63 million; Cebu City 951,000; Zamboanga 936,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Philippines

The capital of Philippines is Manila and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 80 provinces and 39 chartered cities. Regarding the economy of Philippines, important industrial products are semiconductors and electronics assembly, food and beverage manufacturing, construction, electric/gas/water supply, chemical products, radio/television/communications equipment and apparatus, petroleum and fuel, textile and garments, non-metallic minerals, basic metal industries, transport equipment. Important agricultural products are rice, fish, livestock, poultry, bananas, coconut/copra, corn, sugarcane, mangoes, pineapple, cassava. The most important export commodities are semiconductors and electronic products, machinery and transport equipment, wood manufactures, chemicals, processed food and beverages, garments, coconut oil, copper concentrates, seafood, bananas/fruits and the most important export partners are Japan 20.8%, US 15.5%, Hong Kong 11.7%, China 11%, Singapore 6.6%, Germany 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are electronic products, mineral fuels, machinery and transport equipment, iron and steel, textile fabrics, grains, chemicals, plastic and the most important import partners are China 17.3%, Japan 11.1%, US 8.4%, Thailand 7.3%, South Korea 6.1%, Singapore 6.1%, Indonesia 5.1% (2016). How rich is Philippines and how

rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$8,200 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 21.6% (2015 est.).

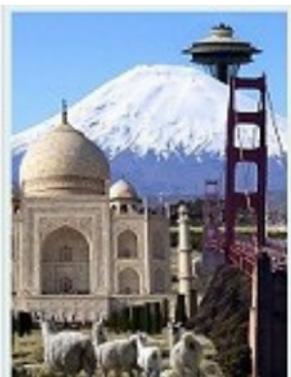
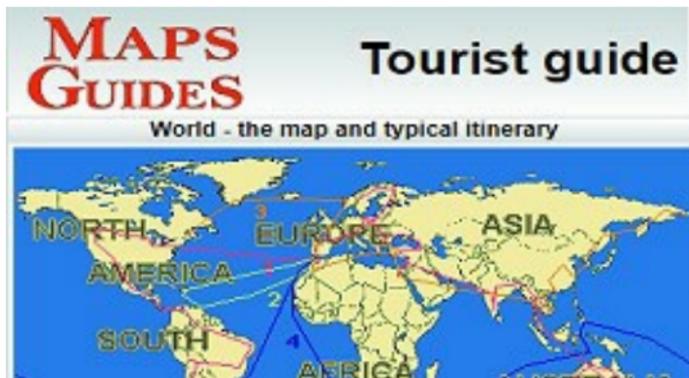
Map of Philippines



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Poland

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Poland. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and

the detailed map of Poland. But let's start with the flag of Poland here:



Poland - Overview:

What you should know about Poland? Let's start with this: Poland's history as a state began near the middle of the 10th century. By the mid-16th century, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth ruled a vast tract of land in Central and Eastern Europe. During the 18th century, internal disorders weakened the nation, and in a series of agreements between 1772 and 1795, Russia, Prussia, and Austria partitioned Poland among themselves. Poland regained its independence in 1918 only to be overrun by Germany and the Soviet Union in World War II. It became a Soviet satellite state following the war, but its government was comparatively tolerant and progressive. Labor turmoil in 1980 led to the formation of the independent trade union "Solidarity" that over time became a political force with over 10 million members. Free elections in 1989 and 1990 won Solidarity control of the parliament and the presidency, bringing the communist era to a close. A "shock therapy" program during the early 1990s enabled the country to transform its economy into one of the most robust in Central Europe. Poland joined NATO in 1999 and the EU in 2004. With its transformation to a democratic, market-oriented country largely completed and with large investments in defense, energy, and other infrastructure, Poland is an increasingly active member of Euro-

Atlantic organizations.

Geography of Poland



Where on the globe is Poland? The location of this country is Central Europe, east of Germany. Total area of Poland is 312,685 sq km, of which 304,255 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat plain; mountains along southern borde. The lowest point of Poland is near Raczki Elblaskie -2 m, the highest point Rysy 2,499 m. And the climate is temperate with cold, cloudy, moderately severe winters with frequent precipitation; mild summers with frequent showers and thundershowers.

Inhabitants of Poland

Let's take a look how many people live in Poland. The number is: 38,476,269 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Polish 96.9%, Silesian 1.1%, German 0.2%, Ukrainian 0.1%, other and unspecified 1.7%. What are the languages in Poland? Polish (official) 98.2%, Silesian 1.4%, other 1.1%, unspecified 1.3%. And the religions: Catholic 87.2% (includes Roman Catholic 86.9% and Greek Catholic, Armenian Catholic, and Byzantine-Slavic Catholic

.3%), Orthodox 1.3% (almost all are Polish Autocephalous Orthodox), Protestant 0.4% (mainly Augsburg Evangelical and Pentacostal), other 0.4% (includes Jehovah's Witness, Buddhist, Hare Krishna, Gaudiya Vaishnavism, Muslim, Jewish, Mormon), unspecified 10.8% (2012 est.). How old are the people in average? 40.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77.8 years. Where the people live in Poland? Here: population concentrated in the southern area around Krakow and the central area around Warsaw and Lodz, with an extension to the northern coastal city of Gdansk. The major urban areas of Poland are: Warsaw (capital) 1.722 million; Krakow 760,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Poland

The capital of Poland is Warsaw and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 16 provinces (województwa, singular - wojewodztwo); Dolnoslaskie (Lower Silesia), Kujawsko-Pomorskie (Kuyavia-Pomerania), Lodzkie (Lodz), Lubelskie (Lublin), Lubuskie (Lubusz), Malopolskie (Lesser Poland), Mazowieckie (Masovia), Opolskie (Opole), Podkarpackie (Subcarpathia), Podlaskie, Pomorskie (Pomerania), Slaskie (Silesia), Swietokrzyskie (Holy Cross), Warminsko-Mazurskie (Warmia-Masuria), Wielkopolskie (Greater Poland), Zachodniopomorskie (West Pomerania). Regarding the economy of Poland, important industrial products are machine building, iron and steel, coal mining, chemicals, shipbuilding,

food processing, glass, beverages, textiles. Important agricultural products are potatoes, fruits, vegetables, wheat; poultry, eggs, pork, dairy. The most important export commodities are machinery and transport equipment 37.8%, intermediate manufactured goods 23.7%, miscellaneous manufactured goods 17.1%, food and live animals 7.6% (2012 est.) and the most important export partners are Germany 27.3%, UK 6.6%, Czech Republic 6.6%, France 5.4%, Italy 4.8%, Netherlands 4.5% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment 38%, intermediate manufactured goods 21%, chemicals 15%, minerals, fuels, lubricants, and related materials 9% (2011 est.) and the most important import partners are Germany 28.3%, China 7.9%, Netherlands 6%, Russia 5.8%, Italy 5.3%, France 4.2%, Czech Republic 4.1% (2016). How rich is Poland and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$29,300 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 17.6% (2015 est.).

Map of Poland



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Portugal

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Portugal. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Portugal. But let's start with the flag of Portugal here:



Portugal - Overview:

What you should know about Portugal? Let's start with this:

Following its heyday as a global maritime power during the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal lost much of its wealth and status with the destruction of Lisbon in a 1755 earthquake, occupation during the Napoleonic Wars, and the independence of Brazil, its wealthiest colony, in 1822. A 1910 revolution deposed the monarchy; for most of the next six decades, repressive governments ran the country. In 1974, a left-wing military coup installed broad democratic reforms. The following year, Portugal granted independence to all of its African colonies. Portugal is a founding member of NATO and entered the EC (now the EU) in 1986.

Geography of Portugal



Where on the globe is Portugal? The location of this country is Southwestern Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Spain. Total area of Portugal is 92,090 sq km, of which 91,470 sq km is land. So this is not a

large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: the west-flowing Tagus River divides the country: the north is mountainous toward the interior, while the south is characterized by rolling plains. The lowest point of Portugal is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Ponta do Pico (Pico or Pico Alto) on Ilha do Pico in the Azores 2,351 m. And the climate is maritime temperate; cool and rainy in north, warmer and drier in south.

Inhabitants of Portugal

Let's take a look how many people live in Portugal. The number is: 10,839,514 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? homogeneous Mediterranean population; citizens of black African descent who immigrated to mainland during decolonization number less than 100,000; since 1990, East Europeans have entered Portugal. What are the languages in Portugal? Portuguese (official), Mirandese (official, but locally used). And the religions: Roman Catholic 81%, other Christian 3.3%, other (includes Jewish, Muslim, other) 0.6%, none 6.8%, unspecified 8.3%. How old are the people in average? 42.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 79.4 years. Where the people live in Portugal? Here: concentrations are primarily along or near the Atlantic coast; both Lisbon and the second largest city, Porto, are coastal cities. The major urban areas of Portugal are: Lisbon (capital) 2.884 million; Porto 1.299 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Portugal

The capital of Portugal is Lisbon and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 18 districts (distritos, singular - distrito) and 2 autonomous regions (regioes autonomas, singular - regio autonoma); Aveiro, Acores (Azores), Beja, Braga, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Evora, Faro, Guarda, Leiria, Lisboa (Lisbon), Madeira, Portalegre, Porto, Santarem, Setubal, Viana do Castelo, Vila Real, Viseu. Regarding the economy of Portugal, important industrial products are textiles, clothing, footwear, wood and cork, paper and pulp, chemicals, fuels and lubricants, automobiles and auto parts, base metals, minerals, porcelain and ceramics, glassware, technology, telecommunications; dairy products, wine, other foodstuffs; ship construction and refurbishment; tourism, plastics, financial services, optics. Important agricultural products are grain, potatoes, tomatoes, olives, grapes; sheep, cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, dairy products; fish. The most important export commodities are agricultural products, foodstuffs, wine, oil products, chemical products, plastics and rubber, hides, leather, wood and cork, wood pulp and paper, textile materials, clothing, footwear, machinery and tools, base metals and the most important export partners are Spain 26.2%, France 12.6%, Germany 11.7%, UK 7%, US 4.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are agricultural products, chemical products, vehicles and other transport material, optical and precision instruments, computer accessories and parts, semiconductors and related devices, oil products, base metals,

food products, textile materials and the most important import partners are Spain 32.8%, Germany 13.5%, France 7.8%, Italy 5.5%, Netherlands 5.1% (2016). How rich is Portugal and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$30,300 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 19% (2015 est.).

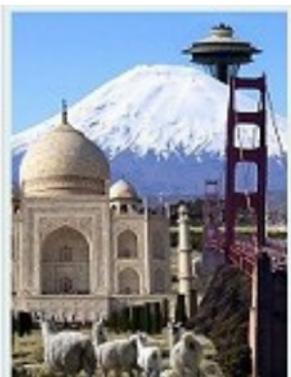
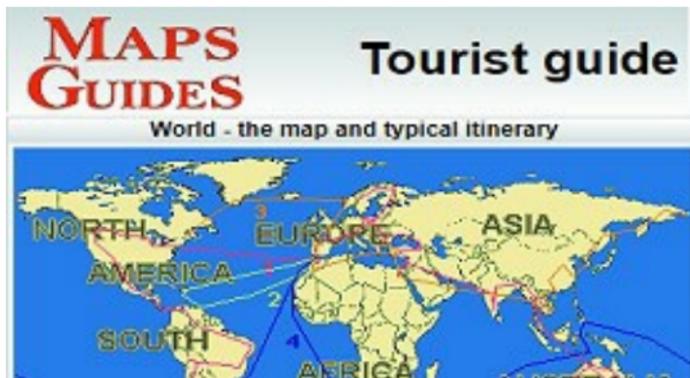
Map of Portugal



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Puerto Rico

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Puerto Rico. Included are selected statistics, an overview map

and the detailed map of Puerto Rico. But let's start with the flag of Puerto Rico here:



Puerto Rico - Overview:

What you should know about Puerto Rico? Let's start with this: Populated for centuries by aboriginal peoples, the island was claimed by the Spanish Crown in 1493 following Christopher Columbus' second voyage to the Americas. In 1898, after 400 years of colonial rule that saw the indigenous population nearly exterminated and African slave labor introduced, Puerto Rico was ceded to the US as a result of the Spanish-American War. Puerto Ricans were granted US citizenship in 1917. Popularly elected governors have served since 1948. In 1952, a constitution was enacted providing for internal self-government. In plebiscites held in 1967, 1993, and 1998, voters chose not to alter the existing political status with the US, but the results of a 2012 vote left open the possibility of American statehood. Economic recession on the island has led to a net population loss since about 2005, as large numbers of residents moved to the US mainland. The trend has accelerated since 2010; in 2014, Puerto Rico experienced a net population loss to the mainland of 64,000, more than double the net loss of 26,000 in 2010. Hurricane Maria struck the island on 20 September 2017 causing catastrophic damage including destruction of the electrical grid that had been crippled by Hurricane Irma just two weeks before. It was the worst storm

to hit the island in eight decades and damage is estimated in the tens of billions of dollars.

Geography of Puerto Rico



Where on the globe is Puerto Rico?

The location of this country is Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, east of the Dominican Republic. Total area of Puerto Rico is 9,104 sq km, of which 8,959 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountains with coastal plain in north; precipitous mountains to the sea on west coast; sandy beaches along most coastal areas. The lowest point of Puerto Rico is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Cerro de Punta 1,338 m. And the climate is tropical marine, mild; little seasonal temperature variation.

Inhabitants of Puerto Rico

Let's take a look how many people live in Puerto Rico. The number is: 3,351,827 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? white 75.8%, black/African American 12.4%, other 8.5% (includes American Indian, Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander, and others), mixed 3.3%. What are the languages in Puerto Rico? Spanish, English. And the religions: Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant and other 15%. How old are the people in average?

41.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 80.9 years. Where the people live in Puerto Rico? Here: population clusters tend to be found along the coast, the largest of these is found in and around San Juan; an exception to this is a sizeable population located in the interior of the island immediately south of the capital around Caguas; most of the interior, particularly in the western half of the island, is dominated by the Cordillera Central mountains, where population density is low. The major urban areas of Puerto Rico are: SAN JUAN (capital) 2.463 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Puerto Rico

The capital of Puerto Rico is San Juan and the government type presidential democracy; a self-governing commonwealth in political association with the US. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (territory of the US with commonwealth status); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 78 municipalities (municipios, singular - municipio) at the second order; Adjuntas, Aguada, Aguadilla, Aguas Buenas, Aibonito, Anasco, Arecibo, Arroyo, Barceloneta, Barranquitas, Bayamon, Cabo Rojo, Caguas, Camuy, Canovanas, Carolina, Catano, Cayey, Ceiba, Ciales, Cidra, Coamo, Comerio, Corozal, Culebra, Dorado, Fajardo, Florida, Guanica, Guayama, Guayanilla, Guaynabo, Gurabo, Hatillo, Hormigueros, Humacao, Isabela, Jayuya, Juana Diaz, Juncos, Lajas, Lares, Las Marias, Las Piedras, Loiza, Luquillo, Manati,

Maricao, Maunabo, Mayaguez, Moca, Morovis, Naguabo, Naranjito, Orocovis, Patillas, Penuelas, Ponce, Quebradillas, Rincon, Rio Grande, Sabana Grande, Salinas, San German, San Juan, San Lorenzo, San Sebastian, Santa Isabel, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Trujillo Alto, Utuado, Vega Alta, Vega Baja, Vieques, Villalba, Yabucoa, Yauco. Regarding the economy of Puerto Rico, important industrial products are pharmaceuticals, electronics, apparel, food products, tourism. Important agricultural products are sugarcane, coffee, pineapples, plantains, bananas; livestock products, chickens. The most important export commodities are chemicals, electronics, apparel, canned tuna, rum, beverage concentrates, medical equipment and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are chemicals, machinery and equipment, clothing, food, fish, petroleum products and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Puerto Rico and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$37,900 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Puerto Rico



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

World - the map and typical itinerary



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

Qatar

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Qatar. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Qatar. But let's start with the flag of Qatar here:



Qatar - Overview:

What you should know about Qatar? Let's start with this: Ruled by the Al Thani family since the mid-1800s, Qatar within the last 60 years transformed itself from a poor British protectorate noted mainly for pearling into an independent state with significant oil and natural gas revenues. The continuous siphoning off of petroleum revenue through the mid-1990s by Qatari amirs permanently residing in Europe had stunted Qatar's economic growth. Former amir Hamad bin Khalifa Al

Thani, who overthrew his father in a bloodless coup in 1995, ushered in wide-sweeping political and media reforms, unprecedented economic investment, and a growing Qatari regional leadership role, in part through the creation of the pan-Arab satellite news network Al-Jazeera and Qatar's mediation of some regional conflicts. In the 2000s, Qatar resolved its longstanding border disputes with both Bahrain and Saudi Arabia and by 2007 had attained the highest per capita income in the world. Qatar did not experience domestic unrest or violence like that seen in other Near Eastern and North African countries in 2010-11, due in part to its immense wealth. In mid-2013, Hamad peacefully abdicated, transferring power to his son, the current Amir Tamim bin Hamad. Tamim remains popular with the Qatari public, having prioritized improving the domestic welfare of Qataris, including establishing advanced healthcare and education systems and expanding the country's infrastructure in anticipation of Doha's hosting of the 2022 World Cup. Recently, Qatar's relationships with its neighbors have been tense at times. Following the outbreak of regional unrest in 2011, Doha prided itself on its support for many popular revolutions, particularly in Libya and Syria. This stance was to the detriment of Qatar's relations with Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which temporarily recalled their respective ambassadors from Doha in March 2014. Tamim later oversaw a warming of Qatar's relations with Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE in November 2014 following Kuwaiti mediation and signing of the Riyadh Agreement. In June 2017, however, the Quartet —

Bahrain, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE — cut diplomatic and economic ties with Qatar in response to alleged violations of the agreement.

Geography of Qatar



Where on the globe is Qatar? The location of this country is Middle East, peninsula bordering the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia. Total area of Qatar is 11,586 sq km, of which 11,586 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat and barren desert. The lowest point of Qatar is Persian Gulf 0 m, the highest point Tuwayyir al Hamir 103 m. And the climate is arid; mild, pleasant winters; very hot, humid summers.

Inhabitants of Qatar

Let's take a look how many people live in Qatar. The number is: 2,314,307 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? non-Qatari 88.4%, Qatari 11.6% (2015 est.). What are the languages in Qatar? Arabic (official), English commonly used as a second language. And the religions: Muslim 67.7%, Christian 13.8%, Hindu 13.8%, Buddhist 3.1%, folk religion . How old are the people in

average? 33.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 78.9 years. Where the people live in Qatar? Here: most of the population is clustered in or around the capital of Doha on the eastern side of the peninsula. The major urban areas of Qatar are: DOHA (capital) 718,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Qatar

The capital of Qatar is Doha and the government type absolute monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 8 municipalities (baladiyat, singular - baladiyah); Ad Dawhah, Al Khawr wa adh Dhakhirah, Al Wakrah, Ar Rayyan, Ash Shamal, Ash Shihaniyah, Az Za'ayin, Umm Salal. Regarding the economy of Qatar, important industrial products are liquefied natural gas, crude oil production and refining, ammonia, fertilizer, petrochemicals, steel reinforcing bars, cement, commercial ship repair. Important agricultural products are fruits, vegetables; poultry, dairy products, beef; fish. The most important export commodities are liquefied natural gas (LNG), petroleum products, fertilizers, steel and the most important export partners are Japan 20%, South Korea 15.5%, India 13.1%, China 8.2%, UAE 5.5%, Singapore 5.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, food, chemicals and the most important import partners are US 13.7%, Germany 9.8%, UAE 9.2%, China 8.6%, Japan 7.2%, UK 5.5%, Saudi Arabia 4.6%, Italy 4.4% (2016). How rich is Qatar and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP

per capita (PPP): \$124,900 (2017 est.). So the people are extremely rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

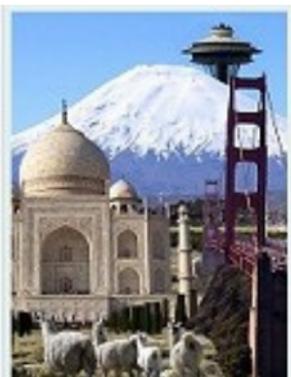
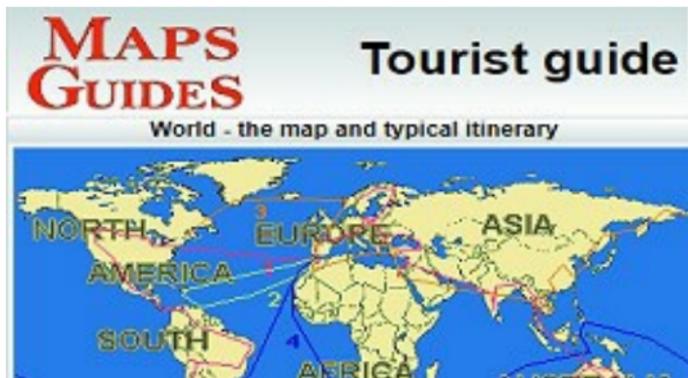
Map of Qatar



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Romania

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Romania. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and

the detailed map of Romania. But let's start with the flag of Romania here:



Romania - Overview:

What you should know about Romania? Let's start with this: The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia - for centuries under the suzerainty of the Turkish Ottoman Empire - secured their autonomy in 1856; they were de facto linked in 1859 and formally united in 1862 under the new name of Romania. The country gained recognition of its independence in 1878. It joined the Allied Powers in World War I and acquired new territories - most notably Transylvania - following the conflict. In 1940, Romania allied with the Axis powers and participated in the 1941 German invasion of the USSR. Three years later, overrun by the Soviets, Romania signed an armistice. The post-war Soviet occupation led to the formation of a communist "people's republic" in 1947 and the abdication of the king. The decades-long rule of dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, who took power in 1965, and his Securitate police state became increasingly oppressive and draconian through the 1980s. Ceausescu was overthrown and executed in late 1989. Former communists dominated the government until 1996 when they were swept from power. Romania joined NATO in 2004 and the EU in 2007.

Geography of Romania



Where on the globe is Romania? The location of this country is Southeastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Ukraine. Total area of Romania is 238,391 sq km, of which 229,891 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: central Transylvanian Basin is separated from the Moldavian Plateau on the east by the Eastern Carpathian Mountains and separated from the Walachian Plain on the south by the Transylvanian Alps. The lowest point of Romania is Black Sea 0 m, the highest point Moldoveanu 2,544 m. And the climate is temperate; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow and fog; sunny summers with frequent showers and thunderstorms.

Inhabitants of Romania

Let's take a look how many people live in Romania. The number is: 21,529,967 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Romanian 83.4%, Hungarian 6.1%, Romani 3.1%, Ukrainian 0.3%, German 0.2%, other 0.7%, unspecified 6.1% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Romania? Romanian (official) 85.4%, Hungarian 6.3%, Romani 1.2%, other 1%, unspecified 6.1% (2011 est.). And the

religions: Eastern Orthodox (including all sub-denominations) 81.9%, Protestant (various denominations including Reformed and Pentecostal) 6.4%, Roman Catholic 4.3%, other (includes Muslim) 0.9%, none or atheist 0.2%, unspecified 6.3% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 41.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.4 years. Where the people live in Romania? Here: urbanization is not particularly high, and a fairly even population distribution can be found throughout most of the country, with urban areas attracting larger and denser populations; Hungarians, the country's largest minority, have a particularly strong presence in eastern Transylvania. The major urban areas of Romania are: Bucharest (capital) 1.868 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Romania

The capital of Romania is Bucharest and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 41 counties (judete, singular - judet) and 1 municipality (municipiu); Alba, Arad, Arges, Bacau, Bihor, Bistrita-Nasaud, Botosani, Braila, Brasov, Bucuresti (Bucharest), Buzau, Calarasi, Caras-Severin, Cluj, Constanta, Covasna, Dambovita, Dolj, Galati, Gorj, Giurgiu, Harghita, Hunedoara, Ialomita, Iasi, Ilfov, Maramures, Mehedinti, Mures, Neamt, Olt, Prahova, Salaj, Satu Mare, Sibiu, Suceava, Teleorman, Timis, Tulcea, Vaslui, Valcea, Vrancea. Regarding the economy of Romania, important industrial products are electric machinery and equipment, auto assembly, textiles and

footwear, light machinery, metallurgy, chemicals, food processing, petroleum refining, mining, timber, construction materials. Important agricultural products are wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, sunflower seed, potatoes, grapes; eggs, sheep. The most important export commodities are machinery and equipment, other manufactured goods, agricultural products and foodstuffs, metals and metal products, chemicals, minerals and fuels, raw materials and the most important export partners are Germany 21.5%, Italy 11.6%, France 7.2%, Hungary 5.2%, UK 4.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, other manufactured goods, chemicals, agricultural products and foodstuffs, fuels and minerals, metals and metal products, raw materials and the most important import partners are Germany 20.5%, Italy 10.3%, Hungary 7.5%, France 5.6%, Poland 5.1%, China 5.1%, Netherlands 4.1% (2016). How rich is Romania and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$24,000 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 22.4% (2012 est.).

Map of Romania



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Russia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Russia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Russia. But let's start with the flag of Russia here:



Russia - Overview:

What you should know about Russia? Let's start with this:

Founded in the 12th century, the Principality of Muscovy was able to emerge from over 200 years of Mongol domination (13th-15th centuries) and to gradually conquer and absorb surrounding principalities. In the early 17th century, a new Romanov Dynasty continued this policy of expansion across Siberia to the Pacific. Under Peter I (ruled 1682-1725), hegemony was extended to the Baltic Sea and the country was renamed the Russian Empire. During the 19th century, more territorial acquisitions were made in Europe and Asia. Defeat in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 contributed to the Revolution of 1905, which resulted in the formation of a parliament and other reforms. Repeated devastating defeats of the Russian army in World War I led to widespread rioting in the major cities of the Russian Empire and to the overthrow in 1917 of the imperial household. The communists under Vladimir Lenin seized power soon after and formed the USSR. The brutal rule of Iosif Stalin (1928-53) strengthened communist rule and Russian dominance of the Soviet Union at a cost of tens of millions of lives. After defeating Germany in World War II as part of an alliance with the US (1939-1945), the USSR expanded its territory and influence in Eastern Europe and emerged as a global power. The USSR was the principal adversary of the US during the Cold War (1947-1991). The

Soviet economy and society stagnated in the decades following Stalin's rule, until General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev (1985-91) introduced glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) in an attempt to modernize communism, but his initiatives inadvertently released forces that by December 1991 splintered the USSR into Russia and 14 other independent republics. Following economic and political turmoil during President Boris Yeltsin's term (1991-99), Russia shifted toward a centralized authoritarian state under the leadership of President Vladimir Putin (2000-2008, 2012-present) in which the regime seeks to legitimize its rule through managed elections, populist appeals, a foreign policy focused on enhancing the country's geopolitical influence, and commodity-based economic growth. Russia faces a largely subdued rebel movement in Chechnya and some other surrounding regions, although violence still occurs throughout the North Caucasus.

Geography of Russia



Where on the globe is Russia? The location of this country is North Asia bordering the Arctic Ocean, extending from Europe (the portion west of the Urals) to the North Pacific Ocean. Total area of Russia is 17,098,242 sq km, of which 16,377,742 sq km is land. This is one of the

largest countries in the World. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: broad plain with low hills west of Urals; vast coniferous forest and tundra in Siberia; uplands and mountains along southern border regions. The lowest point of Russia is Caspian Sea -28 m, the highest point Gora El'brus 5,642 m (highest point in Europe). And the climate is ranges from steppes in the south through humid continental in much of European Russia; subarctic in Siberia to tundra climate in the polar north; winters vary from cool along Black Sea coast to frigid in Siberia; summers vary from warm in the steppes to cool along Arctic coast.

Inhabitants of Russia

Let's take a look how many people live in Russia. The number is: 142,257,519 (July 2017 est.). So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? Russian 77.7%, Tatar 3.7%, Ukrainian 1.4%, Bashkir 1.1%, Chuvash 1%, Chechen 1%, other 10.2%, unspecified 3.9%. What are the languages in Russia? Russian (official) 85.7%, Tatar 3.2%, Chechen 1%, other 10.1%. And the religions: Russian Orthodox 15-20%, Muslim 10-15%, other Christian 2% (2006 est.). How old are the people in average? 39.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 71 years. Where the people live in Russia? Here: population is heavily concentrated in the westernmost fifth of the country extending from the Baltic Sea, south to the Caspian Sea, and eastward

parallel to the Kazakh border; elsewhere, sizeable pockets are isolated and generally found in the south. The major urban areas of Russia are: Moscow (capital) 12.166 million; Saint Petersburg 4.993 million; Novosibirsk 1.497 million; Yekaterinburg 1.379 million; Nizhniy Novgorod 1.212 million; Samara 1.164 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Russia

The capital of Russia is Moscow and the government type semi-presidential federation. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 46 provinces (oblasti, singular - oblast), 21 republics (respubliki, singular - respublika), 4 autonomous okrugs (avtonomnyye okrugi, singular - avtonomnyy okrug), 9 krais (kraya, singular - kray), 2 federal cities (goroda, singular - gorod), and 1 autonomous oblast (avtonomnaya oblast'). Regarding the economy of Russia, important industrial products are complete range of mining and extractive industries producing coal, oil, gas, chemicals, and metals; all forms of machine building from rolling mills to high-performance aircraft and space vehicles; defense industries (including radar, missile production, advanced electronic components), shipbuilding; road and rail transportation equipment; communications equipment; agricultural machinery, tractors, and construction equipment; electric power generating and transmitting equipment; medical and scientific instruments; consumer durables, textiles, foodstuffs, handicrafts. Important agricultural products are grain, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, vegetables, fruits; beef, milk. The most important export commodities are petroleum and petroleum products, natural

gas, metals, wood and wood products, chemicals, and a wide variety of civilian and military manufactures and the most important export partners are Netherlands 10.5%, China 10.3%, Germany 7.8%, Turkey 5%, Italy 4.4%, Belarus 4.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, vehicles, pharmaceutical products, plastic, semi-finished metal products, meat, fruits and nuts, optical and medical instruments, iron, steel and the most important import partners are China 21.6%, Germany 11%, US 6.3%, France 4.8%, Italy 4.4%, Belarus 4.3% (2016). How rich is Russia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$27,900 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 13.3% (2015 est.).

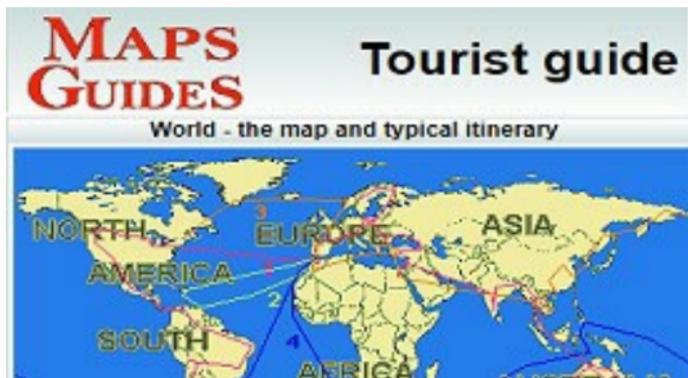
Map of Russia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Rwanda

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Rwanda. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Rwanda. But let's start with the flag of

Rwanda here:



Rwanda - Overview:

What you should know about Rwanda? Let's start with this:

In 1959, three years before independence from Belgium, the majority ethnic group, the Hutus, overthrew the ruling Tutsi king. Over the next several years, thousands of Tutsis were killed, and some 150,000 driven into exile in neighboring countries. The children of these exiles later formed a rebel group, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), and began a civil war in 1990. The war, along with several political and economic upheavals, exacerbated ethnic tensions, culminating in April 1994 in a state-orchestrated genocide, in which Rwandans killed up to a million of their fellow citizens, including approximately three-quarters of the Tutsi population. The genocide ended later that same year when the predominantly Tutsi RPF, operating out of Uganda and northern Rwanda, defeated the national army and Hutu militias, and established an RPF-led government of national unity. Approximately 2 million Hutu refugees - many fearing Tutsi retribution - fled to neighboring Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, and former Zaire. Since then, most of the refugees have returned to Rwanda, but several thousand remained in the neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC, the former Zaire) and formed an extremist insurgency bent on retaking Rwanda, much as the RPF did in 1990. Rwanda held its first local elections in 1999 and its first post-genocide presidential and legislative elections in 2003. Rwanda in 2009

staged a joint military operation with the Congolese Army in DRC to rout out the Hutu extremist insurgency there, and Kigali and Kinshasa restored diplomatic relations. Rwanda also joined the Commonwealth in late 2009. President Paul Kagame won the presidential election in August 2017 after changing the constitution in 2016 to allow him to run for a third term.

Geography of Rwanda



Where on the globe is Rwanda? The location of this country is Central Africa, east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, north of Burundi. Total area of Rwanda is 26,338 sq km, of which 24,668 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly grassy uplands and hills; relief is mountainous with altitude declining from west to east. The lowest point of Rwanda is Rusizi River 950 m, the highest point Volcan Karisimbi 4,519 m. And the climate is temperate; two rainy seasons (February to April, November to January); mild in mountains with frost and snow possible.

Inhabitants of Rwanda

Let's take a look how many people live in Rwanda. The number is: 11,901,484. So this is not very populous country.

Who lives here? Hutu (Bantu), Tutsi (Hamitic), Twa (Pygmy). What are the languages in Rwanda? Kinyarwanda (official, universal Bantu vernacular) 93.2%, French (official) . And the religions: Protestant 50.2% (includes Adventist 12% and other Protestant 38.2%), Roman Catholic 44.3%, Muslim 2%, other 0.9% (includes traditionalist/animist), none 2.5%, unspecified . How old are the people in average? 19 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 64.3 years. Where the people live in Rwanda? Here: one of Africa's most densely populated countries; large concentrations tend to be in the central regions and along the shore of Lake Kivu in the west. The major urban areas of Rwanda are: Kigali (capital) 1.257 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Rwanda

The capital of Rwanda is Kigali and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 4 provinces (in French - provinces, singular - province; in Kinyarwanda - intara for singular and plural) and 1 city (in French - ville; in Kinyarwanda - umujyi); Est (Eastern), Kigali, Nord (Northern), Ouest (Western), Sud (Southern). Regarding the economy of Rwanda, important industrial products are cement, agricultural products, small-scale beverages, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes. Important agricultural products are coffee, tea, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), bananas, beans, sorghum, potatoes; livestock. The most important export commodities are coffee, tea, hides, tin ore and the most

important export partners are Democratic Republic of the Congo 31.3%, Kenya 15.7%, UAE 13.8%, Switzerland 8.7%, Burundi 5.7% (2016). The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, steel, petroleum products, cement and construction material and the most important import partners are China 21.2%, Uganda 11.2%, Kenya 7.8%, India 7.4%, UAE 5.8%, Tanzania 5.3% (2016). How rich is Rwanda and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,100 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 39.1% (2015 est.).

Map of Rwanda



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha. But let's start with the flag of Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha

here:



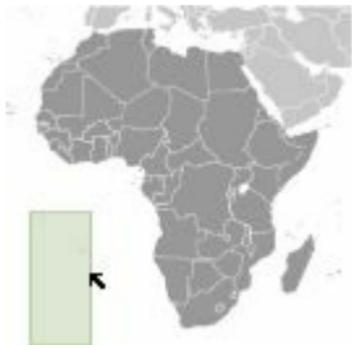
Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha - Overview:

What you should know about Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha? Let's start with this: Saint Helena is a British Overseas Territory consisting of Saint Helena and Ascension Islands, and the island group of Tristan da Cunha. Saint Helena: Uninhabited when first discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, Saint Helena was garrisoned by the British during the 17th century. It acquired fame as the place of Napoleon Bonaparte's exile from 1815 until his death in 1821, but its importance as a port of call declined after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. During the Anglo-Boer War in South Africa, several thousand Boer prisoners were confined on the island between 1900 and 1903. Saint Helena is one of the most remote populated places in the world. The British Government committed to building an airport on Saint Helena in 2005. After more than a decade of delays and construction, a commercial air service to South Africa via Namibia was inaugurated in October of 2017. The weekly service to Saint Helena from Johannesburg via Windhoek in Namibia takes just over six hours (including the refueling stop in Windhoek) and replaces the mail ship that had made a five-day journey to the island every three weeks. Ascension Island: This barren and uninhabited island was discovered and named by the

Portuguese in 1503. The British garrisoned the island in 1815 to prevent a rescue of Napoleon from Saint Helena. It served as a provisioning station for the Royal Navy's West Africa Squadron on anti-slavery patrol. The island remained under Admiralty control until 1922, when it became a dependency of Saint Helena. During World War II, the UK permitted the US to construct an airfield on Ascension in support of transatlantic flights to Africa and anti-submarine operations in the South Atlantic. In the 1960s the island became an important space tracking station for the US. In 1982, Ascension was an essential staging area for British forces during the Falklands War. It remains a critical refueling point in the air-bridge from the UK to the South Atlantic. The island hosts one of four dedicated ground antennas (the others are on Diego Garcia (British Indian Ocean Territory), Kwajalein (Marshall Islands), and at Cape Canaveral, Florida (US)) that assist in the operation of the Global Positioning System (GPS) navigation system. NASA and the US Air Force also operate a Meter-Class Autonomous Telescope (MCAT) on Ascension as part of the deep space surveillance system for tracking orbital debris, which can be a hazard to spacecraft and astronauts.

Tristan da Cunha: The island group consists of Tristan da Cunha, Nightingale, Inaccessible, and Gough Islands. Tristan da Cunha, named after its Portuguese discoverer (1506), was garrisoned by the British in 1816 to prevent any attempt to rescue Napoleon from Saint Helena. Gough and Inaccessible Islands have been designated World Heritage Sites. South Africa leases a site for a meteorological station on Gough Island.

Geography of Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha



Where on the globe is Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha? The location of this country is islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, about midway between South America and Africa; Ascension Island lies 1,300 km (800 mi) northwest of Saint Helena; Tristan da Cunha lies 4,300 km (2,700 mi) southwest of Saint Helena. Total area of Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha is 394 sq km, of which Saint Helena Island 122 sq km; Ascension Island 88 sq km; Tristan da Cunha island group 184 sq km (includes Tristan (98 sq km), Inaccessible, Nightingale, and Gough islands) is land. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: the islands of this group are of volcanic origin associated with the Atlantic Mid-Ocean Ridge. The lowest point of Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Queen Mary's Peak on Tristan da Cunha 2,060 m; Green Mountain on Ascension Island 859 m; Mount Actaeon on Saint Helena Island 818 m. And the climate is tropical marine; mild, tempered by trade winds.

Inhabitants of Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan

da Cunha

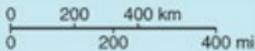
Let's take a look how many people live in Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha. The number is: 7,828. So not so many people live here. Who lives here? African descent 50%, white 25%, Chinese 25%. What are the languages in Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha? English. And the religions: Protestant 75.9% (includes Anglican 68.9, Baptist 2.1%, Seventh Day Adventist 1.8%, Salvation Army 1.7%, New Apostolic 1.4%), Jehovah's Witness 4.1%, Roman Catholic 1.2%, other 2.5% (includes Baha'i), unspecified 0.8%, none 6.1%, no response 9.4%. How old are the people in average? 41.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 79.6 years. Where the people live in Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha? Here: Saint Helena - population is concentrated in and around the capital Jamestown in the northwest, with another significant cluster in the interior Longwood area; Ascension - largest settlement, and location of most of the population, is Georgetown; Tristan da Cunha - most of the nearly 300 inhabitants live in the northern coastal town of Edinburgh of the Seven Seas. The major urban areas of Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha are: Jamestown (capital) 1,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha

The capital of Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha is Jamestown and the government type parliamentary

democracy (Legislative Council); limited self-governing overseas territory of the UK. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 3 administrative areas; Ascension, Saint Helena, Tristan da Cunha. Regarding the economy of Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha, important industrial products are construction, crafts (furniture, lacework, fancy woodwork), fishing, collectible postage stamps. Important agricultural products are coffee, corn, potatoes, vegetables; fish, lobster; livestock; timber. The most important export commodities are fish (frozen, canned, and salt-dried skipjack, tuna), coffee, handicrafts and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are food, beverages, tobacco, fuel oils, animal feed, building materials, motor vehicles and parts, machinery and parts and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$7,800 (FY09/10 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha



Ascension

Saint Helena

JAMESTOWN

Tropic of Capricorn

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Inaccessible
Island

Queen Mary's Peak
Tristan da Cunha

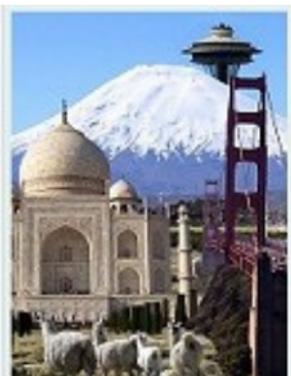
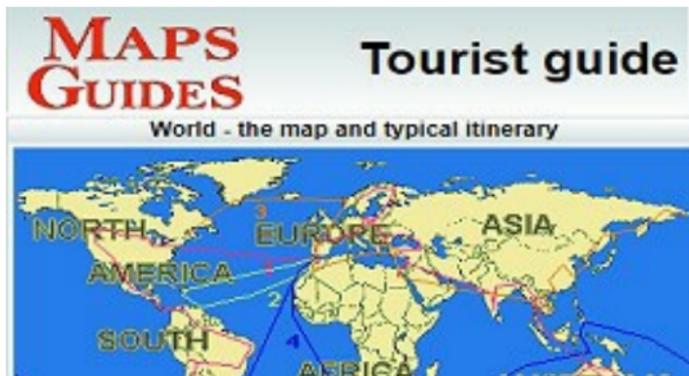
NIGHTINGALE
ISLANDS

Gough
Island

We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Saint Kitts and Nevis. Included are selected statistics, an

overview map and the detailed map of Saint Kitts and Nevis. But let's start with the flag of Saint Kitts and Nevis here:



Saint Kitts and Nevis - Overview:

What you should know about Saint Kitts and Nevis? Let's start with this: Carib Indians occupied the islands of the West Indies for hundreds of years before the British began settlement in 1623. In 1967, the island territory of Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla became an associated state of the UK with full internal autonomy. The island of Anguilla rebelled and was allowed to secede in 1971. The remaining islands achieved independence in 1983 as Saint Kitts and Nevis. In 1998, a referendum on Nevis to separate from Saint Kitts fell short of the two-thirds majority vote needed. Nevis continues in its efforts to separate from Saint Kitts.

Geography of Saint Kitts and Nevis



Where on the globe is Saint Kitts and Nevis? The location of this country is Caribbean, islands in the Caribbean Sea, about one-third of the way from Puerto Rico to Trinidad and Tobago. Total area of Saint Kitts and Nevis is 261 sq km (Saint Kitts 168 sq km; Nevis 93 sq km), of which 261 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country.

How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: volcanic with mountainous interiors. The lowest point of Saint Kitts and Nevis is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Mount Liamuiga 1,156 m. And the climate is tropical, tempered by constant sea breezes; little seasonal temperature variation; rainy season (May to November).

Inhabitants of Saint Kitts and Nevis

Let's take a look how many people live in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The number is: 52,715 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? predominantly black; some British, Portuguese, and Lebanese. What are the languages in Saint Kitts and Nevis? English (official). And the religions: Anglican, other Protestant, Roman Catholic. How old are the people in average? 35 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.9 years. Where the people live in Saint Kitts and Nevis? Here: population clusters are found in the small towns located on the periphery of both islands. The major urban areas of Saint Kitts and Nevis are: Basseterre (capital) 14,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Saint Kitts and Nevis

The capital of Saint Kitts and Nevis is Basseterre and the government type federal parliamentary democracy (National Assembly) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 14 parishes; Christ Church Nichola Town, Saint Anne Sandy Point, Saint George Basseterre, Saint George Gingerland, Saint

James Windward, Saint John Capesterre, Saint John Figtree, Saint Mary Cayon, Saint Paul Capesterre, Saint Paul Charlestown, Saint Peter Basseterre, Saint Thomas Lowland, Saint Thomas Middle Island, Trinity Palmetto Point. Regarding the economy of Saint Kitts and Nevis, important industrial products are tourism, cotton, salt, copra, clothing, footwear, beverages. Important agricultural products are sugarcane, rice, yams, vegetables, bananas; fish. The most important export commodities are machinery, food, electronics, beverages, tobacco and the most important export partners are US 49.6%, Poland 15.2%, Turkey 11.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, manufactures, food, fuels and the most important import partners are US 56.8%, Trinidad and Tobago 6.8%, Cyprus 6.2%, Japan 4% (2016). How rich is Saint Kitts and Nevis and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$26,800 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Saint Kitts and Nevis



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Saint Lucia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Saint Lucia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Saint Lucia. But let's start with the flag of Saint Lucia here:



Saint Lucia - Overview:

What you should know about Saint Lucia? Let's start with this: The island, with its fine natural harbor at Castries, was contested between England and France throughout the 17th and early 18th centuries (changing possession 14 times); it was finally ceded to the UK in 1814. Even after the abolition of slavery on its plantations in 1834, Saint Lucia remained an agricultural island, dedicated to producing tropical commodity crops. Self-government was granted in 1967 and independence in 1979.

Geography of Saint Lucia



Where on the globe is Saint Lucia?

The location of this country is Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean, north of Trinidad and Tobago. Total area of Saint Lucia is 616 sq km, of which 606 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: volcanic and mountainous with broad, fertile valleys. The lowest point of Saint Lucia is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Mount Gimie 948 m. And the climate is tropical, moderated by northeast trade winds; dry season January to April, rainy season May to August.

Inhabitants of Saint Lucia

Let's take a look how many people live in Saint Lucia. The number is: 164,994 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? black/African descent 85.3%, mixed 10.9%, East Indian 2.2%, other 1.6%, unspecified 0.1% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Saint Lucia? English (official), French patois. And the religions: Roman Catholic 61.5%, Protestant 25.5% (includes Seventh Day Adventist 10.4%, Pentecostal 8.9%, Baptist 2.2%, Anglican 1.6%, Church of God 1.5%, other Protestant 0.9%), other Christian 3.4% (includes Evangelical 2.3% and Jehovah's Witness 1.1%), Rastafarian 1.9%, other 0.4%, none 5.9%, unspecified 1.4% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 34.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77.9 years. Where the people live in Saint Lucia? Here: most of the population is found on the periphery of the island, with a larger concentration in the north around the capital of Castries. The major urban areas of Saint Lucia are: Castries (capital) 22,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Saint Lucia

The capital of Saint Lucia is Castries and the government type parliamentary democracy (Parliament) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 10 districts; Anse-la-Raye, Canaries, Castries, Choiseul, Dennery, Gros-Islet, Laborie, Micoud, Soufriere, Vieux-Fort. Regarding the economy of Saint

Lucia, important industrial products are tourism; clothing, assembly of electronic components, beverages, corrugated cardboard boxes, lime processing, coconut processing. Important agricultural products are bananas, coconuts, vegetables, citrus, root crops, cocoa. The most important export commodities are bananas 41%, clothing, cocoa, avocados, mangoes, coconut oil (2010 est.) and the most important export partners are US 48.8%, Trinidad and Tobago 14.1%, UK 11.2%, Maldives 4.7% (2016). The most important import commodities are food, manufactured goods, machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels and the most important import partners are US 39.8%, Trinidad and Tobago 18%, UK 6.7%, Japan 4% (2016). How rich is Saint Lucia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$13,500 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Saint Lucia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA SOUTH AMERICA EUROPE AFRICA ASIA AUSTRALIA

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Saint Pierre and Miquelon. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Saint Pierre and Miquelon. But let's start with the flag of Saint Pierre and Miquelon here:



Saint Pierre and Miquelon - Overview:

What you should know about Saint Pierre and Miquelon?

Let's start with this: First settled by the French in the early 17th century, the islands represent the sole remaining vestige of France's once vast North American possessions. They attained the status of an overseas collectivity in 2003.

Geography of Saint Pierre and Miquelon



Where on the globe is Saint Pierre and Miquelon? The location of this country is Northern North America, islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, south of Newfoundland (Canada). Total area of Saint Pierre and Miquelon is 242 sq km, of which 242 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly barren rock. The lowest point of Saint Pierre and Miquelon is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Morne de la Grande Montagne 240 m. And the climate is cold and wet, with considerable mist and fog; spring and

autumn are often windy.

Inhabitants of Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Let's take a look how many people live in Saint Pierre and Miquelon. The number is: 5,533 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Basques and Bretons (French fishermen). What are the languages in Saint Pierre and Miquelon? French (official). And the religions: Roman Catholic 99%, other 1%. How old are the people in average? 46.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 80.6 years. Where the people live in Saint Pierre and Miquelon? Here: most of the population is found on Saint Pierre Island; a small settlement is located on the north end of Miquelon Island. The major urban areas of Saint Pierre and Miquelon are: Saint-pierre (capital) 5,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Saint Pierre and Miquelon

The capital of Saint Pierre and Miquelon is Saint-Pierre and the government type parliamentary democracy (Territorial Council); overseas collectivity of France. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (territorial overseas collectivity of France); note - there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 2 communes at the second order - Saint Pierre, Miquelon. Regarding the economy of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, important industrial products are fish processing and

supply base for fishing fleets; tourism. Important agricultural products are vegetables; poultry, cattle, sheep, pigs; fish. The most important export commodities are fish and fish products, soybeans, animal feed, mollusks and crustaceans, fox and mink pelts and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are meat, clothing, fuel, electrical equipment, machinery, building materials and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Saint Pierre and Miquelon and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$34,900 (2006 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Saint Pierre and Miquelon



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. But let's start with the flag of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines here:



Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - Overview:

What you should know about Saint Vincent and the Grenadines? Let's start with this: Resistance by native Caribs prevented colonization on Saint Vincent until 1719. Disputed between France and the UK for most of the 18th century, the island was ceded to the latter in 1783. Between 1960 and 1962, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was a separate administrative unit of the Federation of the West Indies. Autonomy was granted in 1969 and independence in 1979.

Geography of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



Where on the globe is Saint Vincent and the Grenadines? The location of this country is Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean, north of Trinidad and Tobago. Total area of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is 389 sq km (Saint Vincent 344 sq km), of which 389 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: volcanic, mountainous. The lowest point of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point La Soufriere 1,234 m. And the climate is tropical; little seasonal temperature variation; rainy season (May to November).

Inhabitants of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

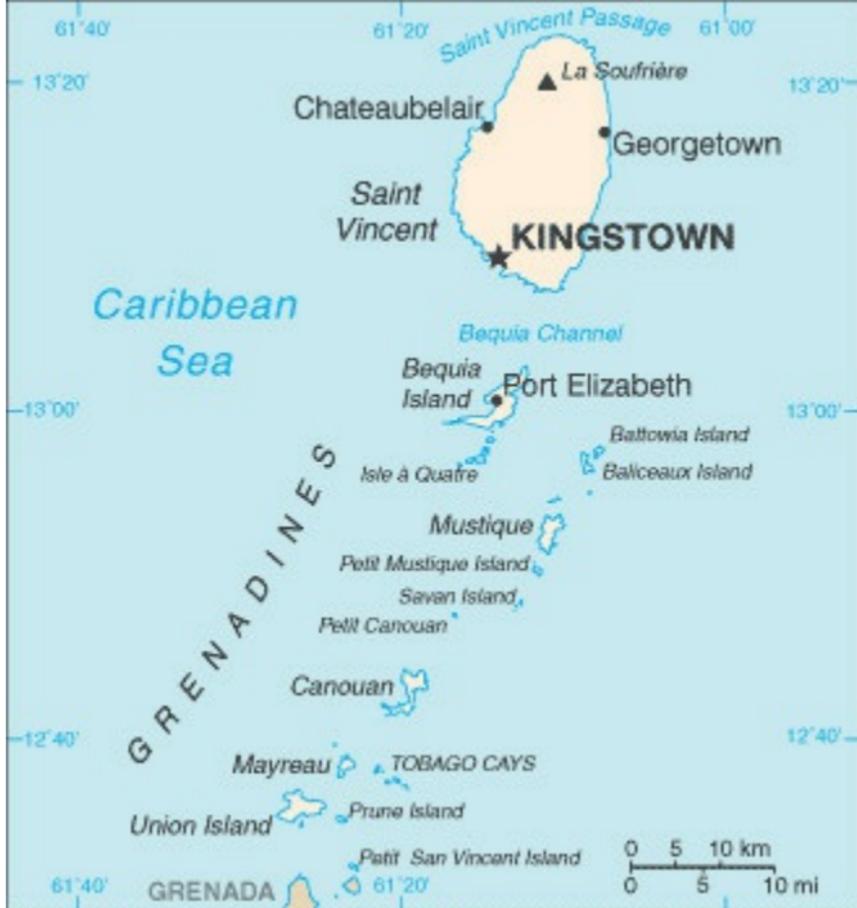
Let's take a look how many people live in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The number is: 102,089 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? black 66%, mixed 19%, East Indian 6%, European 4%, Carib Amerindian 2%, other 3%. What are the languages in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines? English, French patois. And the religions: Protestant 75% (Anglican 47%, Methodist 28%), Roman Catholic 13%, other (includes Hindu, Seventh-Day Adventist, other Protestant) 12%. How old are the people in average? 33.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.5 years. Where the people live in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines? Here: most of the population is concentrated in and around the capital of Kingstown. The major urban areas of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are: Kingstown (capital) 27,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

The capital of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is Kingstown and the government type parliamentary democracy (House of Assembly) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 6 parishes; Charlotte, Grenadines, Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint Patrick. Regarding the economy of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, important industrial products are tourism; food processing, cement,

furniture, clothing, starch. Important agricultural products are bananas, coconuts, sweet potatoes, spices; small numbers of cattle, sheep, pigs, goats; fish. The most important export commodities are bananas, eddoes and dasheen (taro), arrowroot starch; tennis racquets and the most important export partners are Barbados 18.3%, St. Lucia 17.6%, Antigua and Barbuda 14.8%, Trinidad and Tobago 12.3%, Dominica 9.5%, St. Kitts and Nevis 7.3%, Grenada 5.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals and fertilizers, minerals and fuels and the most important import partners are US 44%, Trinidad and Tobago 14.1%, UK 6.5%, France 4.8% (2016). How rich is Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$11,600 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Samoa

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Samoa. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Samoa. But let's start with the flag of Samoa here:



Samoa - Overview:

What you should know about Samoa? Let's start with this: New Zealand occupied the German protectorate of Western Samoa at the outbreak of World War I in 1914. It continued to administer the islands as a mandate and then as a trust territory until 1962, when the islands became the first Polynesian nation to reestablish independence in the 20th century. The country dropped the "Western" from its name in 1997.

Geography of Samoa



Where on the globe is Samoa? The location of this country is Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand. Total area of Samoa is 2,831 sq km, of which 2,821 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: two main islands (Savaii, Upolu) and several smaller islands and uninhabited islets; narrow coastal plain with volcanic, rugged mountains in interior. The lowest point of Samoa is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mount Silisili 1,857 m. And the climate is tropical; rainy season (November to April), dry season (May to October).

Inhabitants of Samoa

Let's take a look how many people live in Samoa. The number is: 200,108 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Samoan 92.6%, Euronsians (persons of European and Polynesian blood) 7%, Europeans 0.4% (2001 census). What are the languages in Samoa? Samoan (Polynesian) (official), English. And the religions: Protestant 57.4% (Congregationalist 31.8%, Methodist 13.7%, Assembly of God 8%, Seventh Day Adventist 3.9%), Roman Catholic 19.4%, Mormon 15.2%, Worship Centre 1.7%, other Christian 5.5%, other 0.7%, none 0.1%, unspecified 0.1% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 24.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74 years. Where the people live in Samoa? Here: about three-quarters of the population lives on the island of Upolu. The major urban areas of Samoa are: APIA (capital) 37,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Samoa

The capital of Samoa is Apia and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 11 districts; A'ana, Aiga-i-le-Tai, Atua, Fa'asaleleaga, Gaga'emauga, Gagaifomauga, Palauli, Satupa'itea, Tuamasaga, Va'a-o-Fonoti, Vaisigano. Regarding the economy of Samoa, important industrial products are food processing, building materials, auto parts. Important agricultural products are coconuts, nonu, bananas, taro, yams, coffee, cocoa. The most important export commodities are fish,

coconut oil and cream, nonu, copra, taro, automotive parts, garments, bee and the most important export partners are Australia 30.2%, American Samoa 21.7%, Afghanistan 11.2%, NZ 10.1%, US 5.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, industrial supplies, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are NZ 23%, Singapore 14%, China 13.5%, US 10.2%, Australia 9.9%, Fiji 6.3%, Japan 5% (2016). How rich is Samoa and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$5,700 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

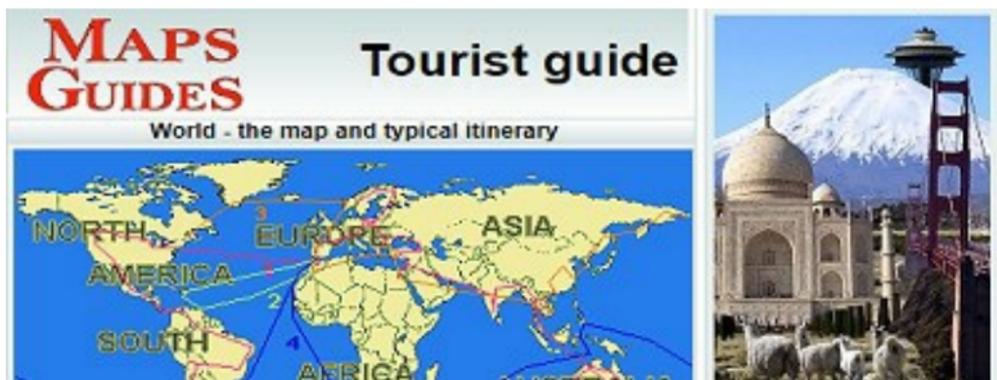
Map of Samoa



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Sao Tome and Principe

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Sao Tome and Principe. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Sao Tome and Principe. But let's start with the flag of Sao Tome and Principe here:



Sao Tome and Principe - Overview:

What you should know about Sao Tome and Principe? Let's start with this: Discovered and claimed by Portugal in the late 15th century, the islands' sugar-based economy gave way to coffee and cocoa in the 19th century - all grown with African plantation slave labor, a form of which lingered into the 20th century. While independence was achieved in 1975, democratic reforms were not instituted until the late 1980s. The country held its first free elections in 1991, but frequent internal wrangling between the various political parties precipitated repeated changes in leadership and four failed, non-violent coup attempts in 1995, 1998, 2003, and 2009. In 2012, three opposition parties combined in a no confidence vote to bring down the majority government of former Prime Minister Patrice Trovoada, but in 2014, legislative elections returned him to the office. President Evaristo Carvalho, of the same political party as Prime Minister Trovoada, was elected in September 2016, marking a rare instance in which the positions of president and prime minister are held by the same party. New oil discoveries in the Gulf of Guinea may attract increased attention to the small island nation.

Geography of Sao Tome and Principe



Where on the globe is Sao Tome and Principe? The location of this country is Central Africa, islands in the Gulf of Guinea, just north of the Equator, west of Gabon. Total area of Sao Tome and Principe is 964 sq km, of which 964 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: volcanic, mountainous. The lowest point of Sao Tome and Principe is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Pico de Sao Tome 2,024 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, humid; one rainy season (October to May).

Inhabitants of Sao Tome and Principe

Let's take a look how many people live in Sao Tome and Principe. The number is: 201,025 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? mestico, angolares (descendants of Angolan slaves), forros (descendants of freed slaves), servicais (contract laborers from Angola, Mozambique, and Cabo Verde), tongas (children of servicais born on the islands), Europeans (primarily Portuguese), Asians (mostly Chinese). What are the languages in Sao Tome and Principe? Portuguese 98.4% (official), Forro 36.2%, Cabo Verdian 8.5%, French 6.8%, Angolar 6.6%, English 4.9%, Lunguie 1%,

other (including sign language) 2.4%. And the religions: Catholic 55.7%, Adventist 4.1%, Assembly of God 3.4%, New Apostolic 2.9%, Mana 2.3%, Universal Kingdom of God 2%, Jehovah's Witness 1.2%, other 6.2%, none 21.2%, unspecified 1% (2012 est.). How old are the people in average? 18.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 65.3 years. Where the people live in Sao Tome and Principe? Here: Sao Tome, the capital city, has roughly a quarter of the nation's population; Santo Antonio is the largest town on Principe; the northern areas of both islands have the highest population densities. The major urban areas of Sao Tome and Principe are: SAO TOME (capital) 71,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Sao Tome and Principe

The capital of Sao Tome and Principe is Sao Tome and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 2 provinces; Principe, Sao Tome. Regarding the economy of Sao Tome and Principe, important industrial products are light construction, textiles, soap, beer, fish processing, timbe. Important agricultural products are cocoa, coconuts, palm kernels, copra, cinnamon, pepper, coffee, bananas, papayas, beans; poultry; fish. The most important export commodities are cocoa 80%, copra, coffee, palm oil (2010 est.) and the most important export partners are Germany 23.3%, Netherlands 13.8%, Portugal 10%, Angola 6.4%, South Korea 5.2%, Peru 4.5%, Dominican Republic 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are

machinery and electrical equipment, food products, petroleum products and the most important import partners are Portugal 58.8%, Angola 15.2%, China 5.3% (2016). How rich is Sao Tome and Principe and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,200 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 66.2% (2009 est.).

Map of Sao Tome and Principe



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Saudi Arabia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Saudi Arabia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Saudi Arabia. But let's start with the flag of Saudi Arabia here:

Saudi Arabia - Overview:

What you should know about Saudi Arabia? Let's start with this: Saudi Arabia is the birthplace of Islam and home to Islam's two holiest shrines in Mecca and Medina. The king's official title is the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques. The modern Saudi state was founded in 1932 by ABD AL-AZIZ bin Abd al-Rahman Al SAUD (Ibn Saud) after a 30-year campaign to unify most of the Arabian Peninsula. One of his male descendants rules the country today, as required by the country's 1992 Basic Law. Following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, Saudi Arabia accepted the Kuwaiti royal family and 400,000 refugees while allowing Western and Arab troops to deploy on its soil for the liberation of Kuwait the following year. The continuing presence of foreign troops on Saudi soil after the liberation of Kuwait became a source of tension between the royal family and the public until all operational US troops left the country in 2003. Major terrorist attacks in May and November 2003 spurred a strong ongoing campaign against domestic terrorism and extremism. From 2005 to 2015, King Abdallah incrementally modernized the Kingdom. Driven by personal ideology and political pragmatism, he introduced a series of social and economic initiatives, including expanding employment and social opportunities for women, attracting foreign investment, increasing the role of the private sector in the economy, and discouraging businesses from hiring foreign

workers. Saudi Arabia saw protests during the 2011 Arab Spring but not the level of bloodshed seen in protests elsewhere in the region. Shia Muslims in the Eastern Province protested primarily against the detention of political prisoners, endemic discrimination, and Bahraini and Saudi Government actions in Bahrain. Riyadh took a cautious but firm approach by arresting some protesters but releasing most of them quickly and by using its state-sponsored clerics to counter political and Islamist activism. The government held its first-ever elections in 2005 and 2011, when Saudis went to the polls to elect municipal councilors. In December 2015, women were allowed to vote and stand as candidates for the first time in municipal council elections, with 19 women winning seats. King Salman bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud ascended to the throne in 2015 and placed the first next-generation prince, Muhammad BIN NAIF bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud, in the line of succession as Crown Prince. He designated his son, Muhammad BIN Salman bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud, as the Deputy Crown Prince. In March 2015, Saudi Arabia led a coalition of 10 countries in a military campaign to restore the government of Yemen, which had been ousted by Huthi forces allied with former president ALI Abdullah al-Salih. The war in Yemen has led to civilian casualties and shortages of basic supplies, which has drawn considerable international criticism. In December 2015, Deputy Crown Prince Muhammad BIN Salman announced Saudi Arabia would lead a 34-nation Islamic Coalition to fight terrorism (it has since grown to 41 nations). In January 2016, Saudi Arabia executed 47 people on charges of terrorism, including Shia Muslim cleric

NIMR al-Nimr. Iranian protesters overran Saudi diplomatic facilities in Iran to protest al-NIMR's execution and the Saudi government responded by cutting off diplomatic ties with Iran. The country remains a leading producer of oil and natural gas and holds about 16% of the world's proven oil reserves as of 2015. The government continues to pursue economic reform and diversification, particularly since Saudi Arabia's accession to the WTO in 2005, and promotes foreign investment in the Kingdom. In April 2016, the Saudi government announced a broad set of socio-economic reforms, known as Vision 2030. Low global oil prices throughout 2015 and 2016 significantly lowered Saudi Arabia's governmental revenue. In response, the government cut subsidies on water, electricity, and gasoline; reduced government employee compensation packages; and announced limited new land taxes. In coordination with OPEC and some key non-OPEC countries, Saudi Arabia agreed cut oil output in early 2017 to regulate supply and help elevate global prices.

Geography of Saudi Arabia



Where on the globe is Saudi Arabia?
The location of this country is Middle East, bordering the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, north of Yemen. Total area of

Saudi Arabia is 2,149,690 sq km, of which 2,149,690 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly sandy desert. The lowest point of Saudi Arabia is Persian Gulf 0 m, the highest point Jabal Sawda' 3,133 m. And the climate is harsh, dry desert with great temperature extremes.

Inhabitants of Saudi Arabia

Let's take a look how many people live in Saudi Arabia. The number is: 28,571,770 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Arab 90%, Afro-Asian 10%. What are the languages in Saudi Arabia? Arabic (official). And the religions: Muslim (official; citizens are 85-90% Sunni and 10-15% Shia), other (includes Eastern Orthodox, Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Hindu, Buddhist, and Sikh) (2012 est.). How old are the people in average? 27.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.5 years. Where the people live in Saudi Arabia? Here: historically a population that was mostly nomadic or semi-nomadic, the Saudi population has become more settled since petroleum was discovered in the 1930s; most of the economic activities - and with it the country's population - is concentrated in a wide area across the middle of the peninsula, from Ad Dammam in the east, through Riyadh in the interior, to Mecca-Medina in the west near the Red Sea. The major urban areas of Saudi Arabia are: Riyadh (capital) 6.195 million; Jeddah 4.076 million; Mecca 1.771 million;

Medina 1.28 million; Ad Dammam 1.064 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Saudi Arabia

The capital of Saudi Arabia is Riyadh and the government type absolute monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 13 provinces (mintaqat, singular - mintaqah); Al Bahah, Al Hudud ash Shamaliyah (Northern Border), Al Jawf, Al Madinah (Medina), Al Qasim, Ar Riyad (Riyadh), Ash Sharqiyah (Eastern), 'Asir, Ha'il, Jazan, Makkah (Mecca), Najran, Tabuk. Regarding the economy of Saudi Arabia, important industrial products are crude oil production, petroleum refining, basic petrochemicals, ammonia, industrial gases, sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), cement, fertilizer, plastics, metals, commercial ship repair, commercial aircraft repair, construction. Important agricultural products are wheat, barley, tomatoes, melons, dates, citrus; mutton, chickens, eggs, milk. The most important export commodities are petroleum and petroleum products 90% (2012 est.) and the most important export partners are China 13.6%, Japan 11.3%, India 10.7%, US 9.8%, South Korea 9.1%, Singapore 4.7% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, motor vehicles, textiles and the most important import partners are China 16.2%, US 15%, Germany 6.3%, Japan 5.3%, UAE 5%, South Korea 4.3% (2016). How rich is Saudi Arabia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$55,300 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with

respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Saudi Arabia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Senegal

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Senegal. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Senegal. But let's start with the flag of Senegal here:



Senegal - Overview:

What you should know about Senegal? Let's start with this:

The French colonies of Senegal and French Sudan were merged in 1959 and granted independence in 1960 as the Mali Federation. The union broke up after only a few months. Senegal joined with The Gambia to form the nominal confederation of Senegambia in 1982. The envisaged integration of the two countries was never implemented, and the union was dissolved in 1989. The Movement of Democratic Forces in the Casamance has led a low-level separatist insurgency in southern Senegal since the 1980s. Several peace deals have failed to resolve the conflict, but an unofficial ceasefire has remained largely in effect since 2012. Senegal remains one of the most stable democracies in Africa and has a long history of participating in international peacekeeping and regional mediation. Senegal was ruled by a Socialist Party for 40 years until Abdoulaye WADE was elected president in 2000. He was reelected in 2007 and during his two terms amended Senegal's constitution over a dozen times to increase executive power and weaken the opposition. His decision to run for a third presidential term sparked a large public backlash that led to his defeat in a March 2012 runoff with Macky SALL, whose term runs until 2019. A 2016 constitutional referendum reduced the term to five years with a maximum of two consecutive terms for future presidents.

Geography of Senegal



Where on the globe is Senegal? The location of this country is Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania. Total area of Senegal is 196,722 sq km, of which 192,530 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: generally low, rolling, plains rising to foothills in southeast. The lowest point of Senegal is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point unnamed elevation 2.8 km southeast of Nepen Diaka 648 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, humid; rainy season (May to November) has strong southeast winds; dry season (December to April) dominated by hot, dry, harmattan wind.

Inhabitants of Senegal

Let's take a look how many people live in Senegal. The number is: 14,668,522 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Wolof 38.6%, Pular 26.6%, Serer 14.9%, Mandinka 4.6%, Jola 4.1%, Soninke 2.3%, other 8.9% (includes Europeans and persons of Lebanese descent) (2010-11 est.). What are the languages in Senegal? French (official), Wolof, Pular, Jola, Mandinka, Serer, Soninke.

And the religions: Muslim 95.3% (most adhere to one of the four main Sufi brotherhoods), Christian 4.3% (mostly Roman Catholic), animist 0.4% (2010-11 est.). How old are the people in average? 18.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 62.1 years. Where the people live in Senegal? Here: the population is concentrated in the west, with Dakar anchoring a well-defined core area; approximately 70% of the population is rural. The major urban areas of Senegal are: Dakar (capital) 3.52 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Senegal

The capital of Senegal is Daka and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 14 regions (regions, singular - region); Dakar, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaffrine, Kaolack, Kedougou, Kolda, Louga, Matam, Saint-Louis, Sedhiou, Tambacounda, Thies, Ziguincho. Regarding the economy of Senegal, important industrial products are agricultural and fish processing, phosphate mining, fertilizer production, petroleum refining, zircon, and gold mining, construction materials, ship construction and repair. Important agricultural products are peanuts, millet, corn, sorghum, rice, cotton, tomatoes, green vegetables; cattle, poultry, pigs; fish. The most important export commodities are fish, groundnuts (peanuts), petroleum products, phosphates, cotton and the most important export partners are Mali 18.2%, Switzerland 10.6%, India 8.2%, Cote d'Ivoire 5.3%, China 5% (2016). The most important import commodities are food and beverages, capital

goods, fuels and the most important import partners are France 15.9%, China 10.3%, Nigeria 7.8%, India 7.6%, Netherlands 5.3%, Spain 4.9% (2016). How rich is Senegal and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,700 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 46.7% (2011 est.).

Map of Senegal



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Serbia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Serbia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Serbia. But let's start with the flag of Serbia here:



Serbia - Overview:

What you should know about Serbia? Let's start with this: The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was formed in 1918; its name was changed to Yugoslavia in 1929. Communist Partisans resisted the Axis occupation and division of Yugoslavia from 1941 to 1945 and fought nationalist opponents and collaborators as well. The military and political movement headed by Josip Broz "TITO" (Partisans) took full control of Yugoslavia when their domestic rivals and the occupiers were defeated in 1945. Although communists, TITO and his successors (Tito died in 1980) managed to steer their own path between the Warsaw Pact nations and the West for the next four and a half decades. In 1989, Slobodan Milosevic became president of the Republic of Serbia and his ultranationalist calls for Serbian domination led to the violent breakup of Yugoslavia along ethnic lines. In 1991, Croatia, Slovenia, and Macedonia declared independence, followed by Bosnia in 1992. The remaining republics of Serbia and Montenegro declared a new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) in April 1992 and under Milosevic's leadership, Serbia led various military campaigns to unite ethnic Serbs in neighboring republics into a "Greater Serbia." These actions ultimately failed and, after international intervention, led to the signing of the Dayton Peace Accords in 1995. Milosevic retained control over Serbia and eventually became president of the FRY in 1997. In 1998, an ethnic Albanian insurgency in the formerly autonomous Serbian

province of Kosovo provoked a Serbian counterinsurgency campaign that resulted in massacres and massive expulsions of ethnic Albanians living in Kosovo. The Milosevic government's rejection of a proposed international settlement led to NATO's bombing of Serbia in the spring of 1999. Serbian military and police forces withdrew from Kosovo in June 1999, and the UN Security Council authorized an interim UN administration and a NATO-led security force in Kosovo. FRY elections in late 2000 led to the ouster of Milosevic and the installation of democratic government. In 2003, the FRY became the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, a loose federation of the two republics. Widespread violence predominantly targeting ethnic Serbs in Kosovo in March 2004 led to more intense calls to address Kosovo's status, and the UN began facilitating status talks in 2006. In June 2006, Montenegro seceded from the federation and declared itself an independent nation. Serbia subsequently gave notice that it was the successor state to the union of Serbia and Montenegro. In February 2008, after nearly two years of inconclusive negotiations, Kosovo declared itself independent of Serbia - an action Serbia refuses to recognize. At Serbia's request, the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in October 2008 sought an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on whether Kosovo's unilateral declaration of independence was in accordance with international law. In a ruling considered unfavorable to Serbia, the ICJ issued an advisory opinion in July 2010 stating that international law did not prohibit declarations of independence. In late 2010, Serbia agreed to an EU-drafted UNGA

Resolution acknowledging the ICJ's decision and calling for a new round of talks between Serbia and Kosovo, this time on practical issues rather than Kosovo's status. Serbia and Kosovo signed the first agreement of principles governing the normalization of relations between the two countries in April 2013 and are in the process of implementing its provisions. In 2015, Serbia and Kosovo reached four additional agreements within the Brussels Dialogue framework. These included agreements on the Community of Serb-Majority Municipalities; telecommunications; energy production and distribution; and freedom of movement. President Aleksandar Vucic has promoted an ambitious goal of Serbia joining the EU by 2020. Under his leadership as prime minister, in January 2014 Serbia opened formal negotiations for accession.

Geography of Serbia



Where on the globe is Serbia? The location of this country is Southeastern Europe, between Macedonia and Hungary. Total area of Serbia is 77,474 sq km, of which 77,474 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: extremely varied; to the north, rich fertile plains; to the east, limestone ranges and basins; to the southeast, ancient mountains

and hills. The lowest point of Serbia is Danube and Timok Rivers 35 m, the highest point Midzor 2,169 m. And the climate is in the north, continental climate (cold winters and hot, humid summers with well-distributed rainfall); in other parts, continental and Mediterranean climate (relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall and hot, dry summers and autumns).

Inhabitants of Serbia

Let's take a look how many people live in Serbia. The number is: 7,111,024. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Serb 83.3%, Hungarian 3.5%, Romani 2.1%, Bosniak 2%, other 5.7%, undeclared or unknown 3.4% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Serbia? Serbian (official) 88.1%, Hungarian 3.4%, Bosnian 1.9%, Romani 1.4%, other 3.4%, undeclared or unknown 1.8%. And the religions: Orthodox 84.6%, Catholic 5%, Muslim 3.1%, Protestant 1%, atheist 1.1%, other 0.8% (includes agnostics, other Christians, Eastern religionists, Jewish), undeclared or unknown 4.5% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 42.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.7 years. Where the people live in Serbia? Here: a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country, with urban areas attracting larger and denser populations. The major urban areas of Serbia are: Belgrade (capital) 1.182 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Serbia

The capital of Serbia is Belgrade (Beograd) and the

government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 119 municipalities (opstine, singular - opstina) and 26 cities (gradovi, singular - grad). Regarding the economy of Serbia, important industrial products are automobiles, base metals, furniture, food processing, machinery, chemicals, sugar, tires, clothes, pharmaceuticals. Important agricultural products are wheat, maize, sunflower, sugar beets, grapes/wine, fruits (raspberries, apples, sour cherries), vegetables (tomatoes, peppers, potatoes), beef, pork, and meat products, milk and dairy products. The most important export commodities are automobiles, iron and steel, rubber, clothes, wheat, fruit and vegetables, nonferrous metals, electric appliances, metal products, weapons and ammunition and the most important export partners are Italy 14.6%, Germany 13.1%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 8.3%, Romania 5.7%, Russia 5.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, manufactured goods, chemicals, food and live animals, raw materials and the most important import partners are Germany 12.9%, Italy 10.4%, China 8.4%, Russia 7.9%, Hungary 4.6%, Poland 4.4% (2016). How rich is Serbia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$15,200 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 8.9% (2014 est.).

Map of Serbia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Seychelles

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Seychelles. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Seychelles. But let's start with the flag of Seychelles here:



Seychelles - Overview:

What you should know about Seychelles? Let's start with this: A lengthy struggle between France and Great Britain for the islands ended in 1814, when they were ceded to the latter. During colonial rule, a plantation-based economy developed that relied on imported labor, primarily from European colonies in Africa. Independence came in 1976. Single-party rule was brought to a close with a new constitution and free elections in 1993. President France-Albert RENE, who had served since 1977, was reelected in 2001, but stepped down in 2004. Vice President James Alix Michel took over the presidency and in 2006 was elected to a new five-year term; he was reelected in 2011 and again in 2015. In October 2016, James Michel resigned and handed over the presidency to his Vice-President Danny Faure.

Geography of Seychelles



Where on the globe is Seychelles?

The location of this country is archipelago in the Indian Ocean, northeast of Madagasca. Total area of Seychelles is 455 sq km, of which 455 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country.

How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: Mahe Group is volcanic with a narrow coastal strip and rocky, hilly interior; others are coral, flat, elevated reefs. The lowest point of Seychelles is Indian Ocean 0 m, the highest point Morne Seychellois 905 m. And the climate is tropical marine; humid; cooler season during southeast monsoon (late May to September); warmer season during northwest monsoon (March to May).

Inhabitants of Seychelles

Let's take a look how many people live in Seychelles. The number is: 93,920 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? mixed French, African, Indian, Chinese, and Ara. What are the languages in Seychelles? Seychellois Creole (official) 89.1%, English (official) 5.1%, French (official) 0.7%, other 3.8%, unspecified 1.4% (2010 est.). And the religions: Roman Catholic 76.2%, Protestant 10.5% (Anglican 6.1%, Pentecostal Assembly 1.5%, Seventh Day Adventist 1.2%, other Protestant 1.7), other Christian 2.4%, Hindu 2.4%, Muslim 1.6%, other non-Christian 1.1%, unspecified 4.8%, none 0.9% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 35.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74.9 years. Where the people live in Seychelles? Here: more than three-quarters of the population lives on the main island of Mahe; Praslin contains less than 10%; a smaller percent on La Digue and the outer islands. The major urban areas of Seychelles are: Victoria

(capital) 26,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Seychelles

The capital of Seychelles is Victoria and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 25 administrative districts; Anse aux Pins, Anse Boileau, Anse Etoile, Anse Royale, Au Cap, Baie Lazare, Baie Sainte Anne, Beau Vallon, Bel Air, Bel Ombre, Cascade, Glacis, Grand Anse Mahe, Grand Anse Praslin, Inner Islands, La Riviere Anglaise, Les Mamalles, Mont Buxton, Mont Fleuri, Plaisance, Pointe Larue, Port Glaud, Roche Caiman, Saint Louis, Takamaka. Regarding the economy of Seychelles, important industrial products are fishing, tourism, beverages. Important agricultural products are coconuts, cinnamon, vanilla, sweet potatoes, cassava (manioc, tapioca), copra, bananas; tuna. The most important export commodities are canned tuna, frozen fish, petroleum products (reexports) and the most important export partners are UAE 28.8%, France 21%, UK 14.7%, Italy 9.2%, Spain 8.8% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum products, chemicals, other manufactured goods and the most important import partners are UAE 21.6%, France 9.9%, South Africa 8.4%, Mauritius 7.8%, Spain 7.2%, India 4.9%, China 4.8%, UK 4.7% (2016). How rich is Seychelles and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$28,900 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and

services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 39.3% (2013 est.).

Map of Seychelles



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Sierra Leone

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Sierra Leone. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Sierra Leone. But let's start with the flag of Sierra Leone here:



Sierra Leone - Overview:

What you should know about Sierra Leone? Let's start with this: The British set up a trading post near present-day Freetown in the 17th century. Originally the trade involved timber and ivory, but later it expanded into slaves. Following the American Revolution, a colony was established in 1787 and Sierra Leone became a destination for resettling black loyalists who had originally been resettled in Nova Scotia. After the abolition of the slave trade in 1807, British crews delivered thousands of Africans liberated from illegal slave ships to Sierra Leone, particularly Freetown. The colony gradually expanded inland during the course of the 19th century; independence was attained in 1961. Democracy is slowly being reestablished after the civil war (1991-2002) that resulted in tens of thousands of deaths and the displacement of more than 2 million people (about one third of the population). The military, which took over full responsibility for security following the departure of UN peacekeepers at the end of 2005, has developed as a guarantor of the country's stability; the armed forces remained on the sideline during the 2007 and 2012 national elections. In March 2014, the closure of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone marked the end of more than 15 years of peacekeeping and political operations in Sierra Leone. The government's stated priorities include furthering development - including recovering from the Ebola epidemic - creating jobs,

and stamping out endemic corruption.

Geography of Sierra Leone



Where on the globe is Sierra Leone?

The location of this country is Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea and Liberia. Total area of Sierra Leone is 71,740 sq km, of which 71,620 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: coastal belt of mangrove swamps, wooded hill country, upland plateau, mountains in east. The lowest point of Sierra Leone is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Loma Mansa (Bintimani) 1,948 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, humid; summer rainy season (May to December); winter dry season (December to April).

Inhabitants of Sierra Leone

Let's take a look how many people live in Sierra Leone. The number is: 6,163,195 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Temne 35%, Mende 31%, Limba 8%, Kono 5%, Krio 2% (descendants of freed Jamaican slaves who were settled in the Freetown area in the late-18th century; also known as Krio), Mandingo 2%, Loko 2%, other 15% (includes refugees from Liberia's recent civil

war, and small numbers of Europeans, Lebanese, Pakistanis, and Indians) (2008 census). What are the languages in Sierra Leone? English (official, regular use limited to literate minority), Mende (principal vernacular in the south), Temne (principal vernacular in the north), Krio (English-based Creole, spoken by the descendants of freed Jamaican slaves who were settled in the Freetown area, a lingua franca and a first language for 10% of the population but understood by 95%). And the religions: Muslim 60%, indigenous beliefs 30%, Christian 10%. How old are the people in average? 19 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 58.6 years. Where the people live in Sierra Leone? Here: population clusters are found in the lower elevations of the south and west; the northern third of the country is less populated. The major urban areas of Sierra Leone are: Freetown (capital) 1.007 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Sierra Leone

The capital of Sierra Leone is Freetown and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 3 provinces and 1 area; Eastern, Northern, Southern, Western. Regarding the economy of Sierra Leone, important industrial products are diamond mining; iron ore, rutile and bauxite mining; small-scale manufacturing (beverages, textiles, footwear). Important agricultural products are rice, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, palm oil, peanuts, cashews; poultry, cattle, sheep, pigs; fish. The most important export commodities are iron ore, diamonds, rutile, cocoa,

coffee, fish and the most important export partners are Cote d'Ivoire 31.7%, US 28.3%, Belgium 17.7%, China 6.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fuels and lubricants, chemicals and the most important import partners are China 12.5%, US 9.7%, India 7.8%, UAE 7.2%, Senegal 6.2%, Belgium 5.5%, Turkey 5.5%, UK 4.7% (2016). How rich is Sierra Leone and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,800 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 70.2% (2004 est.).

Map of Sierra Leone



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Singapore

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Singapore. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Singapore. But let's start with the flag of Singapore here:



Singapore - Overview:

What you should know about Singapore? Let's start with this: A Malay trading port known as Temasek existed on the island of Singapore by the 14th century. The settlement changed hands several times in the ensuing centuries and was eventually burned in the 17th century and fell into obscurity. The British founded Singapore as a trading colony on the site in 1819. It joined the Malaysian Federation in 1963 but was ousted two years later and became independent. Singapore subsequently became one of the world's most prosperous countries with strong international trading links (its port is one of the world's busiest in terms of tonnage handled) and with per capita GDP equal to that of the leading nations of Western Europe.

Geography of Singapore



Where on the globe is Singapore? The location of this country is Southeastern Asia, islands between Malaysia and Indonesia. Total area of Singapore is 719.2 sq km, of which 709.2 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the

country? This way: lowlying, gently undulating central plateau. The lowest point of Singapore is Singapore Strait 0 m, the highest point Bukit Timah 166 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, humid, rainy; two distinct monsoon seasons - northeastern monsoon (December to March) and southwestern monsoon (June to September); inter-monsoon - frequent afternoon and early evening thunderstorms.

Inhabitants of Singapore

Let's take a look how many people live in Singapore. The number is: 5,888,926 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Chinese 74.3%, Malay 13.4%, Indian 9.1% (includes Sri Lankan), other 3.2% (2016 est.). What are the languages in Singapore? Mandarin (official) 36.3%, English (official) 29.8%, Malay (official) 11.9%, Hokkien 8.1%, Cantonese 4.1%, Tamil (official) 3.2%, Teochew 3.2%, other Indian languages 1.2%, other Chinese dialects 1.1%, other 1.1% (2010 est.). And the religions: Buddhist 33.9%, Muslim 14.3%, Taoist 11.3%, Catholic 7.1%, Hindu 5.2%, other Christian 11%, other 0.7%, none 16.4% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 34.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 85.2 years. Where the people live in Singapore? Here: most of the urbanization is along the southern coast, with relatively dense population clusters found in the central areas. The major urban areas of Singapore are: Singapore (capital) 5.619 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Singapore

The capital of Singapore is Singapore and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none. Regarding the economy of Singapore, important industrial products are electronics, chemicals, financial services, oil drilling equipment, petroleum refining, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, ship repair, offshore platform construction, life sciences, entrepot trade. Important agricultural products are orchids, vegetables; poultry, eggs; fish, ornamental fish. The most important export commodities are machinery and equipment (including electronics and telecommunications), pharmaceuticals and other chemicals, refined petroleum products, foodstuffs and beverages and the most important export partners are China 12.8%, Hong Kong 12.6%, Malaysia 10.5%, Indonesia 7.8%, US 6.8%, Japan 4.5%, South Korea 4.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, mineral fuels, chemicals, foodstuffs, consumer goods and the most important import partners are China 14.3%, Malaysia 11.4%, US 10.8%, Japan 7%, South Korea 6.1%, Indonesia 4.8% (2016). How rich is Singapore and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$90,500 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Singapore



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Slovakia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Slovakia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Slovakia. But let's start with the flag of Slovakia here:



Slovakia - Overview:

What you should know about Slovakia? Let's start with this:

Slovakia traces its roots to the 9th century state of Great Moravia. Subsequently, the Slovaks became part of the Hungarian Kingdom, where they remained for the next 1,000 years. Following the formation of the dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy in 1867, language and education policies favoring the use of Hungarian (Magyarization) resulted in a strengthening of Slovak nationalism and a cultivation of cultural ties with the closely related Czechs, who were under Austrian rule. After the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the close of World War I, the Slovaks joined the Czechs to form Czechoslovakia. During the interwar period, Slovak nationalist leaders pushed for autonomy within Czechoslovakia, and in 1939 Slovakia became an independent state allied with Nazi Germany. Following World War II, Czechoslovakia was reconstituted and came under communist rule within Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe. In 1968, an invasion by Warsaw Pact troops ended the efforts of the country's leaders to liberalize communist rule and create "socialism with a human face," ushering in a period of repression known as "normalization." The peaceful "Velvet Revolution" swept the Communist Party from power at the end of 1989 and inaugurated a return to democratic rule and a market economy. On 1 January 1993, the country underwent a nonviolent "velvet

divorce" into its two national components, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. Slovakia joined both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004 and the euro zone on 1 January 2009.

Geography of Slovakia



Where on the globe is Slovakia? The location of this country is Central Europe, south of Poland. Total area of Slovakia is 49,035 sq km, of which 48,105 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: rugged mountains in the central and northern part and lowlands in the south. The lowest point of Slovakia is Bodrok River 94 m, the highest point Gerlachovsky Stit 2,655 m. And the climate is temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters.

Inhabitants of Slovakia

Let's take a look how many people live in Slovakia. The number is: 5,445,829 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Slovak 80.7%, Hungarian 8.5%, Romani 2%, other and unspecified 8.8% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Slovakia? Slovak (official) 78.6%, Hungarian 9.4%, Roma 2.3%, Ruthenian 1%, other or unspecified 8.8% (2011 est.). And the religions: Roman

Catholic 62%, Protestant 8.2%, Greek Catholic 3.8%, other or unspecified 12.5%, none 13.4% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 40.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77.3 years. Where the people live in Slovakia? Here: a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country; slightly larger concentration in the west in proximity to the Czech border. The major urban areas of Slovakia are: Bratislava (capital) 401,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Slovakia

The capital of Slovakia is Bratislava and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 8 regions (kraje, singular - kraj); Banskobystricky, Bratislavsky, Kosicky, Nitriansky, Presovsky, Trenciansky, Trnavsky, Zilinsky. Regarding the economy of Slovakia, important industrial products are automobiles; metal and metal products; electricity, gas, coke, oil, nuclear fuel; chemicals, synthetic fibers, wood and paper products; machinery; earthenware and ceramics; textiles; electrical and optical apparatus; rubber products; food and beverages; pharmaceutical. Important agricultural products are grains, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit; pigs, cattle, poultry; forest products. The most important export commodities are vehicles and related parts 27%, machinery and electrical equipment 20%, nuclear reactors and furnaces 12%, iron and steel 4%, mineral oils and fuels 5% (2015 est.) and the most important export partners are Germany 21.9%, Czech Republic 11.9%,

Poland 7.7%, France 6.1%, UK 5.9%, Austria 5.7%, Hungary 5.7%, Italy 4.8% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and electrical equipment 20%, vehicles and related parts 14%, nuclear reactors and furnaces 12%, fuel and mineral oils 9% (2015 est.) and the most important import partners are Germany 20.2%, Czech Republic 16.9%, Austria 9.8%, Poland 6.5%, Hungary 6.1%, South Korea 4.7%, China 4.6%, France 4.4% (2016). How rich is Slovakia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$32,900 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 12.3% (2015 est.).

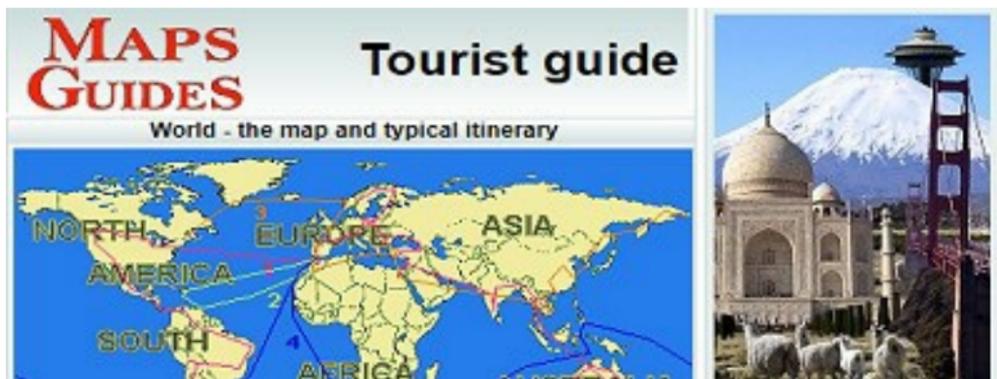
Map of Slovakia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Slovenia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Slovenia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Slovenia. But let's start with the flag of Slovenia here:



Slovenia - Overview:

What you should know about Slovenia? Let's start with this: The Slovene lands were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until the latter's dissolution at the end of World War I. In 1918, the Slovenes joined the Serbs and Croats in forming a new multinational state, which was named Yugoslavia in 1929. After World War II, Slovenia became a republic of the renewed Yugoslavia, which though communist, distanced itself from Moscow's rule. Dissatisfied with the exercise of power by the majority Serbs, the Slovenes succeeded in establishing their independence in 1991 after a short 10-day war. Historical ties to Western Europe, a strong economy, and a stable democracy have assisted in Slovenia's transformation to a modern state. Slovenia acceded to both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004; it joined the euro zone and the Schengen zone in 2007.

Geography of Slovenia



Where on the globe is Slovenia? The location of this country is south Central Europe, Julian Alps

between Austria and Croatia. Total area of Slovenia is 20,273 sq km, of which 20,151 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: a short southwestern coastal strip of Karst topography on the Adriatic; an alpine mountain region lies adjacent to Italy and Austria in the north; mixed mountains and valleys with numerous rivers to the east. The lowest point of Slovenia is Adriatic Sea 0 m, the highest point Triglav 2,864 m. And the climate is Mediterranean climate on the coast, continental climate with mild to hot summers and cold winters in the plateaus and valleys to the east.

Inhabitants of Slovenia

Let's take a look how many people live in Slovenia. The number is: 1,972,126 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Slovene 83.1%, Serb 2%, Croat 1.8%, Bosniak 1.1%, other or unspecified 12% (2002 census). What are the languages in Slovenia? Slovenian (official) 91.1%, Serbo-Croatian 4.5%, other or unspecified 4.4%, Italian (official, only in municipalities where Italian national communities reside), Hungarian (official, only in municipalities where Hungarian national communities reside) (2002 census). And the religions: Catholic 57.8%, Muslim 2.4%, Orthodox 2.3%, other Christian 0.9%, unaffiliated 3.5%, other or unspecified 23%, none 10.1% (2002 census). How old are the people in average? 44.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 78.3

years. Where the people live in Slovenia? Here: a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country, with urban areas attracting larger and denser populations; pockets in the mountainous northwest exhibit less density than elsewhere. The major urban areas of Slovenia are: Ljubljana (capital) 279,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Slovenia

The capital of Slovenia is Ljubljana and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 201 municipalities (obcine, singular - obcina) and 11 urban municipalities (mestne obcine, singular - mestna obcina). Regarding the economy of Slovenia, important industrial products are ferrous metallurgy and aluminum products, lead and zinc smelting; electronics (including military electronics), trucks, automobiles, electric power equipment, wood products, textiles, chemicals, machine tools. Important agricultural products are hops, wheat, coffee, corn, apples, pears; cattle, sheep, poultry. The most important export commodities are manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food and the most important export partners are Germany 19.3%, Italy 10.4%, Austria 7.5%, Croatia 7.3%, Hungary 4.4%, France 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, fuels and lubricants, food and the most important import partners are Germany 16.8%, Italy 13.5%, Austria 9.9%, Croatia 5.5%, China 4.8%, Turkey 4.4% (2016). How rich is Slovenia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP

per capita (PPP): \$34,100 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 14.3% (2015 est.).

Map of Slovenia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Solomon Islands

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Solomon Islands. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Solomon Islands. But let's start with the flag of Solomon Islands here:



Solomon Islands - Overview:

What you should know about Solomon Islands? Let's start with this: The UK established a protectorate over the Solomon Islands in the 1890s. Some of the bitterest fighting of World War II occurred on this archipelago. Self-government was achieved in 1976 and independence two years later. Ethnic violence, government malfeasance, endemic crime, and a narrow economic base have undermined stability and civil society. In June 2003, then Prime Minister Sir Allan Kemakeza sought the assistance of Australia in reestablishing law and order; the following month, an Australian-led multinational force arrived to restore peace and disarm ethnic militias. The Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (Ramsi) has generally been effective in restoring law and order and rebuilding government institutions.

Geography of Solomon Islands



Where on the globe is Solomon Islands? The location of this country is Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Papua New Guinea. Total area of Solomon Islands is 28,896 sq km, of which 27,986 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could

we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly rugged mountains with some low coral atolls. The lowest point of Solomon Islands is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mount Popomanaseu 2,335 m. And the climate is tropical monsoon; few temperature and weather extremes.

Inhabitants of Solomon Islands

Let's take a look how many people live in Solomon Islands. The number is: 647,581 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Melanesian 95.3%, Polynesian 3.1%, Micronesian 1.2%, other 0.3% (2009 est.). What are the languages in Solomon Islands? Melanesian pidgin (in much of the country is lingua franca), English (official but spoken by only 1%-2% of the population), 120 indigenous languages. And the religions: Protestant 73.4% (Church of Melanesia 31.9%, South Sea Evangelical 17.1%, Seventh Day Adventist 11.7%, United Church 10.1%, Christian Fellowship Church 2.5%), Roman Catholic 19.6%, other Christian 2.9%, other 4%, none 0.03%, unspecified 0.1% (2009 est.). How old are the people in average? 22.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.6 years. Where the people live in Solomon Islands? Here: most of the population lives along the coastal regions; about one in five live in urban areas, and of these some two-thirds reside in Honiara, the largest town and chief port. The major urban areas of Solomon Islands are: Honiara (capital) 73,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Solomon Islands

The capital of Solomon Islands is Honiara and the government type parliamentary democracy (National Parliament) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 9 provinces and 1 city; Central, Choiseul, Guadalcanal, Honiara, Isabel, Makira and Ulawa, Malaita, Rennell and Bellona, Temotu, Western. Regarding the economy of Solomon Islands, important industrial products are fish (tuna), mining, timbe. Important agricultural products are cocoa, coconuts, palm kernels, rice, fruit; cattle, pigs; fish; timbe. The most important export commodities are timber, fish, copra, palm oil, cocoa and the most important export partners are China 62.4%, Italy 7%, UK 4.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are food, plant and equipment, manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals and the most important import partners are China 25.3%, Australia 15.5%, Singapore 9.6%, Malaysia 9.5%, Japan 5.2%, South Korea 5%, NZ 5%, Papua New Guinea 4.4% (2016). How rich is Solomon Islands and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,100 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Solomon Islands



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

Somalia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Somalia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Somalia. But let's start with the flag of Somalia here:



Somalia - Overview:

What you should know about Somalia? Let's start with this: Britain withdrew from British Somaliland in 1960 to allow its protectorate to join with Italian Somaliland and form the new nation of Somalia. In 1969, a coup headed by Mohamed SIAD Barre ushered in an authoritarian socialist rule characterized by the persecution, jailing, and torture of political opponents and

dissidents. After the regime's collapse early in 1991, Somalia descended into turmoil, factional fighting, and anarchy. In May 1991, northern clans declared an independent Republic of Somaliland that now includes the administrative regions of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sanaag, and Sool. Although not recognized by any government, this entity has maintained a stable existence and continues efforts to establish a constitutional democracy, including holding municipal, parliamentary, and presidential elections. The regions of Bari, Nugaal, and northern Mudug comprise a neighboring semi-autonomous state of Puntland, which has been self-governing since 1998 but does not aim at independence; it has also made strides toward reconstructing a legitimate, representative government but has suffered some civil strife. Puntland disputes its border with Somaliland as it also claims the regions of Sool and Sanaag, and portions of Togdheer. Beginning in 1993, a two-year UN humanitarian effort (primarily in south-central Somalia) was able to alleviate famine conditions, but when the UN withdrew in 1995, having suffered significant casualties, order still had not been restored. In 2000, the Somalia National Peace Conference (SNPC) held in Djibouti resulted in the formation of an interim government, known as the Transitional National Government (TNG). When the TNG failed to establish adequate security or governing institutions, the Government of Kenya, under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), led a subsequent peace process that concluded in October 2004 with the election of Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed as President of a second interim government, known as

the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of the Somali Republic. The TFG included a 275-member parliamentary body, known as the Transitional Federal Parliament (TFP). President Yusuf resigned late in 2008 while UN-sponsored talks between the TFG and the opposition Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia (ARS) were underway in Djibouti. In January 2009, following the creation of a TFG-ARS unity government, Ethiopian military forces, which had entered Somalia in December 2006 to support the TFG in the face of advances by the opposition Islamic Courts Union (ICU), withdrew from the country. The TFP was doubled in size to 550 seats with the addition of 200 ARS and 75 civil society members of parliament. The expanded parliament elected Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed, the former ICU and ARS chairman as president in January 2009. The creation of the TFG was based on the Transitional Federal Charter (TFC), which outlined a five-year mandate leading to the establishment of a new Somali constitution and a transition to a representative government following national elections. In 2009, the TFP amended the TFC to extend TFG's mandate until 2011 and in 2011 Somali principals agreed to institute political transition by August 2012. The transition process ended in September 2012 when clan elders replaced the TFP by appointing 275 members to a new parliament who subsequently elected a new president.

Geography of Somalia



Where on the globe is Somalia? The location of this country is Eastern Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, east of Ethiopia. Total area of Somalia is 637,657 sq km, of which 627,337 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat to undulating plateau rising to hills in north. The lowest point of Somalia is Indian Ocean 0 m, the highest point Shimbiris 2,416 m. And the climate is principally desert; northeast monsoon (December to February), moderate temperatures in north and hot in south; southwest monsoon (May to October), torrid in the north and hot in the south, irregular rainfall, hot and humid periods (tangambili) between monsoons.

Inhabitants of Somalia

Let's take a look how many people live in Somalia. The number is: 11,031,386. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Somali 85%, Bantu and other non-Somali 15% (including 30,000 Arabs). What are the languages in Somalia? Somali (official, according to the 2012 Transitional Federal Charter), Arabic (official, according to the 2012 Transitional Federal Charter), Italian, English. And the religions:

Sunni Muslim (Islam) (official, according to the 2012 Transitional Federal Charter). How old are the people in average? 18.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 52.8 years. Where the people live in Somalia? Here: distribution varies greatly throughout the country; least densely populated areas are in the northeast and central regions, as well as areas along the Kenyan border; most populated areas are in and around the cities of Mogadishu, Marka, Boorama, Hargeysa, and Baidoa. The major urban areas of Somalia are: Mogadishu (capital) 2.138 million; Hargeysa 760,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Somalia

The capital of Somalia is Mogadishu and the government type federal parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 18 regions (plural - NA, singular - gobolka); Awdal, Bakool, Banaadir, Bari, Bay, Galguduud, Gedo, Hiiraan, Jubbada Dhexe (Middle Jubba), Jubbada Hoose (Lower Jubba), Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Shabeellaha Dhexe (Middle Shabeelle), Shabeellaha Hoose (Lower Shabeelle), Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed. Regarding the economy of Somalia, important industrial products are light industries, including sugar refining, textiles, wireless communication. Important agricultural products are bananas, sorghum, corn, coconuts, rice, sugarcane, mangoes, sesame seeds, beans; cattle, sheep, goats; fish. The most important export commodities are livestock, bananas, hides, fish, charcoal, scrap metal and the most important export partners

are Saudi Arabia 37.2%, Oman 22.7%, UAE 16.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are manufactures, petroleum products, foodstuffs, construction materials, qat and the most important import partners are India 26.3%, China 20.8%, Oman 9.1%, Kenya 8.3%, Turkey 6%, Malaysia 4.3%, Brazil 4.2% (2016). How rich is Somalia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$NA (2017 est.). Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Somalia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

South Africa

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of South Africa. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of South Africa. But let's start with the flag of South Africa here:



South Africa - Overview:

What you should know about South Africa? Let's start with this: Dutch traders landed at the southern tip of modern day South Africa in 1652 and established a stopover point on the spice route between the Netherlands and the Far East, founding the city of Cape Town. After the British seized the Cape of Good Hope area in 1806, many of the Dutch settlers (Afrikaners, called "Boers" (farmers) by the British) trekked north to found their own republics, Transvaal and Orange Free State. The discovery of diamonds (1867) and gold (1886) spurred wealth and immigration and intensified the subjugation of the native inhabitants. The Afrikaners resisted British encroachments but were defeated in the Second South African War (1899-1902); however, the British and the Afrikaners, ruled together beginning in 1910 under the Union of South Africa, which became a republic in 1961 after a whites-only referendum. In 1948, the Afrikaner-dominated National Party was voted into power and instituted a policy of apartheid - the separate development of the races - which favored the white minority at the expense of the black majority. The African National Congress (ANC) led the opposition to apartheid and many top ANC leaders, such as Nelson Mandela, spent decades in South Africa's prisons. Internal protests and insurgency, as well as boycotts by some Western nations and institutions, led to the regime's eventual willingness to negotiate a

peaceful transition to majority rule. The first multi-racial elections in 1994 following the end of apartheid ushered in majority rule under an ANC-led government. South Africa has since struggled to address apartheid-era imbalances in decent housing, education, and health care. ANC infighting came to a head in 2008 when President Thabo Mbeki was recalled by Parliament, and Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe, succeeded him as interim president. Jacob ZUMA became president after the ANC won general elections in 2009; he was reelected in 2014. His government has been plagued by numerous scandals, leading to gains by opposition parties at the municipal level in 2016.

Geography of South Africa



Where on the globe is South Africa?

The location of this country is Southern Africa, at the southern tip of the continent of Africa. Total area of South Africa is 1,219,090 sq km, of which 1,214,470 sq km is land. So this is very large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: vast interior plateau rimmed by rugged hills and narrow coastal plain. The lowest point of South Africa is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Njesuthi 3,408 m. And the climate is mostly semiarid; subtropical along east coast;

sunny days, cool nights.

Inhabitants of South Africa

Let's take a look how many people live in South Africa. The number is: 54,841,552. So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? black African 80.2%, white 8.4%, colored 8.8%, Indian/Asian 2.5%. What are the languages in South Africa? isiZulu (official) 22.7%, isiXhosa (official) 16%, Afrikaans (official) 13.5%, English (official) 9.6%, Sepedi (official) 9.1%, Setswana (official) 8%, Sesotho (official) 7.6%, Xitsonga (official) 4.5%, siSwati (official) 2.5%, Tshivenda (official) 2.4%, isiNdebele (official) 2.1%, sign language 0.5%, other 1.6% (2011 est.). And the religions: Protestant 36.6% (Zionist Christian 11.1%, Pentecostal/Charismatic 8.2%, Methodist 6.8%, Dutch Reformed 6.7%, Anglican 3.8%), Catholic 7.1%, Muslim 1.5%, other Christian 36%, other 2.3%, unspecified 1.4%, none 15.1% (2001 est.). How old are the people in average? 27.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 63.8 years. Where the people live in South Africa? Here: the population concentrated along the southern and southeastern coast, and inland around Petoria; the eastern half of the country is more densely populated than the west. The major urban areas of South Africa are: Johannesburg (includes Ekurhuleni) 9.399 million; Cape Town (legislative capital) 3.66 million; Durban 2.901 million; Pretoria (capital) 2.059 million; Port Elizabeth 1.179 million; Vereeniging 1.155 million (2015).

Government and Economy of South Africa

The capital of South Africa is Pretoria (administrative capital); Cape Town (legislative capital); Bloemfontein (judicial capital) and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 9 provinces; Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, North West, Western Cape. Regarding the economy of South Africa, important industrial products are mining (world's largest producer of platinum, gold, chromium), automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemicals, fertilizer, foodstuffs, commercial ship repair. Important agricultural products are corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; beef, poultry, mutton, wool, dairy products. The most important export commodities are gold, diamonds, platinum, other metals and minerals, machinery and equipment and the most important export partners are China 9.2%, Germany 7.5%, US 7.4%, Botswana 5%, Namibia 4.8%, Japan 4.6%, India 4.3%, UK 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, scientific instruments, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are China 18.1%, Germany 11.8%, US 6.7%, India 4.2% (2016). How rich is South Africa and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$13,400 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population

below poverty line: 16.6% (2016 est.).

Map of South Africa



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Spain

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Spain. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Spain. But let's start with the flag of Spain here:



Spain - Overview:

What you should know about Spain? Let's start with this: Spain's powerful world empire of the 16th and 17th centuries ultimately yielded command of the seas to England. Subsequent failure to embrace the mercantile and industrial revolutions caused the country to fall behind Britain, France, and Germany in economic and political power. Spain remained neutral in World War I and II but suffered through a devastating civil war (1936-39). A peaceful transition to democracy following the death of dictator Francisco Franco in 1975, and rapid economic modernization (Spain joined the EU in 1986) gave Spain a dynamic and rapidly growing economy and made it a global champion of freedom and human rights. More recently Spain has emerged from a severe economic recession that began in mid-2008, posting three straight years of GDP growth above the EU average. Unemployment has fallen, but remains high especially among youth. Spain is the Eurozone's fourth largest economy.

Geography of Spain



Where on the globe is Spain? The location of this country is Southwestern Europe, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Bay of Biscay, and Pyrenees Mountains; southwest of France. Total area of Spain is 505,370 sq km, of which 498,980 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: large, flat to dissected plateau surrounded by rugged hills; Pyrenees Mountains in north. The lowest point of Spain is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Pico de Teide (Tenerife) on Canary Islands 3,718 m. And the climate is temperate; clear, hot summers in interior, more moderate and cloudy along coast; cloudy, cold winters in interior, partly cloudy and cool along coast.

Inhabitants of Spain

Let's take a look how many people live in Spain. The number is: 48,958,159 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types. What are the languages in Spain? Castilian Spanish (official nationwide) 74%, Catalan (official in Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, and the Valencian Community (where it is known as Valencian)) 17%, Galician (official in Galicia) 7%,

Basque (official in the Basque Country and in the Basque-speaking area of Navarre) 2%, Aranese (official in the northwest corner of Catalonia (Vall d'Aran) along with Catalan, . And the religions: Roman Catholic 67.8%, atheist 9.1%, other 2.2%, non-believer 18.4%, unspecified 2.5% (2016 est.). How old are the people in average? 42.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 81.8 years. Where the people live in Spain? Here: with the notable exception of Madrid, Sevilla, and Zaragoza, the largest urban agglomerations are found along the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts; numerous smaller cities are spread throughout the interior reflecting Spain's agrarian heritage; dense settlement is found around the capital of Madrid, as well as the port city of Barcelona. The major urban areas of Spain are: Madrid (capital) 6.199 million; Barcelona 5.258 million; Valencia 810,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Spain

The capital of Spain is Madrid and the government type parliamentary constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 17 autonomous communities (comunidades autonomas, singular - comunidad autonoma) and 2 autonomous cities (ciudades autonomas, singular - ciudad autonoma); Andalucia; Aragon; Asturias; Canarias (Canary Islands); Cantabria; Castilla-La Mancha; Castilla-Leon; Cataluna (Castilian), Catalunya (Catalan), Catalonha (Aranese) [Catalonia]; Ceuta; Comunidad Valenciana (Castilian), Comunitat Valenciana (Valencian) [Valencian Community];

Extremadura; Galicia; Illes Balears (Balearic Islands); La Rioja; Madrid; Melilla; Murcia; Navarra (Castilian), Nafarroa (Basque) [Navarre]; Pais Vasco (Castilian), Euskadi (Basque) [Basque Country]. Regarding the economy of Spain, important industrial products are textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles, machine tools, tourism, clay and refractory products, footwear, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment. Important agricultural products are grain, vegetables, olives, wine grapes, sugar beets, citrus; beef, pork, poultry, dairy products; fish. The most important export commodities are machinery, motor vehicles; foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, medicines, other consumer goods and the most important export partners are France 15.2%, Germany 11.4%, Italy 7.8%, UK 7.6%, Portugal 7%, US 4.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, fuels, chemicals, semi-finished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods, measuring and medical control instruments and the most important import partners are Germany 14.7%, France 12%, China 7.1%, Italy 6.7%, Netherlands 5.2%, UK 4.4% (2016). How rich is Spain and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$38,200 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 21.1% (2012 est.).

Map of Spain



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Sri Lanka

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Sri Lanka. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Sri Lanka. But let's start with the flag of Sri Lanka here:



Sri Lanka - Overview:

What you should know about Sri Lanka? Let's start with this: The first Sinhalese arrived in Sri Lanka late in the 6th century B.C., probably from northern India. Buddhism was introduced circa 250 B.C., and the first kingdoms developed at the cities of Anuradhapura (from circa 200 B.C. to circa A.D. 1000) and Polonnaruwa (from about 1070 to 1200). In the 14th century, a south Indian dynasty established a Tamil kingdom in northern Sri Lanka. The Portuguese controlled the coastal areas of the island in the 16th century and the Dutch in the 17th century. The island was ceded to the British in 1796, became a crown colony in 1802, and was formally united under British rule by 1815. As Ceylon, it became independent in 1948; its name was changed to Sri Lanka in 1972. Prevailing tensions between the Sinhalese majority and Tamil separatists erupted into war in 1983. After two decades of fighting, the government and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) formalized a cease-fire in February 2002 with Norway brokering peace negotiations. Both the LTTE and the government unofficially abrogated the ceasefire and violence between the LTTE and government forces intensified in 2006, but the government regained control of the Eastern Province in 2007. The government officially withdrew from the cease-fire agreement in January 2008 and by May 2009, the remnants of the LTTE had been defeated. Since the end of the conflict, the government has enacted an ambitious program of economic

development projects, many of which are financed by loans from the Government of China. In addition to efforts at reconstructing its economy, the government has resettled more than 95% of those civilians displaced during the final phase of the conflict and released the vast majority of former LTTE combatants captured by Government Security Forces. Slow progress continues on more contentious and politically difficult issues such as reaching a political settlement with Tamil elected representatives and holding accountable those alleged to have been involved in human rights violations and other abuses during the conflict.

Geography of Sri Lanka



Where on the globe is Sri Lanka?

The location of this country is Southern Asia, island in the Indian Ocean, south of India. Total area of Sri Lanka is 65,610 sq km, of which 64,630 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly low, flat to rolling plain; mountains in south-central interio. The lowest point of Sri Lanka is Indian Ocean 0 m, the highest point Pidurutalagala 2,524 m. And the climate is tropical monsoon; northeast monsoon (December to March); southwest monsoon (June to October).

Inhabitants of Sri Lanka

Let's take a look how many people live in Sri Lanka. The number is: 22,409,381 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Sinhalese 74.9%, Sri Lankan Tamil 11.2%, Sri Lankan Moors 9.2%, Indian Tamil 4.2%, other 0.5% (2012 est.). What are the languages in Sri Lanka? Sinhala (official and national language) 74%, Tamil (official and national language) 18%, other 8%. And the religions: Buddhist (official) 70.2%, Hindu 12.6%, Muslim 9.7%, Roman Catholic 6.1%, other Christian 1.3%, other 0.05% (2012 est.). How old are the people in average? 32.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76.9 years. Where the people live in Sri Lanka? Here: the population is primarily concentrated within a broad wet zone in the southwest, urban centers along the eastern coast, and on the Jaffna Peninsula in the north. The major urban areas of Sri Lanka are: Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (legislative capital) 128,000 (2014); Colombo (capital) 707,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Sri Lanka

The capital of Sri Lanka is Colombo (commercial capital); Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (administrative capital) and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 9 provinces; Central, Eastern, North Central, Northern, North Western, Sabaragamuwa, Southern, Uva, Western. Regarding the economy of Sri Lanka, important industrial products are processing of rubber, tea, coconuts, tobacco and other agricultural commodities;

telecommunications, insurance, banking; tourism, shipping; clothing, textiles; cement, petroleum refining, information technology services, construction. Important agricultural products are rice, sugarcane, grains, pulses, oilseed, spices, vegetables, fruit, tea, rubber, coconuts; milk, eggs, hides, beef, fish. The most important export commodities are textiles and apparel, tea and spices; rubber manufactures; precious stones; coconut products, fish and the most important export partners are US 27.3%, UK 10.2%, India 7.3%, Germany 5%, Italy 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum, textiles, machinery and transportation equipment, building materials, mineral products, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are India 21.7%, China 12.1%, UAE 6.1%, Singapore 5.9%, Japan 5.4% (2016). How rich is Sri Lanka and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$13,000 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 6.7% (2012 est.).

Map of Sri Lanka



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Sudan

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Sudan. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Sudan. But let's start with the flag of Sudan here:



Sudan - Overview:

What you should know about Sudan? Let's start with this: Military regimes favoring Islamic-oriented governments have dominated national politics since independence from Anglo-Egyptian co-rule in 1956. Sudan was embroiled in two prolonged civil wars during most of the remainder of the 20th century. These conflicts were rooted in northern economic, political, and social domination of largely non-Muslim, non-Arab southern Sudanese. The first civil war ended in 1972 but another broke out in 1983. Peace talks gained momentum in 2002-04 with the signing of several accords. The final North/South Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), signed in January 2005, granted the southern rebels autonomy for six years followed by a referendum on independence for Southern Sudan. The referendum was held in January 2011 and indicated overwhelming support for independence. South Sudan became independent on 9 July 2011. Sudan and South Sudan have yet to fully implement security and economic agreements signed in September 2012 relating to the normalization of relations between the two countries. The final disposition of the contested Abyei region has also to be decided. Following South Sudan's independence, conflict broke out between the government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states (together known as the Two Areas), and has resulted in 1.1 million internally displaced persons or severely affected persons

needing humanitarian assistance. A separate conflict broke out in the western region of Darfur in 2003, displacing nearly 2 million people and causing thousands of deaths. Fighting in both the Two Areas and Darfur between government forces and opposition has largely subsided, however the civilian populations are affected by low-level violence including inter-tribal conflict and banditry, largely a result of weak rule of law. The UN and the African Union have jointly commanded a Darfur peacekeeping operation (Unamid) since 2007. Peacekeeping troops have struggled to address insecurity in Darfur and have increasingly become targets for attacks by armed groups. Sudan also has faced refugee influxes from neighboring countries, primarily Ethiopia, Eritrea, Chad, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. Armed conflict, poor transport infrastructure, and denial of access by both the government and armed opposition have impeded the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

Geography of Sudan



Where on the globe is Sudan? The location of this country is north-eastern Africa, bordering the Red Sea, between Egypt and Eritrea. Total area of Sudan is 1,861,484 sq km, of which NA is land. How could we describe

the terrain of the country? This way: generally flat, featureless plain; desert dominates the north. The lowest point of Sudan is Red Sea 0 m, the highest point Jabal Marrah 3,042 m. And the climate is hot and dry; arid desert; rainy season varies by region (April to November).

Inhabitants of Sudan

Let's take a look how many people live in Sudan. The number is: 37,345,935 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Sudanese Arab (approximately 70%), Fur, Beja, Nuba, Fallata. What are the languages in Sudan? Arabic (official), English (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, Fu. And the religions: Sunni Muslim, small Christian minority. How old are the people in average? 19.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 64.4 years. Where the people live in Sudan? Here: with the exception of a ribbon of settlement that corresponds to the banks of the Nile, northern Sudan, which extends into the dry Sahara, is sparsely populated; more abundant vegetation and broader access to water increases population distribution in the south extending habitable range along nearly the entire border with South Sudan; sizeable areas of population are found around Khartoum, southeast between the Blue and White Nile Rivers, and throughtout South Darfu. The major urban areas of Sudan are: Khartoum (capital) 5.129 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Sudan

The capital of Sudan is Khartoum and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 18 states (wilayat, singular - wilayah); Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Gezira, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, Sennar, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan, White Nile. Regarding the economy of Sudan, important industrial products are oil, cotton ginning, textiles, cement, edible oils, sugar, soap distilling, shoes, petroleum refining, pharmaceuticals, armaments, automobile/light truck assembly, milling. Important agricultural products are cotton, groundnuts (peanuts), sorghum, millet, wheat, gum Arabic, sugarcane, cassava (manioc, tapioca), mangoes, papaya, bananas, sweet potatoes, sesame seeds; animal feed, sheep and other livestock. The most important export commodities are gold; oil and petroleum products; cotton, sesame, livestock, peanuts, gum Arabic, suga and the most important export partners are UAE 42.9%, Saudi Arabia 19.5%, Egypt 15.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, manufactured goods, refinery and transport equipment, medicines, chemicals, textiles, wheat and the most important import partners are UAE 15.4%, India 11.2%, Egypt 10.4%, Saudi Arabia 9.2%, Turkey 8.9%, Japan 5% (2016). How rich is Sudan and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$4,600 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and

services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 46.5% (2009 est.).

Map of Sudan



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Suriname

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Suriname. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Suriname. But let's start with the flag of Suriname here:



Suriname - Overview:

What you should know about Suriname? Let's start with this: First explored by the Spaniards in the 16th century and then settled by the English in the mid-17th century, Suriname became a Dutch colony in 1667. With the abolition of African slavery in 1863, workers were brought in from India and Java. The Netherlands granted the colony independence in 1975. Five years later the civilian government was replaced by a military regime that soon declared Suriname a socialist republic. It continued to exert control through a succession of nominally civilian administrations until 1987, when international pressure finally forced a democratic election. In 1990, the military overthrew the civilian leadership, but a democratically elected government - a four-party coalition - returned to power in 1991. The coalition expanded to eight parties in 2005 and ruled until August 2010, when voters returned former military leader Desire Bouterse and his opposition coalition to power. President Bouterse was reelected unopposed in 2015.

Geography of Suriname



Where on the globe is Suriname? The location of this country is Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between French Guiana and Guyana. Total area of Suriname is 163,820 sq km, of which 156,000 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly rolling hills; narrow coastal plain with swamps. The lowest point of Suriname is unnamed location in the coastal plain -2 m, the highest point Juliana Top 1,230 m. And the climate is tropical; moderated by trade winds.

Inhabitants of Suriname

Let's take a look how many people live in Suriname. The number is: 591,919 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Hindustani (also known locally as "East Indians"; their ancestors emigrated from northern India in the latter part of the 19th century) 27.4%, "Maroon" (their African ancestors were brought to the country in the 17th and 18th centuries as slaves and escaped to the interior) 21.7%, Creole (mixed white and black) 15.7%, Javanese 13.7%, mixed 13.4%, other 7.6%, unspecified 0.6% (2012 est.). What

are the languages in Suriname? Dutch (official), English (widely spoken), Sranang Tongo (Surinamese, sometimes called Taki-Taki, is the native language of Creoles and much of the younger population and is lingua franca among others), Caribbean Hindustani (a dialect of Hindi), Javanese. And the religions: Protestant 23.6% (includes Evangelical 11.2%, Moravian 11.2%, Reformed .7%, Lutheran .5%), Hindu 22.3%, Roman Catholic 21.6%, Muslim 13.8%, other Christian 3.2%, Winti 1.8%, Jehovah's Witness 1.2%, other 1.7%, none 7.5%, unspecified 3.2% (2012 est.). How old are the people in average? 29.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 72.5 years. Where the people live in Suriname? Here: population concentrated along the northern coastal strip; the remainder of the country is sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Suriname are: Paramaribo (capital) 234,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Suriname

The capital of Suriname is Paramaribo and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 10 districts (distrikten, singular - distrikt); Brokopondo, Commewijne, Coronie, Marowijne, Nickerie, Para, Paramaribo, Saramacca, Sipaliwini, Wanica. Regarding the economy of Suriname, important industrial products are bauxite and gold mining, alumina production; oil, lumbering, food processing, fishing. Important agricultural products are rice, bananas, palm kernels, coconuts, plantains, peanuts; beef, chickens; shrimp; forest products. The most important export

commodities are alumina, gold, crude oil, lumber, shrimp and fish, rice, bananas and the most important export partners are Switzerland 28.3%, UAE 27.1%, Belgium 9.1%, Guyana 9%, US 4.7%, Trinidad and Tobago 4.5% (2016). The most important import commodities are capital equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, cotton, consumer goods and the most important import partners are US 21.2%, Netherlands 10.9%, China 10.5%, Trinidad and Tobago 10.1%, St. Lucia 7% (2016). How rich is Suriname and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$13,900 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 70% (2002 est.).

Map of Suriname



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Swaziland

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Swaziland. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Swaziland. But let's start with the flag of Swaziland here:



Swaziland - Overview:

What you should know about Swaziland? Let's start with this: Autonomy for the Swazis of southern Africa was guaranteed by the British in the late 19th century; independence was granted in 1968. Student and labor unrest during the 1990s pressured King Mswati III, Africa's last absolute monarch, to grudgingly allow political reform and greater democracy, although he has backslid on these promises in recent years. A constitution came into effect in 2006, but the legal status of political parties was not defined and their status remains unclear. Swaziland has surpassed Botswana as the country with the world's highest known HIV/AIDS prevalence rate.

Geography of Swaziland



Where on the globe is Swaziland?

The location of this country is Southern Africa, between Mozambique and South Africa. Total area of Swaziland is 17,364 sq km, of which 17,204 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountains and hills; some moderately

sloping plains. The lowest point of Swaziland is Great Usutu River 21 m, the highest point Emlembe 1,862 m. And the climate is varies from tropical to near temperate.

Inhabitants of Swaziland

Let's take a look how many people live in Swaziland. The number is: 1,467,152. So not so many people live here. Who lives here? African 97%, European 3%. What are the languages in Swaziland? English (official, used for government business), siSwati (official). And the religions: Christian 90% (Zionist - a blend of Christianity and indigenous ancestral worship - 40%, Roman Catholic 20%, other 30% - includes Anglican, Methodist, Mormon, Jehovah's Witness), Muslim 2%, other 8% (includes Baha'i, Buddhist, Hindu, indigenous religionist, Jewish) (2015 est.). How old are the people in average? 21.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 52.1 years. Where the people live in Swaziland? Here: because of its mountainous terrain, the population distribution is uneven throughout the country, concentrating primarily in valleys and plains. The major urban areas of Swaziland are: Mbabane (capital) 66,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Swaziland

The capital of Swaziland is Mbabane (administrative capital); Lobamba (royal and legislative capital) and the government type absolute monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 4 regions; Hhohho, Lubombo,

Manzini, Shiselweni. Regarding the economy of Swaziland, important industrial products are soft drink concentrates, coal, forestry, sugar processing, textiles, and apparel. Important agricultural products are sugarcane, corn, cotton, citrus, pineapples, cattle, goats. The most important export commodities are soft drink concentrates, sugar, timber, cotton yarn, refrigerators, citrus, and canned fruit and the most important export partners are South Africa 87.1%, Namibia 4% (2016). The most important import commodities are motor vehicles, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum products, chemicals and the most important import partners are South Africa 60.3%, China 5.3%, Mozambique 5.1% (2016). How rich is Swaziland and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$9,900 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 63% (2010 est.).

Map of Swaziland



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Sweden

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Sweden. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Sweden. But let's start with the flag of Sweden here:



Sweden - Overview:

What you should know about Sweden? Let's start with this:

A military power during the 17th century, Sweden has not participated in any war for two centuries. An armed neutrality was preserved in both world wars. Sweden's long-successful economic formula of a capitalist system intermixed with substantial welfare elements was challenged in the 1990s by high unemployment and in 2000-02 and 2009 by the global economic downturns, but fiscal discipline over the past several years has allowed the country to weather economic vagaries. Sweden joined the EU in 1995, but the public rejected the introduction of the euro in a 2003 referendum.

Geography of Sweden



Where on the globe is Sweden? The location of this country is Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, Gulf of Bothnia, Kattegat, and Skagerrak, between Finland and Norway. Total area of Sweden is 450,295 sq km, of which 410,335 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country.

How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat or gently rolling lowlands; mountains in west. The lowest point of Sweden is reclaimed bay of Lake Hammarsjon, near Kristianstad -2.4 m, the highest point Kebnekaise 2,111 m. And the climate is temperate in south with cold, cloudy winters and cool, partly cloudy summers; subarctic in north.

Inhabitants of Sweden

Let's take a look how many people live in Sweden. The number is: 9,960,487 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? indigenous population: Swedes with Finnish and Sami minorities; most common countries of origin among immigrants: Finland, Syria, Iraq, Poland, Iran. What are the languages in Sweden? Swedish (official). And the religions: Church of Sweden (Lutheran) 63%, other (includes Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Baptist, Muslim, Jewish, and Buddhist) 17% (2016 est.). How old are the people in average? 41.2 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 82.1 years. Where the people live in Sweden? Here: most Swedes live in the south where the climate is milder and there is better connectivity to mainland Europe; population clusters are found all along the Baltic coast in the east; the interior areas of the north remain sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Sweden are: Stockholm (capital) 1.486 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Sweden

The capital of Sweden is Stockholm and the government

type parliamentary constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 21 counties (lan, singular and plural); Blekinge, Dalarna, Gavleborg, Gotland, Halland, Jamtland, Jonkopings, Kalmar, Kronoberg, Norrbotten, Orebro, Ostergotland, Skane, Sodermanland, Stockholm, Uppsala, Varmland, Vasterbotten, Vasternorrland, Vastmanland, Vastra Gotaland. Regarding the economy of Sweden, important industrial products are iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, motor vehicles. Important agricultural products are barley, wheat, sugar beets; meat, milk. The most important export commodities are machinery 35%, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood, iron and steel products, chemicals (2012 est.) and the most important export partners are Germany 10.6%, Norway 10.4%, US 7.3%, Denmark 7%, Finland 6.8%, UK 6%, Netherlands 5.4%, Belgium 4.7%, France 4.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel; foodstuffs, clothing and the most important import partners are Germany 18.8%, Netherlands 8.2%, Norway 7.8%, Denmark 7.6%, China 5.6%, UK 5.2%, Belgium 4.6%, Finland 4.5%, France 4.1% (2016). How rich is Sweden and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$51,300 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And

one more important number - population below poverty line:
15% (2014 est.).

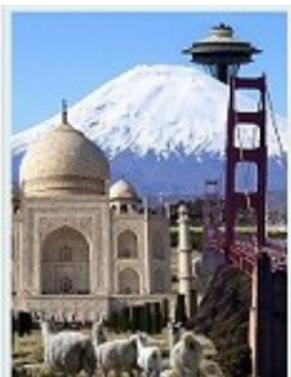
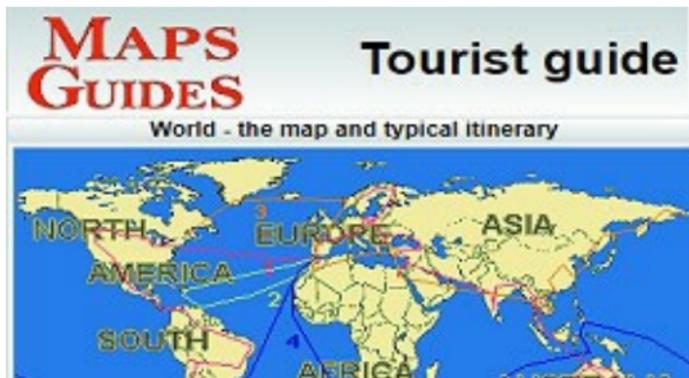
Map of Sweden



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Switzerland

[Index: Continents and Countries, Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Switzerland. Included are selected statistics, an overview map

and the detailed map of Switzerland. But let's start with the flag of Switzerland here:



Switzerland - Overview:

What you should know about Switzerland? Let's start with this: The Swiss Confederation was founded in 1291 as a defensive alliance among three cantons. In succeeding years, other localities joined the original three. The Swiss Confederation secured its independence from the Holy Roman Empire in 1499. A constitution of 1848, subsequently modified in 1874, replaced the confederation with a centralized federal government. Switzerland's sovereignty and neutrality have long been honored by the major European powers, and the country was not involved in either of the two world wars. The political and economic integration of Europe over the past half century, as well as Switzerland's role in many UN and international organizations, has strengthened Switzerland's ties with its neighbors. However, the country did not officially become a UN member until 2002. Switzerland remains active in many UN and international organizations but retains a strong commitment to neutrality.

Geography of Switzerland



Where on the globe is Switzerland?

The location of this country is Central Europe, east of France, north of Italy. Total area of Switzerland is 41,277 sq km, of which 39,997 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountains (Alps in south, Jura in northwest) with a central plateau of rolling hills, plains, and large lakes. The lowest point of Switzerland is Lake Maggiore 195 m, the highest point Dufourspitze 4,634 m. And the climate is temperate, but varies with altitude; cold, cloudy, rainy/snowy winters; cool to warm, cloudy, humid summers with occasional showers.

Inhabitants of Switzerland

Let's take a look how many people live in Switzerland. The number is: 8,236,303 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? German 65%, French 18%, Italian 10%, Romansch 1%, other 6%. What are the languages in Switzerland? German (or Swiss German) (official) 63%, French (official) 22.7%, Italian (official) 8.1%, English 4.9%, Portuguese 3.7%, Albanian 3%, Serbo-Croatian 2.4%, Spanish 2.2%, Romansch (official) 0.5%, other 7.1%. And the religions: Roman Catholic 37.3%, Protestant 24.9%, other

Christian 5.8%, Muslim 5.1%, other 1.4%, Jewish 0.2%, none 23.9%, unspecified 1.3% (2015 est.). How old are the people in average? 42.4 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 82.6 years. Where the people live in Switzerland? Here: population distribution corresponds to elevation with the northern and western areas far more heavily populated; the higher Alps of the south limit settlement. The major urban areas of Switzerland are: Zurich 1.246 million; BERN (capital) 358,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Switzerland

The capital of Switzerland is Bern and the government type federal republic (formally a confederation). Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 26 cantons (cantons, singular - canton in French; cantoni, singular - cantone in Italian; Kantone, singular - Kanton in German); Aargau, Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Appenzell Innerrhoden, Basel-Landschaft, Basel-Stadt, Berne/Bern, Fribourg/Freiburg, Geneve, Glarus, Graubunden/Grigioni/Grischun, Jura, Luzern, Neuchatel, Nidwalden, Obwalden, Sankt Gallen, Schaffhausen, Schwyz, Solothurn, Thurgau, Ticino, Uri, Valais/Wallis, Vaud, Zug, Zuerich. Regarding the economy of Switzerland, important industrial products are machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments, tourism, banking, insurance, pharmaceuticals. Important agricultural products are grains, fruits, vegetables; meat, eggs, dairy products. The most important export commodities are machinery, chemicals, metals, watches, agricultural products and the most important export

partners are Germany 14.4%, US 12.1%, UK 10.7%, China 9%, Hong Kong 6.1%, France 5.8%, Italy 4.9%, India 4.8% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, chemicals, vehicles, metals; agricultural products, textiles and the most important import partners are Germany 19.4%, US 9%, Italy 7.4%, UK 7.1%, UAE 6.2%, France 6.1%, China 4.7% (2016). How rich is Switzerland and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$61,400 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 6.6% (2014 est.).

Map of Switzerland



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Syria

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Syria. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Syria. But let's start with the flag of Syria here:



Syria - Overview:

What you should know about Syria? Let's start with this: Following World War I, France acquired a mandate over the northern portion of the former Ottoman Empire province of Syria. The French administered the area as Syria until granting it independence in 1946. The new country lacked political stability and experienced a series of military coups. Syria united with Egypt in February 1958 to form the United Arab Republic. In September 1961, the two entities separated, and the Syrian Arab Republic was reestablished. In the 1967 Arab-Israeli War, Syria lost the Golan Heights region to Israel. During the 1990s, Syria and Israel held occasional, albeit unsuccessful, peace talks over its return. In November 1970, Hafiz al-ASAD, a member of the socialist Ba'th Party and the minority Alawi sect, seized power in a bloodless coup and brought political stability to the country. Following the death of President Hafiz al-ASAD, his son, Bashar al-ASAD, was approved as president by popular referendum in July 2000. Syrian troops - stationed in Lebanon since 1976 in an ostensible peacekeeping role - were withdrawn in April 2005. During the July-August 2006 conflict between Israel and Hizballah, Syria placed its military forces on alert but did not intervene directly on behalf of its ally Hizballah. In May 2007, Bashar al-ASAD's second term as president was approved by popular referendum. Influenced by major uprisings that began elsewhere in the region, and

compounded by additional social and economic factors, antigovernment protests broke out first in the southern province of Dar'a in March 2011 with protesters calling for the repeal of the restrictive Emergency Law allowing arrests without charge, the legalization of political parties, and the removal of corrupt local officials. Demonstrations and violent unrest spread across Syria with the size and intensity of protests fluctuating. The government responded to unrest with a mix of concessions - including the repeal of the Emergency Law, new laws permitting new political parties, and liberalizing local and national elections - and with military force and detentions. The government's efforts to quell unrest and armed opposition activity led to extended clashes between government forces, their allies, and oppositionists. International pressure on the ASAD regime intensified after late 2011, as the Arab League, the EU, Turkey, and the US expanded economic sanctions against the regime and those entities that support it. In December 2012, the Syrian National Coalition, was recognized by more than 130 countries as the sole legitimate representative of the Syrian people. In September 2015, Russia launched a military intervention on behalf of the ASAD regime, and government-aligned forces recaptured Aleppo city in December 2016, shifting the conflict in the regime's favor. Political negotiations between the government and opposition delegations at UN-sponsored Geneva conferences since 2014 have failed to produce a resolution of the conflict. Russia, Iran, and Turkey since early 2017 have held negotiations in Astana to establish de-escalation zones to reduce violence in Syria, and Russia has also begun

pushing for political negotiations in Sochi. Unrest continues in Syria, and according to an April 2016 UN estimate, the death toll among Syrian Government forces, opposition forces, and civilians was over 400,000. As of December 2017, approximately 13.1 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria, with 6.3 million people displaced internally, and an additional 5.4 million registered Syrian refugees, making the Syrian situation among the largest humanitarian crises worldwide

Geography of Syria



Where on the globe is Syria? The location of this country is Middle East, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Lebanon and Turkey. Total area of Syria is 185,180 sq km, of which 183,630 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: primarily semiarid and desert plateau; narrow coastal plain; mountains in west. The lowest point of Syria is unnamed location near Lake Tiberias -208 m, the highest point Mount Hermon (Jabal a-Shayk) 2,814 m. And the climate is mostly desert; hot, dry, sunny summers (June to August) and mild, rainy winters (December to February) along coast; cold weather with snow or sleet periodically in

Damascus.

Inhabitants of Syria

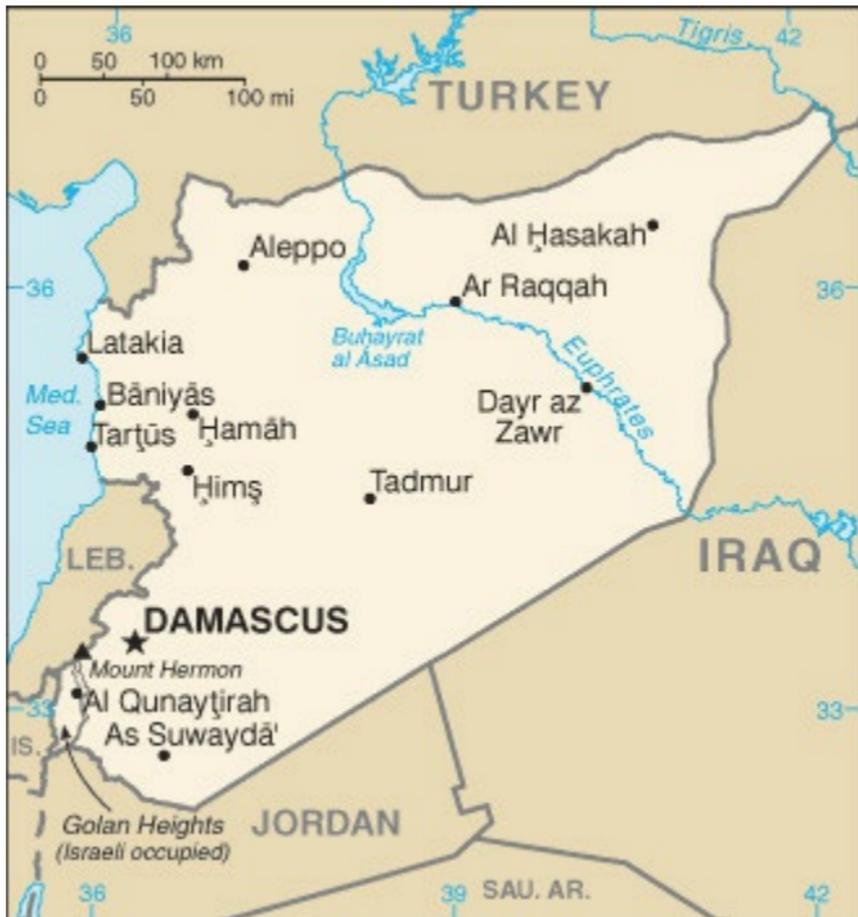
Let's take a look how many people live in Syria. The number is: 18,028,549 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Arab 90.3%, Kurdish, Armenian, and other 9.7%. What are the languages in Syria? Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian, French, English. And the religions: Muslim 87% (official; includes Sunni 74% and Alawi, Ismaili, and Shia 13%), Christian 10% (includes Orthodox, Uniate, and Nestorian), Druze 3%, Jewish (few remaining in Damascus and Aleppo). How old are the people in average? 24.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.1 years. Where the people live in Syria? Here: significant population density along the Mediterranean coast; larger concentrations found in the major cities of Damascus, Aleppo (the country's largest city), and Hims (Homs); more than half of the population lives in the coastal plain, the province of Halab, and the Euphrates River valley. The major urban areas of Syria are: Aleppo 3.562 million; Damascus (capital) 2.566 million; Hims (Homs) 1.641 million; Hamah 1.237 million; Lattakia 781,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Syria

The capital of Syria is Damascus and the government type presidential republic; highly authoritarian regime. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 14 provinces (muhafazat,

singular - muhafazah); Al Hasakah, Al Ladhqiyyah (Latakia), Al Qunaytirah, Ar Raqqah, As Suwayda', Dar'a, Dayr az Zawr, Dimashq (Damascus), Halab, Hamah, Hims (Homs), Idlib, Rif Dimashq (Damascus Countryside), Tartus. Regarding the economy of Syria, important industrial products are petroleum, textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco, phosphate rock mining, cement, oil seeds crushing, automobile assembly. Important agricultural products are wheat, barley, cotton, lentils, chickpeas, olives, sugar beets; beef, mutton, eggs, poultry, milk. The most important export commodities are crude oil, minerals, petroleum products, fruits and vegetables, cotton fiber, textiles, clothing, meat and live animals, wheat and the most important export partners are Lebanon 34.6%, Jordan 11.6%, China 9.4%, Turkey 8.2%, Iraq 7.7%, Tunisia 4.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, electric power machinery, food and livestock, metal and metal products, chemicals and chemical products, plastics, yarn, paper and the most important import partners are Russia 22%, Turkey 20%, China 11.3% (2016). How rich is Syria and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,900 (2015 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 82.5% (2014 est.).

Map of Syria



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Taiwan

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Taiwan. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Taiwan. But let's start with the flag of Taiwan here:



Taiwan - Overview:

What you should know about Taiwan? Let's start with this:

First inhabited by Austronesian people, Taiwan became home to Han immigrants beginning in the late Ming Dynasty (17th century). In 1895, military defeat forced China's Qing Dynasty to cede Taiwan to Japan, which then governed Taiwan for 50 years. Taiwan came under Chinese Nationalist (Kuomintang, KMT) control after World War II. With the communist victory in the Chinese civil war in 1949, the Nationalist-controlled Republic of China government and 2 million Nationalists fled to Taiwan and continued to claim to be the legitimate government for mainland China and Taiwan based on a 1947 Constitution drawn up for all of China. Until 1987, however, the Nationalist government ruled Taiwan under a civil war martial law declaration dating to 1948. Beginning in the 1970s, Nationalist authorities gradually began to incorporate the native population into the governing structure beyond the local level. The democratization process expanded rapidly in the 1980s, leading to the then illegal founding of Taiwan's first opposition party (the Democratic Progressive Party or DPP) in 1986 and the lifting of martial law the following year. Taiwan held legislative elections in 1992, the first in over forty years, and its first direct presidential election in 1996. In the 2000 presidential elections, Taiwan underwent its first peaceful transfer of power with the KMT loss to the DPP and afterwards experienced two

additional democratic transfers of power in 2008 and 2016. Throughout this period, the island prospered, became one of East Asia's economic "Tigers," and after 2000 became a major investor in mainland China as cross-Strait ties matured. The dominant political issues continue to be economic reform and growth as well as management of sensitive relations between Taiwan and China.

Geography of Taiwan



Where on the globe is Taiwan? The location of this country is Eastern Asia, islands bordering the East China Sea, Philippine Sea, South China Sea, and Taiwan Strait, north of the Philippines, off the southeastern coast of China. Total area of Taiwan is 35,980 sq km, of which 32,260 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: eastern two-thirds mostly rugged mountains; flat to gently rolling plains in west. The lowest point of Taiwan is South China Sea 0 m, the highest point Yu Shan 3,952 m. And the climate is tropical; marine; rainy season during southwest monsoon (June to August); persistent and extensive cloudiness all year.

Inhabitants of Taiwan

Let's take a look how many people live in Taiwan. The

number is: 23,508,428 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? more than 95% Han Chinese (including Hoklo, who compose approximately 70% of Taiwan's population, Hakka, and other groups originating in mainland China), 2.3% indigenous Malayo-Polynesian peoples. What are the languages in Taiwan? Mandarin Chinese (official), Taiwanese (Min), Hakka dialects. And the religions: Buddhist 35.3%, Taoist 33.2%, Christian 3.9%, Taoist or Confucian folk religionist approximately 10%, none or unspecified 18.2% (2005 est.). How old are the people in average? 40.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 80.2 years. Where the people live in Taiwan? Here: distribution exhibits a peripheral coastal settlement pattern, with the largest populations on the north and west coasts. The major urban areas of Taiwan are: Taipei (capital) 2.666 million; Kaohsiung 1.523 million; Taichung 1.225 million; Tainan 815,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Taiwan

The capital of Taiwan is Taipei and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - includes main island of Taiwan plus smaller islands nearby and off coast of China's Fujian Province; Taiwan is divided into 13 counties (xian, singular and plural), 3 cities (shi, singular and plural), and 6 special municipalities directly under the jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan. Regarding the economy of Taiwan, important industrial products are electronics, communications and information technology

products, petroleum refining, chemicals, textiles, iron and steel, machinery, cement, food processing, vehicles, consumer products, pharmaceuticals. Important agricultural products are rice, vegetables, fruit, tea, flowers; pigs, poultry; fish. The most important export commodities are semiconductors, petrochemicals, automobile/auto parts, ships, wireless communication equipment, flat display displays, steel, electronics, plastics, computers and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are oil/petroleum, semiconductors, natural gas, coal, steel, computers, wireless communication equipment, automobiles, fine chemicals, textiles and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Taiwan and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$49,800 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 1.5% (2012 est.).

Map of Taiwan



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Tajikistan

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Tajikistan. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Tajikistan. But let's start with the flag of Tajikistan here:



Tajikistan - Overview:

What you should know about Tajikistan? Let's start with this: The Tajik people came under Russian rule in the 1860s and 1870s, but Russia's hold on Central Asia weakened following the Revolution of 1917. Bands of indigenous guerrillas (called "basmachi") fiercely contested Bolshevik control of the area, which was not fully reestablished until 1925. Tajikistan was first created as an autonomous republic within Uzbekistan in 1924, but the USSR designated Tajikistan a separate republic in 1929 and transferred to it much of present-day Sughd province. Ethnic Uzbeks form a substantial minority in Tajikistan, and ethnic Tajiks an even larger minority in Uzbekistan. Tajikistan became independent in 1991 following the breakup of the Soviet Union, and experienced a civil war between regional factions from 1992 to 1997. Tajikistan has endured several domestic security incidents since 2010, including armed conflict between government forces and local strongmen in the Rasht Valley and between government forces and criminal groups in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast. In September 2015, government security forces rebuffed attacks led by a former high-ranking official in the Ministry of Defense. President Emomali Rahmon, who came to power during the civil war, used the attacks to ban the main opposition political party in Tajikistan. In May 2016, Rahmon further strengthened his position by having himself designated "Leader of the Nation" with limitless terms and lifelong immunity through constitutional

amendments ratified in a referendum. The referendum also lowered the minimum age required to run for president from 35 to 30, which would make Rahmon's son Rustam Emomali, eligible to run for president in 2020. The country remains the poorest in the former Soviet sphere. Tajikistan became a member of the WTO in March 2013. However, its economy continues to face major challenges, including dependence on remittances from Tajiks working in Russia, pervasive corruption, and the opiate trade emanating from neighboring Afghanistan.

Geography of Tajikistan



Where on the globe is Tajikistan? The location of this country is Central Asia, west of China, south of Kyrgyzstan. Total area of Tajikistan is 144,100 sq km, of which 141,510 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mountainous region dominated by the Trans-Alay Range in the north and the Pamirs in the southeast; western Fergana Valley in north, Kofarnihon and Vakhsh Valleys in southwest. The lowest point of Tajikistan is Syr Darya (Sirdaryo) 300 m, the highest point Qullai Ismoili Somoni 7,495 m. And the climate is mid-latitude continental, hot summers, mild winters; semiarid to polar

in Pamir Mountains.

Inhabitants of Tajikistan

Let's take a look how many people live in Tajikistan. The number is: 8,468,555 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Tajik 84.3%, Uzbek 13.8% (includes Lakai, Kongrat, Katagan, Barlos, Yuz), other 2% (includes Kyrgyz, Russian, Turkmen, Tatar, Arab) (2010 est.). What are the languages in Tajikistan? Tajik (official), Russian widely used in government and business. And the religions: Sunni Muslim 85%, Shia Muslim 5%, other 10% (2003 est.). How old are the people in average? 24.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 68.1 years. Where the people live in Tajikistan? Here: the country's population is concentrated at lower elevations, with perhaps as much as 90% of the people living in valleys; overall density increases from east to west. The major urban areas of Tajikistan are: Dushanbe (capital) 822,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Tajikistan

The capital of Tajikistan is Dushanbe and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 2 provinces (viloyatho, singular - viloyat), 1 autonomous province (viloyati mukhtor), 1 capital region (viloyati poytakht), and 1 area referred to as Districts Under Republic Administration; Dushanbe, Khatlon (Qurghontepa), Kuhistoni Badakhshon [Gorno-Badakhshan] (Khorugh),

Nohiyahoi Tobei Jumhuri, Sughd (Khujand). Regarding the economy of Tajikistan, important industrial products are aluminum, cement, vegetable oil. Important agricultural products are cotton, grain, fruits, grapes, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats. The most important export commodities are aluminum, electricity, cotton, fruits, vegetable oil, textiles and the most important export partners are Turkey 27.8%, Russia 15.6%, China 14.7%, Switzerland 9.8%, Iran 6.5%, Algeria 6.5%, Italy 5.8% (2016). The most important import commodities are petroleum products, aluminum oxide, machinery and equipment, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are Russia 31.2%, China 13.9%, Kazakhstan 12.8%, Uzbekistan 5.2%, Iran 5.1% (2016). How rich is Tajikistan and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,100 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 31.5% (2016 est.).

Map of Tajikistan



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

Tanzania

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Tanzania. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Tanzania. But let's start with the flag of Tanzania here:



Tanzania - Overview:

What you should know about Tanzania? Let's start with this: Shortly after achieving independence from Britain in the early 1960s, Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to form the United Republic of Tanzania in 1964. One-party rule ended in 1995 with the first democratic elections held in the country since the 1970s. Zanzibar's semi-autonomous status and popular

opposition led to four contentious elections since 1995, which the ruling party won despite international observers' claims of voting irregularities.

Geography of Tanzania



Where on the globe is Tanzania? The location of this country is Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Kenya and Mozambique. Total area of Tanzania is 947,300 sq km, of which 885,800 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: plains along coast; central plateau; highlands in north, south. The lowest point of Tanzania is Indian Ocean 0 m, the highest point Kilimanjaro 5,895 m (highest point in Africa). And the climate is varies from tropical along coast to temperate in highlands.

Inhabitants of Tanzania

Let's take a look how many people live in Tanzania. The number is: 53,950,935. So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? mainland - African 99% (of which 95% are Bantu consisting of more than 130 tribes), other 1% (consisting of Asian, European, and Arab); Zanzibar - Arab, African, mixed Arab and African. What are the languages in Tanzania?

Kiswahili or Swahili (official), Kiunguja (name for Swahili in Zanzibar), English (official, primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education), Arabic (widely spoken in Zanzibar), many local languages. And the religions: Christian 61.4%, Muslim 35.2%, folk religion 1.8%, other 0.2%, unaffiliated 1.4%. How old are the people in average? 17.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 62.6 years. Where the people live in Tanzania? Here: the largest and most populous East African country; population distribution is extremely uneven, but greater population clusters occur in the northern half of country and along the east coast. The major urban areas of Tanzania are: DAR ES Salaam (capital) 5.116 million; Mwanza 838,000 (2015).

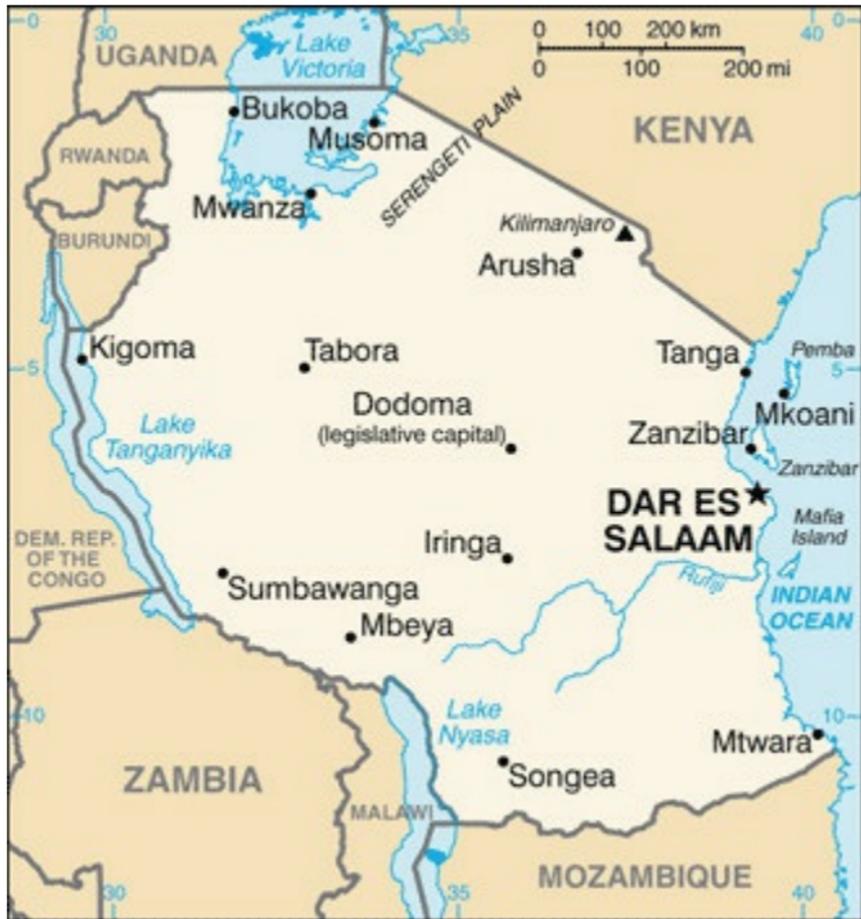
Government and Economy of Tanzania

The capital of Tanzania is Dodoma (legislative capital), Dar es Salaam (administrative capital); note - Dodoma was designated the national capital in 1996 and serves as the meeting place for the National Assembly; Dar es Salaam remains the de facto capital, the country's largest city and commercial center, and the site of the executive branch offices and diplomatic representation; the government contends that it will complete the transfer of the executive branch to Dodoma by 2020 and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 30 regions; Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Geita, Iringa, Kagera, Kaskazini Pemba (Pemba North), Kaskazini Unguja (Zanzibar North),

Katavi, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Kusini Pemba (Pemba South), Kusini Unguja (Zanzibar Central/South), Lindi, Manyara, Mara, Mbeya, Mjini Magharibi (Zanzibar Urban/West), Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Njombe, Pwani (Coast), Rukwa, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Singida, Tabora, Tanga. Regarding the economy of Tanzania, important industrial products are agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine); mining (diamonds, gold, and iron), salt, soda ash; cement, oil refining, shoes, apparel, wood products, fertilize. Important agricultural products are coffee, sisal, tea, cotton, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), cashew nuts, tobacco, cloves, corn, wheat, cassava (manioc, tapioca), bananas, fruits, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats. The most important export commodities are gold, coffee, cashew nuts, manufactures, cotton and the most important export partners are Switzerland 15.1%, India 13.8%, South Africa 12.4%, China 7%, Kenya 6.2%, Democratic Republic of the Congo 5.7%, Belgium 5.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are consumer goods, machinery and transportation equipment, industrial raw materials, crude oil and the most important import partners are China 20.7%, India 18.1%, UAE 7.5%, South Africa 6%, Japan 4.7% (2016). How rich is Tanzania and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,300 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line:

22.8% (2015 est.).

Map of Tanzania



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Thailand

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Thailand. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Thailand. But let's start with the flag of Thailand here:



Thailand - Overview:

What you should know about Thailand? Let's start with this:

A unified Thai kingdom was established in the mid-14th century. Known as Siam until 1939, Thailand is the only Southeast Asian country never to have been colonized by a European power. A bloodless revolution in 1932 led to the establishment of a constitutional monarchy. In alliance with Japan during World War II, Thailand became a US treaty ally in 1954 after sending troops to Korea and later fighting alongside the US in Vietnam. Thailand since 2005 has experienced several rounds of political turmoil including a military coup in 2006 that ousted then Prime Minister Thaksin Chinnawat, followed by large-scale street protests by competing political factions in 2008, 2009, and 2010. Thaksin's youngest sister, Yinglāk Chinnawat, in 2011 led the Puea Thai Party to an electoral win and assumed control of the government. A blanket amnesty bill for individuals involved in street protests, altered at the last minute to include all political crimes - including all convictions against Thaksin - triggered months of large-scale anti-government protests in Bangkok beginning in November 2013. In early May 2014, Yinglāk was removed from office by the Constitutional Court and in late May 2014 the Royal Thai Army, led by Royal Thai Army Gen. Prayut Chan-ocha, staged a coup against the caretaker government. Prayut was appointed prime minister in August 2014. The interim military government created several interim

institutions to promote reform and draft a new constitution, which was passed in a national referendum in August 2016. Elections are tentatively set for late-2018. King Phumiphon Adunyadet passed away in October 2016 after 70 years on the throne; his only son, Wachiralongkon Bodinthrathepphayawarangkun, ascended the throne in December 2016. He signed the new constitution in April 2017. Thailand has also experienced violence associated with the ethno-nationalist insurgency in its southern Malay-Muslim majority provinces. Since January 2004, thousands have been killed and wounded in the insurgency.

Geography of Thailand



Where on the globe is Thailand? The location of this country is Southeastern Asia, bordering the Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand, southeast of Burma. Total area of Thailand is 513,120 sq km, of which 510,890 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: central plain; Khorat Plateau in the east; mountains elsewhere. The lowest point of Thailand is Gulf of Thailand 0 m, the highest point Doi Inthanon 2,565 m. And the climate is tropical; rainy, warm, cloudy southwest monsoon (mid-May to September); dry, cool northeast monsoon (November to mid-March); southern

isthmus always hot and humid.

Inhabitants of Thailand

Let's take a look how many people live in Thailand. The number is: 68,414,135. So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Thai 97.5%, Burmese 1.3%, other 1.1%, unspecified . What are the languages in Thailand? Thai (official) 90.7%, Burmese 1.3%, other 8%. And the religions: Buddhist 94.6%, Muslim 4.3%, Christian 1%, other . How old are the people in average? 37.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74.9 years. Where the people live in Thailand? Here: highest population density is found in and around Bangkok; significant population clusters found throughtout large parts of the country, particularly north and northeast of Bangkok and in the extreme southern region of the country. The major urban areas of Thailand are: Bangkok (capital) 9.27 million; Samut Prakan 1.814 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Thailand

The capital of Thailand is Bangkok and the government type constitutional monarchy; note - interim military-affiliated government since May 2014. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 76 provinces (changwat, singular and plural) and 1 municipality (maha nakhon); Amnat Charoen, Ang Thong, Bueng Kan, Buri Ram, Chachoengsao, Chai Nat, Chaiyaphum, Chanthaburi, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Chon Buri, Chumphon, Kalasin, Kamphaeng Phet, Kanchanaburi, Khon

Kaen, Krabi, Krung Thep (Bangkok), Lampang, Lamphun, Loei, Lop Buri, Mae Hong Son, Maha Sarakham, Mukdahan, Nakhon Nayok, Nakhon Pathom, Nakhon Phanom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Sawan, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Nan, Narathiwat, Nong Bua Lamphu, Nong Khai, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, Pattani, Phangnga, Phatthalung, Phayao, Phetchabun, Phetchaburi, Phichit, Phitsanulok, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Phrae, Phuket, Prachin Buri, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ranong, Ratchaburi, Rayong, Roi Et, Sa Kaeo, Sakon Nakhon, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, Saraburi, Satun, Sing Buri, Si Sa Ket, Songkhla, Sukhothai, Suphan Buri, Surat Thani, Surin, Tak, Trang, Trat, Ubon Ratchathani, Udon Thani, Uthai Thani, Uttaradit, Yala, Yasothon. Regarding the economy of Thailand, important industrial products are tourism, textiles and garments, agricultural processing, beverages, tobacco, cement, light manufacturing such as jewelry and electric appliances, computers and parts, integrated circuits, furniture, plastics, automobiles and automotive parts, agricultural machinery, air conditioning and refrigeration, ceramics, aluminum, chemical, environmental management, glass, granite and marble, leather, machinery and metal work, petrochemical, petroleum refining, pharmaceuticals, printing, pulp and paper, rubber, sugar, rice, fishing, cassava, world's second-largest tungsten producer and third-largest tin produce. Important agricultural products are rice, cassava (manioc, tapioca), rubber, corn, sugarcane, coconuts, palm oil, pineapple, livestock, fish products. The most important export commodities are automobiles and parts,

computer and parts, jewelry and precious stones, polymers of ethylene in primary forms, refine fuels, electronic integrated circuits, chemical products, rice, fish products, rubber products, sugar, cassava, poultry, machinery and parts, iron and steel and their products and the most important export partners are US 11.4%, China 11.1%, Japan 9.6%, Hong Kong 5.3%, Australia 4.8%, Malaysia 4.5%, Vietnam 4.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and parts, crude oil, electrical machinery and parts, chemicals, iron & steel and product, electronic integrated circuit, automobile's parts, jewelry including silver bars and gold, computers and parts, electrical household appliances, soybean, soybean meal, wheat, cotton, dairy products and the most important import partners are China 21.6%, Japan 15.8%, US 6.2%, Malaysia 5.6% (2016). How rich is Thailand and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$17,800 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 7.2% (2015 est.).

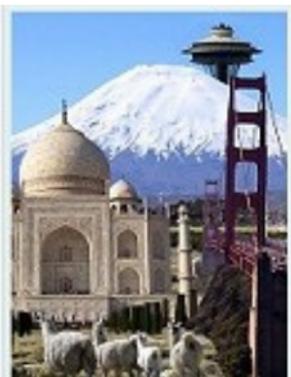
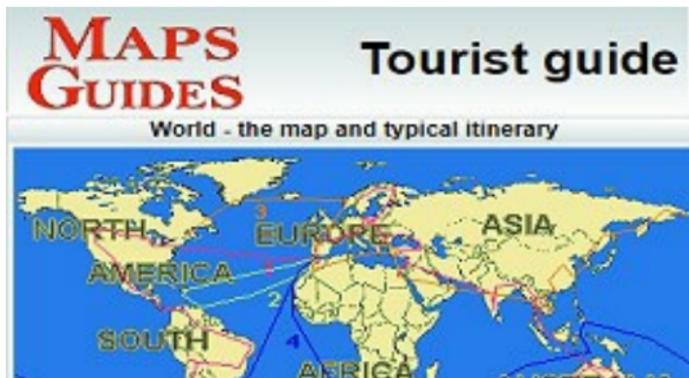
Map of Thailand



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Timor-Leste

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Timor-Leste. Included are selected statistics, an overview map

and the detailed map of Timor-Leste. But let's start with the flag of Timor-Leste here:



Timor-Leste - Overview:

What you should know about Timor-Leste? Let's start with this: The Portuguese began to trade with the island of Timor in the early 16th century and colonized it in mid-century. Skirmishing with the Dutch in the region eventually resulted in an 1859 treaty in which Portugal ceded the western portion of the island. Imperial Japan occupied Portuguese Timor from 1942 to 1945, but Portugal resumed colonial authority after the Japanese defeat in World War II. East Timor declared itself independent from Portugal on 28 November 1975 and was invaded and occupied by Indonesian forces nine days later. It was incorporated into Indonesia in July 1976 as the province of Timor Timur (East Timor). An unsuccessful campaign of pacification followed over the next two decades, during which an estimated 100,000 to 250,000 people died. In an August 1999 UN-supervised popular referendum, an overwhelming majority of the people of Timor-Leste voted for independence from Indonesia. However, in the next three weeks, anti-independence Timorese militias - organized and supported by the Indonesian military - commenced a large-scale, scorched-earth campaign of retribution. The militias killed approximately 1,400 Timorese and forced 300,000 people into western Timor as refugees. Most of the country's infrastructure, including

homes, irrigation systems, water supply systems, and schools, and nearly all of the country's electrical grid were destroyed. On 20 September 1999, Australian-led peacekeeping troops deployed to the country and brought the violence to an end. On 20 May 2002, Timor-Leste was internationally recognized as an independent state. In 2006, internal tensions threatened the new nation's security when a military strike led to violence and a breakdown of law and order. At Dili's request, an Australian-led International Stabilization Force (ISF) deployed to Timor-Leste, and the UN Security Council established the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (Unmit), which included an authorized police presence of over 1,600 personnel. The ISF and Unmit restored stability, allowing for presidential and parliamentary elections in 2007 in a largely peaceful atmosphere. In February 2008, a rebel group staged an unsuccessful attack against the president and prime minister. The ringleader was killed in the attack, and most of the rebels surrendered in April 2008. Since the attack, the government has enjoyed one of its longest periods of post-independence stability, including successful 2012 elections for both the parliament and president and a successful transition of power in February 2015. In late 2012, the UN Security Council ended its peacekeeping mission in Timor-Leste and both the ISF and Unmit departed the country.

Geography of Timor-Leste



Where on the globe is Timor-Leste?

The location of this country is Southeastern Asia, northwest of Australia in the Lesser Sunda Islands at the eastern end of the Indonesian archipelago; note - Timor-Leste includes the eastern half of the island of Timor, the Oecussi (Ambeno) region on the northwest portion of the island of Timor, and the islands of Pulau Atauro and Pulau Jaco. Total area of Timor-Leste is 14,874 sq km, of which 14,874 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mountainous. The lowest point of Timor-Leste is Timor Sea, Savu Sea, and Banda Sea 0 m, the highest point Foho Tatamailau 2,963 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, humid; distinct rainy and dry seasons.

Inhabitants of Timor-Leste

Let's take a look how many people live in Timor-Leste. The number is: 1,291,358 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian) (includes Tetun, Mambai, Tokodede, Galoli, Kemak, Baikeno), Melanesian-Papuan (includes Bunak, Fataluku, Bakasai), small Chinese minority. What are the languages in Timor-Leste? Tetun Prasa 30.6%, Mambai 16.6%, Makasai 10.5%, Tetun Terik 6.1%, Baikenu 5.9%, Kemak 5.8%, Bunak 5.5%, Tokodede

4%, Fataluku 3.5%, Waima'a 1.8%, Galoli 1.4%, Naueti 1.4%, Idate 1.2%, Midiki 1.2%, other 4.5%. And the religions: Roman Catholic 97.6%, Protestant/Evangelical 2%, Muslim 0.2%, other 0.2% (2015 est.). How old are the people in average? 18.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 68.4 years. Where the people live in Timor-Leste? Here: most of the population concentrated in the western third of the country, particularly around Dili. The major urban areas of Timor-Leste are: DILI (capital) 228,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Timor-Leste

The capital of Timor-Leste is Dili and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 13 administrative districts; Aileu, Ainaro, Baucau, Bobonaro (Maliana), Cova-Lima (Suai), Dili, Ermera (Gleno), Lautem (Los Palos), Liquica, Manatuto, Manufahi (Same), Oecussi (Ambeno), Viqueque. Regarding the economy of Timor-Leste, important industrial products are printing, soap manufacturing, handicrafts, woven cloth. Important agricultural products are coffee, rice, corn, cassava (manioc, tapioca), sweet potatoes, soybeans, cabbage, mangoes, bananas, vanilla. The most important export commodities are oil, coffee, sandalwood, marble and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are food, gasoline, kerosene, machinery and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Timor-Leste and how rich are people in this country? The

most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$5,000 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 41.8% (2014 est.).

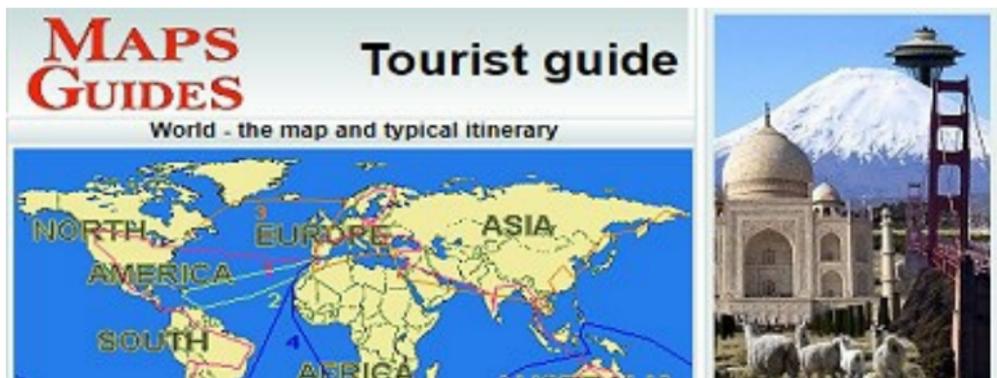
Map of Timor-Leste



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Togo

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Togo. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Togo. But let's start with the flag of Togo here:



Togo - Overview:

What you should know about Togo? Let's start with this: French Togoland became Togo in 1960. Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema, installed as military ruler in 1967, ruled Togo with a heavy hand for almost four decades. Despite the facade of multi-party elections instituted in the early 1990s, the government was largely dominated by President Eyadema, whose Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) party has been in power almost continually since 1967 and its successor, the Union for the Republic, maintains a majority of seats in today's legislature. Upon Eyadema's death in February 2005, the military installed the president's son, Faure Gnassingbe, and then engineered his formal election two months later. Democratic gains since then allowed Togo to hold its first relatively free and fair legislative elections in October 2007. Since 2007, President Gnassingbe has started the country along a gradual path to political reconciliation and democratic reform, and Togo has held multiple presidential and legislative elections that were deemed generally free and fair by international observers. Despite those positive moves, political reconciliation has moved slowly and many Togolese complain that important political measures such as presidential term limits and electoral reforms remain undone, leaving the country's politics in a lethargic state. Internationally, Togo is still known as a country where the same family has been in power for five decades.

Geography of Togo



Where on the globe is Togo? The location of this country is Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Benin, between Benin and Ghana. Total area of Togo is 56,785 sq km, of which 54,385 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: gently rolling savanna in north; central hills; southern plateau; low coastal plain with extensive lagoons and marshes. The lowest point of Togo is Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Mont Agou 986 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north.

Inhabitants of Togo

Let's take a look how many people live in Togo. The number is: 7,965,055. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? African (37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe, Mina, and Kabre) 99%, European and Syrian-Lebanese less than 1%. What are the languages in Togo? French (official, the language of commerce), Ewe and Mina (the two major African languages in the south), Kabye (sometimes spelled Kabiye) and Dagomba (the two major African languages in the north). And the religions: Christian 29%,

Muslim 20%, indigenous beliefs 51%. How old are the people in average? 19.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 65.4 years. Where the people live in Togo? Here: one of the more densely populated African nations with most of the population residing in rural communities, density is highest in the south on or near the Atlantic coast. The major urban areas of Togo are: LOME (capital) 956,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Togo

The capital of Togo is Lome and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 5 regions (regions, singular - region); Centrale, Kara, Maritime, Plateaux, Savanes. Regarding the economy of Togo, important industrial products are phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages. Important agricultural products are coffee, cocoa, cotton, yams, cassava (manioc, tapioca), corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum; livestock; fish. The most important export commodities are reexports, cotton, phosphates, coffee, cocoa and the most important export partners are Benin 17.5%, Burkina Faso 15.9%, India 7.6%, Mali 7.2%, Niger 7%, Cote d'Ivoire 6.1%, Ghana 4.8%, Nigeria 4.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum products and the most important import partners are China 28.7%, France 8.9%, Netherlands 4.3%, Japan 4.2% (2016). How rich is Togo and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,600 (2017

est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 55.1% (2015 est.).

Map of Togo



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA SOUTH AMERICA EUROPE AFRICA ASIA AUSTRALIA

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Tonga

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Tonga. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Tonga. But let's start with the flag of Tonga here:



Tonga - Overview:

What you should know about Tonga? Let's start with this: Tonga - unique among Pacific nations - never completely lost its indigenous governance. The archipelagos of "The Friendly Islands" were united into a Polynesian kingdom in 1845. Tonga became a constitutional monarchy in 1875 and a British protectorate in 1900; it withdrew from the protectorate and joined the Commonwealth of Nations in 1970. Tonga remains the only monarchy in the Pacific.

Geography of Tonga



Where on the globe is Tonga? The location of this country is Oceania, archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand. Total area of Tonga is 747 sq km, of which 717 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat islands with limestone bedrock formed from uplifted coral formation; others have limestone overlying volcanic rock. The lowest point of Tonga is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Kao Volcano on Kao Island 1,046 m. And the climate is tropical; modified by trade winds; warm season (December to May), cool season (May to December).

Inhabitants of Tonga

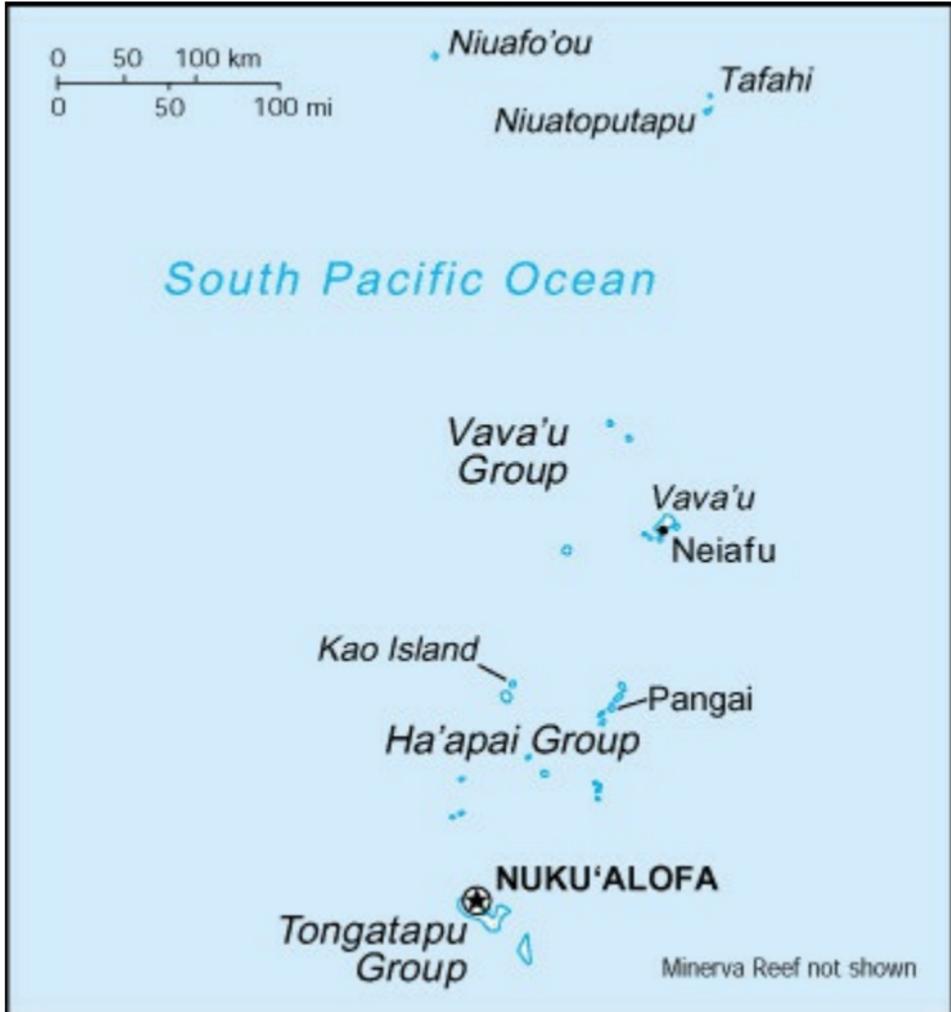
Let's take a look how many people live in Tonga. The number is: 106,479 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Tongan 96.6%, part-Tongan 1.7%, other 1.7%, unspecified 0.03% (2006 est.). What are the languages in Tonga? English and Tongan 87%, Tongan (official) 10.7%, English (official) 1.2%, other 1.1%, unspecified 0.03% (2006 est.). And the religions: Protestant 64.9% (includes Free Wesleyan Church 37.3%, Free Church of Tonga 11.4%, Church of Tonga 7.2%, Tokaikolo Christian Church 2.6%, Assembly of God 2.3%, Seventh Day Adventist 2.2%, Constitutional Church of Tonga 0.9%, Anglican 0.8% and Full Gospel Church 0.2%), Mormon 16.8%, Roman Catholic 15.6%, other 1.1%, none 0.03%, unspecified 1.7% (2006 est.). How old are the people in average? 23 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76.4 years. Where the people live in Tonga? Here: over two-thirds of the population lives on the island of Tongatapu; only 45 of the nation's 171 islands are occupied. The major urban areas of Tonga are: NUKU'Alofa 25,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Tonga

The capital of Tonga is Nuku'alofa and the government type constitutional monarchy. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 5 island divisions; 'Eua, Ha'apai, Ongo Niua, Tongatapu, Vava'u. Regarding the economy of Tonga, important

industrial products are tourism, construction, fishing. Important agricultural products are squash, coconuts, copra, bananas, vanilla beans, cocoa, coffee, sweet potatoes, cassava, taro and kava. The most important export commodities are squash, fish, vanilla beans, root crops and the most important export partners are Hong Kong 25.6%, Japan 15.1%, NZ 14.3%, US 13.5%, Australia 10%, Philippines 9.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, chemicals and the most important import partners are NZ 35.3%, Fiji 12.1%, Singapore 9.3%, China 8.4%, US 8%, Australia 7.6%, Japan 4.3% (2016). How rich is Tonga and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$5,600 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 24% (FY03/04 est.).

Map of Tonga



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Trinidad and Tobago

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Trinidad and Tobago. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Trinidad and Tobago. But let's start with the flag of Trinidad and Tobago here:



Trinidad and Tobago - Overview:

What you should know about Trinidad and Tobago? Let's start with this: First colonized by the Spanish, the islands came under British control in the early 19th century. The islands' sugar industry was hurt by the emancipation of the slaves in 1834. Manpower was replaced with the importation of contract laborers from India between 1845 and 1917, which boosted sugar production as well as the cocoa industry. The discovery of oil on Trinidad in 1910 added another important export. Independence was attained in 1962. The country is one of the most prosperous in the Caribbean thanks largely to petroleum and natural gas production and processing. Tourism, mostly in Tobago, is targeted for expansion and is growing. The government is coping with a rise in violent crime.

Geography of Trinidad and Tobago



Where on the globe is Trinidad and Tobago? The location of this country is Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean,

northeast of Venezuela. Total area of Trinidad and Tobago is 5,128 sq km, of which 5,128 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly plains with some hills and low mountains. The lowest point of Trinidad and Tobago is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point El Cerro del Aripo 940 m. And the climate is tropical; rainy season (June to December).

Inhabitants of Trinidad and Tobago

Let's take a look how many people live in Trinidad and Tobago. The number is: 1,218,208 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? East Indian 35.4%, African 34.2%, mixed - other 15.3%, mixed African/East Indian 7.7%, other 1.3%, unspecified 6.2% (2011 est.). What are the languages in Trinidad and Tobago? English (official), Trinidadian Creole English, Tobagonian Creole English, Caribbean Hindustani (a dialect of Hindi), Trinidadian Creole French, Spanish, Chinese. And the religions: Protestant 32.1% (Pentecostal/Evangelical/Full Gospel 12%, Baptist 6.9%, Anglican 5.7%, Seventh-Day Adventist 4.1%, Presbyterian/Congregational 2.5%, other Protestant 0.9%), Roman Catholic 21.6%, Hindu 18.2%, Muslim 5%, Jehovah's Witness 1.5%, other 8.4%, none 2.2%, unspecified 11.1% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 36 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 73.1 years. Where the people

live in Trinidad and Tobago? Here: population on Trinidad is concentrated in the western half of the island, on Tobago in the southern half. The major urban areas of Trinidad and Tobago are: PORT-OF-Spain (capital) 34,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Trinidad and Tobago

The capital of Trinidad and Tobago is Port of Spain and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 9 regions, 3 boroughs, 2 cities, 1 ward. Regarding the economy of Trinidad and Tobago, important industrial products are petroleum and petroleum products, liquefied natural gas, methanol, ammonia, urea, steel products, beverages, food processing, cement, cotton textiles. Important agricultural products are cocoa, dasheen, pumpkin, cassava, tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, hot pepper, pommecythere, coconut water, poultry. The most important export commodities are petroleum and petroleum products, liquefied natural gas, methanol, ammonia, urea, steel products, beverages, cereal and cereal products, cocoa, fish, preserved fruits, cosmetics, household cleaners, plastic packaging and the most important export partners are US 39.2%, Argentina 9.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are mineral fuels, lubricants, machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals, live animals and the most important import partners are US 33.4%, Russia 13.3%, Gabon 12.4%, China 6.1% (2016). How rich is Trinidad and Tobago and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$31,200 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here.

Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 20% (2014 est.).

Map of Trinidad and Tobago



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Tunisia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Tunisia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Tunisia. But let's start with the flag of Tunisia here:



Tunisia - Overview:

What you should know about Tunisia? Let's start with this:

Rivalry between French and Italian interests in Tunisia culminated in a French invasion in 1881 and the creation of a protectorate. Agitation for independence in the decades following World War I was finally successful in convincing the French to recognize Tunisia as an independent state in 1956. The country's first president, Habib Bourguiba, established a strict one-party state. He dominated the country for 31 years, repressing Islamic fundamentalism and establishing rights for women unmatched by any other Arab nation. In November 1987, Bourguiba was removed from office and replaced by Zine el Abidine BEN ALI in a bloodless coup. Street protests that began in Tunis in December 2010 over high unemployment, corruption, widespread poverty, and high food prices escalated in January 2011, culminating in rioting that led to hundreds of deaths. On 14 January 2011, the same day BEN ALI dismissed the government, he fled the country, and by late January 2011, a "national unity government" was formed. Elections for the new Constituent Assembly were held in late October 2011, and in December, it elected human rights activist Moncef Marzouki as interim president. The Assembly began drafting a new constitution in February 2012 and, after several iterations and a months-long political crisis that stalled the transition, ratified the document in January 2014. Parliamentary and presidential

elections for a permanent government were held at the end of 2014. Beji CAID Essebsi was elected as the first president under the country's new constitution. In 2016, the new unity government continued to seek to balance political cohesion with economic and social pressures.

Geography of Tunisia



Where on the globe is Tunisia? The location of this country is Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Libya. Total area of Tunisia is 163,610 sq km, of which 155,360 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mountains in north; hot, dry central plain; semiarid south merges into the Sahara. The lowest point of Tunisia is Shatt al Gharsah -17 m, the highest point Jebel ech Chambi 1,544 m. And the climate is temperate in north with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers; desert in south.

Inhabitants of Tunisia

Let's take a look how many people live in Tunisia. The number is: 11,403,800 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Arab 98%, European 1%, Jewish and other 1%. What are the languages in Tunisia?

Arabic (official, one of the languages of commerce), French (commerce), Berber (Tamazight). And the religions: Muslim (official; Sunni) 99.1%, other (includes Christian, Jewish, Shia Muslim, and Baha'i) 1%. How old are the people in average? 31.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75.7 years. Where the people live in Tunisia? Here: the overwhelming majority of the population is located in the northern half of the country; the south remains largely underpopulated. The major urban areas of Tunisia are: Tunis (capital) 1.993 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Tunisia

The capital of Tunisia is Tunis and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 24 governorates (wilayat, singular - wilayah); Beja (Bajah), Ben Arous (Bin 'Arous), Bizerte (Banzart), Gabes (Qabis), Gafsa (Qafsah), Jendouba (Jundubah), Kairouan (Al Qayrawan), Kasserine (Al Qasrayn), Kebili (Qibili), Kef (Al Kaf), L'Ariana (Aryanah), Mahdia (Al Mahdiyah), Manouba (Manubah), Medenine (Madanin), Monastir (Al Munastir), Nabeul (Nabul), Sfax (Safaqis), Sidi Bouzid (Sidi Bu Zayd), Siliana (Silyanah), Sousse (Susah), Tataouine (Tatawin), Tozeur (Tawzar), Tunis, Zaghuan (Zaghwan). Regarding the economy of Tunisia, important industrial products are petroleum, mining (particularly phosphate, iron ore), tourism, textiles, footwear, agribusiness, beverages. Important agricultural products are olives, olive oil, grain, tomatoes, citrus fruit, sugar beets, dates, almonds; beef, dairy products. The most important export

commodities are clothing, semi-finished goods and textiles, agricultural products, mechanical goods, phosphates and chemicals, hydrocarbons, electrical equipment and the most important export partners are France 30.1%, Italy 19.3%, Germany 10.7%, Spain 5.2%, Libya 4.3% (2016). The most important import commodities are textiles, machinery and equipment, hydrocarbons, chemicals, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are France 18%, Italy 14.8%, China 8%, Germany 7.3%, Spain 4.3%, Algeria 4.1% (2016). How rich is Tunisia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$12,000 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 15.5% (2010 est.).

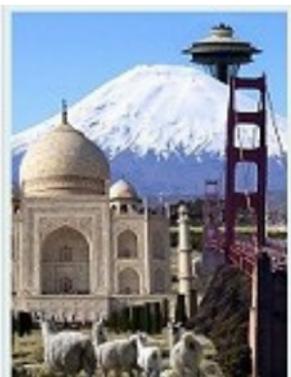
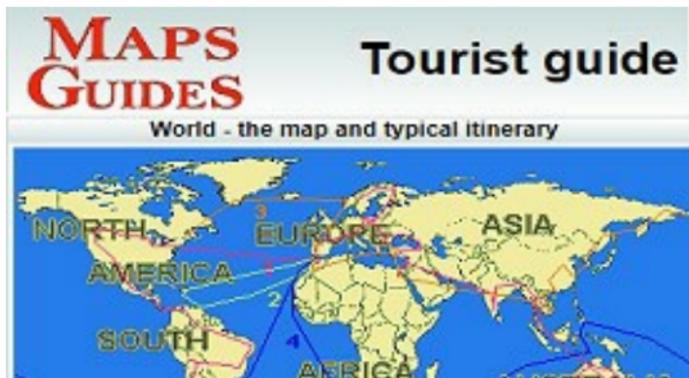
Map of Tunisia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Turkey

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Turkey. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and

the detailed map of Turkey. But let's start with the flag of Turkey here:



Turkey - Overview:

What you should know about Turkey? Let's start with this: Modern Turkey was founded in 1923 from the remnants of the defeated Ottoman Empire by national hero Mustafa Kemal, who was later honored with the title Ataturk or "Father of the Turks." Under his leadership, the country adopted radical social, legal, and political reforms. After a period of one-party rule, an experiment with multi-party politics led to the 1950 election victory of the opposition Democrat Party and the peaceful transfer of power. Since then, Turkish political parties have multiplied, but democracy has been fractured by periods of instability and military coups (1960, 1971, 1980), which in each case eventually resulted in a return of formal political power to civilians. In 1997, the military again helped engineer the ouster - popularly dubbed a "post-modern coup" - of the then Islamic-oriented government. A coup attempt was made in July 2016 by a faction of the Turkish Armed Forces. Turkey intervened militarily on Cyprus in 1974 to prevent a Greek takeover of the island and has since acted as patron state to the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," which only Turkey recognizes. A separatist insurgency begun in 1984 by the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), a US-designated terrorist organization, has long dominated the attention of Turkish

security forces and claimed more than 40,000 lives. In 2013, the Turkish Government and the PKK conducted negotiations aimed at ending the violence, however intense fighting resumed in 2015. Turkey joined the UN in 1945 and in 1952 it became a member of NATO. In 1963, Turkey became an associate member of the European Community; it began accession talks with the EU in 2005. Over the past decade, economic reforms, coupled with some political reforms, have contributed to a growing economy, although economic growth slowed in recent years. From 2015 and continuing through 2016, Turkey witnessed an uptick in terrorist violence, including major attacks in Ankara, Istanbul, and throughout the predominantly Kurdish southeastern region of Turkey. On 15 July 2016, elements of the Turkish Armed forces attempted a coup that ultimately failed following widespread popular resistance. More than 240 people were killed and over 2,000 injured when Turkish citizens took to the streets en masse to confront the coup forces. In response, Turkish Government authorities arrested, suspended, or dismissed more than 100,000 security personnel, journalists, judges, academics, and civil servants due to their alleged connection with the attempted coup. The government accused followers of an Islamic transnational religious and social movement for allegedly instigating the failed coup and designates the followers as terrorists. Following the failed coup, the Turkish Government instituted a State of Emergency in July 2016 that has been extended to July 2017. The Turkish Government conducted a referendum on 16 April 2017 that will, when implemented, change Turkey from a parliamentary to

a presidential system.

Geography of Turkey



Where on the globe is Turkey? The location of this country is Southeastern Europe and Southwestern Asia (that portion of Turkey west of the Bosphorus is geographically part of Europe), bordering the Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Georgia, and bordering the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, between Greece and Syria. Total area of Turkey is 783,562 sq km, of which 769,632 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: high central plateau (Anatolia); narrow coastal plain; several mountain ranges. The lowest point of Turkey is Mediterranean Sea 0 m, the highest point Mount Ararat 5,137 m. And the climate is temperate; hot, dry summers with mild, wet winters; harsher in interior.

Inhabitants of Turkey

Let's take a look how many people live in Turkey. The number is: 80,845,215 (July 2017 est.). So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? Turkish 70-75%, Kurdish 19%, other minorities 7-12% (2016 est.).

What are the languages in Turkey? Turkish (official), Kurdish, other minority languages. And the religions: Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni), other 0.2% (mostly Christians and Jews). How old are the people in average? 30.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 75 years. Where the people live in Turkey? Here: the most densely populated area is found around the Bosphorus in the northwest where 20% of the population lives in Istanbul; with the exception of Ankara, urban centers remain small and scattered throughout the interior of Anatolia; an overall pattern of peripheral development exists, particularly along the Aegean Sea coast in the west, and the Tigris and Euphrates River systems in the southeast. The major urban areas of Turkey are: Istanbul 14.164 million; Ankara (capital) 4.75 million; Izmir 3.04 million; Bursa 1.923 million; Adana 1.83 million; Gaziantep 1.528 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Turkey

The capital of Turkey is Ankara and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 81 provinces (iller, singular - ili); Adana, Adiyaman, Afyonkarahisar, Agri, Aksaray, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Ardahan, Artvin, Aydin, Balikesir, Bartin, Batman, Bayburt, Bilecik, Bingol, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Canakkale, Cankiri, Corum, Denizli, Diyarbakir, Duzce, Edirne, Elazig, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskisehir, Gaziantep, Giresun, Gumushane, Hakkari, Hatay, Igdirdir, Isparta, Istanbul, Izmir (Smyrna), Kahramanmaras, Karabuk, Karaman, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kilis,

Kirikkale, Kirklareli, Kirsehir, Kocaeli, Konya, Kutahya, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Mersin, Mugla, Mus, Nevsehir, Nigde, Ordu, Osmaniye, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Sanliurfa, Siirt, Sinop, Sirnak, Sivas, Tekirdag, Tokat, Trabzon (Trebizond), Tunceli, Usak, Van, Yalova, Yozgat, Zonguldak. Regarding the economy of Turkey, important industrial products are textiles, food processing, automobiles, electronics, mining (coal, chromate, copper, boron), steel, petroleum, construction, lumber, pape. Important agricultural products are tobacco, cotton, grain, olives, sugar beets, hazelnuts, pulses, citrus; livestock. The most important export commodities are apparel, foodstuffs, textiles, metal manufactures, transport equipment and the most important export partners are Germany 9.8%, UK 8.2%, Iraq 5.4%, Italy 5.3%, US 4.7%, France 4.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, chemicals, semi-finished goods, fuels, transport equipment and the most important import partners are China 12.8%, Germany 10.8%, Russia 7.6%, US 5.5%, Italy 5.2% (2016). How rich is Turkey and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$26,500 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 21.9% (2015 est.).

Map of Turkey



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

Turkmenistan

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Turkmenistan. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Turkmenistan. But let's start with the flag of Turkmenistan here:



Turkmenistan - Overview:

What you should know about Turkmenistan? Let's start with this: Present-day Turkmenistan covers territory that has been at the crossroads of civilizations for centuries. The area was ruled in antiquity by various Persian empires, and was conquered by Alexander the Great, Muslim armies, the Mongols, Turkic warriors, and eventually the Russians. In

medieval times, Merv (located in present-day Mary province) was one of the great cities of the Islamic world and an important stop on the Silk Road. Annexed by Russia in the late 1800s, Turkmenistan later figured prominently in the anti-Bolshevik movement in Central Asia. In 1924, Turkmenistan became a Soviet republic; it achieved independence upon the dissolution of the USSR in 1991. Extensive hydrocarbon/natural gas reserves, which have yet to be fully exploited, have begun to transform the country. The Government of Turkmenistan is moving to expand its extraction and delivery projects and has attempted to diversify its gas export routes beyond Russia's pipeline network. In 2010, new gas export pipelines that carry Turkmen gas to China and to northern Iran began operating, effectively ending the Russian monopoly on Turkmen gas exports. In 2016, Russia and Iran halted their purchase of gas from Turkmenistan making China the only buyer of Turkmen gas. President for Life Saparmurat Nyyazow died in December 2006, and Turkmenistan held its first multi-candidate presidential election in February 2007. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow, a deputy cabinet chairman under Nyyazow, emerged as the country's new president. He was reelected in 2012 and again in 2017 with over 97% of the vote in both instances, in elections widely regarded as undemocratic.

Geography of Turkmenistan



Where on the globe is Turkmenistan?

The location of this country is Central Asia, bordering the Caspian Sea, between Iran and Kazakhstan. Total area of Turkmenistan is 488,100 sq km, of which 469,930 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes rising to mountains in the south; low mountains along border with Iran; borders Caspian Sea in west. The lowest point of Turkmenistan is Vpadina Akchanaya -81 m (Sarygamysh Koli is a lake in northern Turkmenistan with a water level that fluctuates above and below the elevation of Vpadina Akchanaya, the lake has dropped as low as -110 m), the highest point Gora Ayribaba 3,139 m. And the climate is subtropical desert.

Inhabitants of Turkmenistan

Let's take a look how many people live in Turkmenistan. The number is: 5,351,277 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Turkmen 85%, Uzbek 5%, Russian 4%, other 6% (2003). What are the languages in Turkmenistan? Turkmen (official) 72%, Russian 12%, Uzbek 9%, other 7%. And the religions: Muslim 89%, Eastern

Orthodox 9%, unknown 2%. How old are the people in average? 27.9 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 70.4 years. Where the people live in Turkmenistan? Here: the most densely populated areas are the southern, eastern, and northeastern oases; approximately 50% of the population lives in and around the capital of Ashgabat. The major urban areas of Turkmenistan are: Ashgabat (capital) 746,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Turkmenistan

The capital of Turkmenistan is Ashgabat (Ashkhabad) and the government type presidential republic; authoritarian. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 5 provinces (welayatlar, singular - welayat) and 1 independent city: Ahal Welayaty (Anew), Ashgabat, Balkan Welayaty (Balkanabat), Dasoguz Welayaty, Lebap Welayaty (Turkmenabat), Mary Welayaty. Regarding the economy of Turkmenistan, important industrial products are natural gas, oil, petroleum products, textiles, food processing. Important agricultural products are cotton, grain, melons; livestock. The most important export commodities are gas, crude oil, petrochemicals, textiles, cotton fibre and the most important export partners are China 70%, Turkey 5.3%, Italy 5.3%, Afghanistan 4.5%, Russia 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs and the most important import partners are Turkey 26.4%, Russia 10.5%, Japan 8.6%, Germany 8.2%, South Korea 7.8%, China 7.2%, Italy 5.2% (2016). How rich is Turkmenistan and how rich are people in

this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$18,700 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 0.2% (2012 est.).

Map of Turkmenistan



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Turks and Caicos Islands

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Turks and Caicos Islands. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Turks and Caicos Islands. But let's start with the flag of Turks and Caicos Islands

here:



Turks and Caicos Islands - Overview:

What you should know about Turks and Caicos Islands? Let's start with this: The islands were part of the UK's Jamaican colony until 1962, when they assumed the status of a separate crown colony upon Jamaica's independence. The governor of The Bahamas oversaw affairs from 1965 to 1973. With Bahamian independence, the islands received a separate governor in 1973. Although independence was agreed upon for 1982, the policy was reversed and the islands remain a British overseas territory. Grand Turk island suffered extensive damage from Hurricane Maria on 22 September 2017 resulting in loss of power and communications as well as damage to housing and businesses.

Geography of Turks and Caicos Islands



Where on the globe is Turks and Caicos Islands? The location of this country is two island groups in the North Atlantic Ocean, southeast of The Bahamas, north of Haiti. Total area of Turks and Caicos Islands is 948 sq km, of which 948 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: low, flat limestone; extensive marshes and mangrove swamps.

The lowest point of Turks and Caicos Islands is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Blue Hill on Providenciales and Flamingo Hill on East Caicos 48 m. And the climate is tropical; marine; moderated by trade winds; sunny and relatively dry.

Inhabitants of Turks and Caicos Islands

Let's take a look how many people live in Turks and Caicos Islands. The number is: 52,570 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? black 87.6%, white 7.9%, mixed 2.5%, East Indian 1.3%, other 0.7% (2006). What are the languages in Turks and Caicos Islands? English (official). And the religions: Protestant 72.8% (Baptist 35.8%, Church of God 11.7%, Anglican 10%, Methodist 9.3%, Seventh-Day Adventist 6%), Roman Catholic 11.4%, Jehovah's Witnesses 1.8%, other 14%. How old are the people in average? 33.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 80 years. Where the people live in Turks and Caicos Islands? Here: eight of the thirty islands are inhabited; the island of Providenciales is the most populated, but the most densely populated is Grand Turk. The major urban areas of Turks and Caicos Islands are: Grand TURK (capital) 5,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Turks and Caicos Islands

The capital of Turks and Caicos Islands is Grand Turk (Cockburn Town) and the government type parliamentary democracy (House of Assembly); self-governing overseas

territory of the UK. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (overseas territory of the UK). Regarding the economy of Turks and Caicos Islands, important industrial products are tourism, offshore financial services. Important agricultural products are corn, beans, cassava (manioc, tapioca), citrus fruits; fish. The most important export commodities are lobster, dried and fresh conch, conch shells and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are food and beverages, tobacco, clothing, manufactures, construction materials and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is Turks and Caicos Islands and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$29,100 (2007 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

Map of Turks and Caicos Islands



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Tuvalu

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Tuvalu. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Tuvalu. But let's start with the flag of Tuvalu here:



Tuvalu - Overview:

What you should know about Tuvalu? Let's start with this: In 1974, ethnic differences within the British colony of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands caused the Polynesians of the Ellice Islands to vote for separation from the Micronesians of the Gilbert Islands. The following year, the Ellice Islands became the separate British colony of Tuvalu. Independence was granted in 1978. In 2000, Tuvalu negotiated a contract leasing its Internet domain name ".tv" for \$50 million in royalties over a 12-year period. The agreement was subsequently renegotiated but details were not disclosed.

Geography of Tuvalu



Where on the globe is Tuvalu? The location of this country is Oceania, island group consisting of nine coral atolls in the South Pacific Ocean, about half way from Hawaii to Australia. Total area of Tuvalu is 26 sq km, of which 26 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: low-lying and narrow coral atolls. The lowest point of Tuvalu is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point unnamed location 5 m. And the climate is tropical; moderated by easterly trade winds (March to November); westerly gales and heavy rain (November to

March).

Inhabitants of Tuvalu

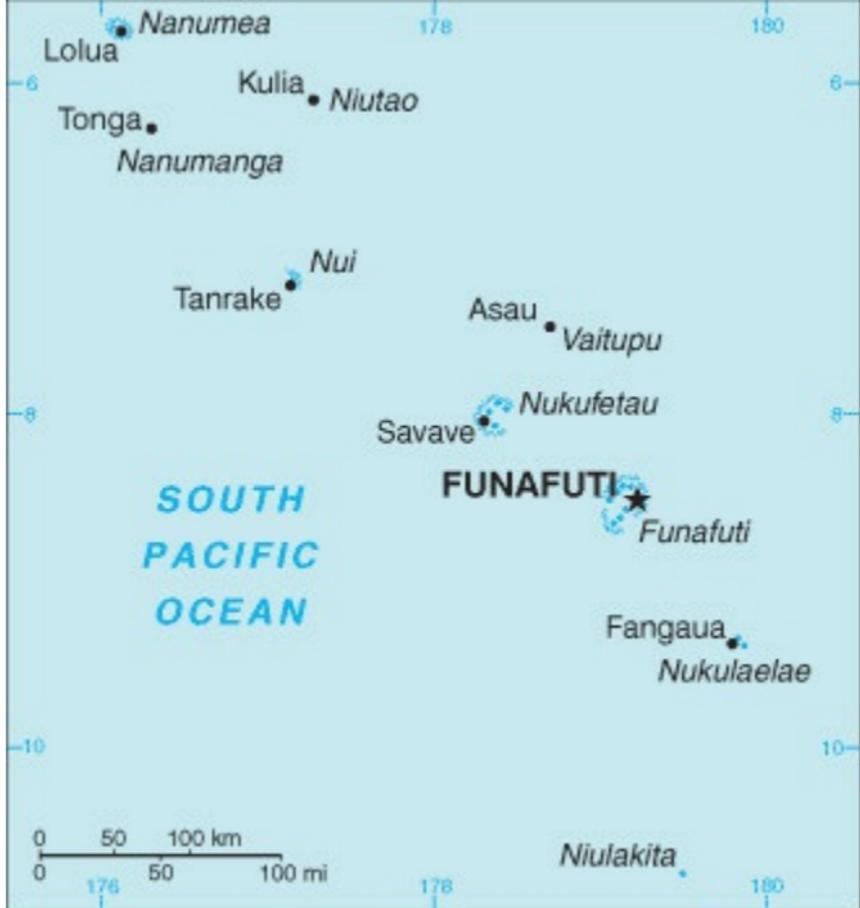
Let's take a look how many people live in Tuvalu. The number is: 11,052 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Polynesian 96%, Micronesian 4%. What are the languages in Tuvalu? Tuvaluan (official), English (official), Samoan, Kiribati (on the island of Nui). And the religions: Protestant 98.4% (Church of Tuvalu (Congregationalist) 97%, Seventh-Day Adventist 1.4%), Baha'i 1%, other 0.6%. How old are the people in average? 25.7 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 66.9 years. Where the people live in Tuvalu? Here: over half of the population resides on the atoll of Funafuti. The major urban areas of Tuvalu are: Funafuti (capital) 6,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Tuvalu

The capital of Tuvalu is Funafuti; note - the capital is an atoll of some 29 islets; administrative offices are in Vaiaku Village on Fongafale Islet and the government type parliamentary democracy (House of Assembly) under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 7 island councils and 1 town council; Funafuti, Nanumaga, Nanumea, Niutao, Nui, Nukufetau, Nukulaelae, Vaitupu. Regarding the economy of Tuvalu, important industrial products are fishing. Important agricultural products are coconuts; fish. The most important export

commodities are copra, fish and the most important export partners are Bosnia and Herzegovina 24.8%, Singapore 18.8%, Nigeria 17.3%, Fiji 14.5%, US 6% (2016). The most important import commodities are food, animals, mineral fuels, machinery, manufactured goods and the most important import partners are Singapore 51.3%, NZ 9.4%, Australia 8.6%, US 6.8%, Japan 6.1%, Fiji 5.9% (2016). How rich is Tuvalu and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,800 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 26.3% (2010 est.).

Map of Tuvalu



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Uganda

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Uganda. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Uganda. But let's start with the flag of Uganda here:



Uganda - Overview:

What you should know about Uganda? Let's start with this: The colonial boundaries created by Britain to delimit Uganda grouped together a wide range of ethnic groups with different political systems and cultures. These differences complicated the establishment of a working political community after independence was achieved in 1962. The dictatorial regime of Idi AMIN (1971-79) was responsible for the deaths of some 300,000 opponents; guerrilla war and human rights abuses under Milton Obote (1980-85) claimed at least another 100,000 lives. The rule of Yoweri Museveni since 1986 has brought relative stability and economic growth to Uganda. A constitutional referendum in 2005 cancelled a 19-year ban on multi-party politics. In December 2017, parliament approved the removal of presidential age limits.

Geography of Uganda



Where on the globe is Uganda? The location of this country is East-Central Africa, west of Kenya, east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Total area of

Uganda is 241,038 sq km, of which 197,100 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly plateau with rim of mountains. The lowest point of Uganda is Albert Nile 614 m, the highest point Margherita Peak on Mount Stanley 5,110 m. And the climate is tropical; generally rainy with two dry seasons (December to February, June to August); semiarid in northeast.

Inhabitants of Uganda

Let's take a look how many people live in Uganda. The number is: 39,570,125. So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Baganda 16.5%, Banyankole 9.6%, Basoga 8.8%, Bakiga 7.1%, Iteso 7%, Langi 6.3%, Bagisu 4.9%, Acholi 4.4%, Lugbara 3.3%, other 32.1% (2014 est.). What are the languages in Uganda? English (official national language, taught in grade schools, used in courts of law and by most newspapers and some radio broadcasts), Ganda or Luganda (most widely used of the Niger-Congo languages, preferred for native language publications in the capital and may be taught in school), other Niger-Congo languages, Nilo-Saharan languages, Swahili, Arabic. And the religions: Protestant 45.1% (Anglican 32.0%, Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical 11.1%, Seventh Day Adventist 1.7%, Baptist .3%), Roman Catholic 39.3%, Muslim 13.7%, other 1.6%, none 0.2% (2014 est.). How old are the people in average? 15.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 55.9 years. Where the people live

in Uganda? Here: population density is relatively high in comparison to other African nations; most of the population is concentrated in the central and southern parts of the country, particularly along the shores of Lake Victoria and Lake Albert; the northeast is least populated. The major urban areas of Uganda are: Kampala (capital) 1.936 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Uganda

The capital of Uganda is Kampala and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 121 districts and 1 capital city; Abim, Adjumani, Agago, Alebtong, Amolatar, Amudat, Amuria, Amuru, Apac, Arua, Budaka, Bududa, Bugiri, Buhweju, Buikwe, Bukedea, Bukomansimbi, Bukwa, Bulambuli, Buliisa, Bundibugyo, Bunyangabu, Bushenyi, Busia, Butaleja, Butambala, Butebo, Buvuma, Buyende, Dokolo, Gomba, Gulu, Hoima, Ibanda, Iganga, Isingiro, Jinja, Kaabong, Kabale, Kabarole, Kaberamaido, Kagadi, Kakumiro, Kalangala, Kaliro, Kalungu, Kampala, Kamuli, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Kapchorwa, Kasese, Katakwi, Kayunga, Kibaale, Kiboga, Kibuku, Kiruhura, Kiryandongo, Kisoro, Kitgum, Koboko, Kole, Kotido, Kumi, Kween, Kyankwanzi, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Kyotera, Lamwo, Lira, Luuka, Luwero, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Manafwa, Maracha, Masaka, Masindi, Mayuge, Mbale, Mbarara, Mitooma, Mityana, Moroto, Moyo, Mpigi, Mubende, Mukono, Nakapiripirit, Nakaseke, Nakasongola, Namayingo, Namisindwa, Namutumba, Napak, Nebbi, Ngora, Ntoroko, Ntungamo, Nwoya, Omoro, Otuke, Oyam, Pader, Pakwach, Pallisa, Rakai, Rubanda, Rubirizi, Rukiga, Rukungiri,

Sembabule, Serere, Sheema, Sironko, Soroti, Tororo, Wakiso, Yumbe, Zombo. Regarding the economy of Uganda, important industrial products are sugar processing, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles; cement, steel production. Important agricultural products are coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, cassava (manioc, tapioca), potatoes, corn, millet, pulses, cut flowers; beef, goat meat, milk, poultry, and fish. The most important export commodities are coffee, fish and fish products, tea, cotton, flowers, horticultural products; gold and the most important export partners are Kenya 20.9%, UAE 11.2%, Rwanda 9.5%, Democratic Republic of the Congo 8.9%, Italy 4.5% (2016). The most important import commodities are capital equipment, vehicles, petroleum, medical supplies; cereals and the most important import partners are China 17.9%, India 17.2%, UAE 9.5%, Kenya 9.2%, Japan 5.2%, South Africa 4.5%, Saudi Arabia 4.4% (2016). How rich is Uganda and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,400 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 19.7% (2013 est.).

Map of Uganda



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Ukraine

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Ukraine. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Ukraine. But let's start with the flag of Ukraine here:



Ukraine - Overview:

What you should know about Ukraine? Let's start with this:

Ukraine was the center of the first eastern Slavic state, Kyivan Rus, which during the 10th and 11th centuries was the largest and most powerful state in Europe. Weakened by internecine quarrels and Mongol invasions, Kyivan Rus was incorporated into the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and eventually into the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The cultural and religious legacy of Kyivan Rus laid the foundation for Ukrainian nationalism through subsequent centuries. A new Ukrainian state, the Cossack Hetmanate, was established during the mid-17th century after an uprising against the Poles. Despite continuous Muscovite pressure, the Hetmanate managed to remain autonomous for well over 100 years. During the latter part of the 18th century, most Ukrainian ethnographic territory was absorbed by the Russian Empire. Following the collapse of czarist Russia in 1917, Ukraine achieved a short-lived period of independence (1917-20), but was reconquered and endured a brutal Soviet rule that engineered two forced famines (1921-22 and 1932-33) in which over 8 million died. In World War II, German and Soviet armies were responsible for 7 to 8 million more deaths. Although Ukraine achieved independence in 1991 with the dissolution of the USSR, democracy and prosperity remained elusive as the legacy of state control and endemic corruption stalled efforts at economic reform, privatization, and

civil liberties. A peaceful mass protest referred to as the "Orange Revolution" in the closing months of 2004 forced the authorities to overturn a rigged presidential election and to allow a new internationally monitored vote that swept into power a reformist slate under Viktor Yushchenko. Subsequent internal squabbles in the Yushchenko camp allowed his rival Viktor Yanukovich to stage a comeback in parliamentary (Rada) elections, become prime minister in August 2006, and be elected president in February 2010. In October 2012, Ukraine held Rada elections, widely criticized by Western observers as flawed due to use of government resources to favor ruling party candidates, interference with media access, and harassment of opposition candidates. President Yanukovich's backtracking on a trade and cooperation agreement with the EU in November 2013 - in favor of closer economic ties with Russia - and subsequent use of force against students, civil society activists, and other civilians in favor of the agreement led to a three-month protest occupation of Kyiv's central square. The government's use of violence to break up the protest camp in February 2014 led to all out pitched battles, scores of deaths, international condemnation, and the president's abrupt departure for Russia. New elections in the spring allowed pro-West president Petro Poroshenko to assume office on 7 June 2014. Shortly after Yanukovich's departure in late February 2014, Russian President Putin ordered the invasion of Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula claiming the action was to protect ethnic Russians living there. Two weeks later, a "referendum" was held regarding the integration of Crimea into the Russian Federation.

The "referendum" was condemned as illegitimate by the Ukrainian Government, the EU, the US, and the UN General Assembly (UNGA). In response to Russia's purported annexation of Crimea, 100 members of the UN passed UNGA resolution 68/262, rejecting the "referendum" as baseless and invalid and confirming the sovereignty, political independence, unity, and territorial integrity of Ukraine. Russia also continues to supply so-called separatists in two of Ukraine's eastern provinces with manpower, funding, and materiel resulting in an armed conflict with the Ukrainian Government. Representatives from Ukraine, Russia, and the unrecognized separatist republics signed the Minsk Protocol and Memorandum in September 2014 to end the conflict. However, this agreement failed to stop the fighting. In a renewed attempt to alleviate ongoing clashes, leaders of Ukraine, Russia, France, and Germany negotiated a follow-on package of measures in February 2015 to implement the Minsk Agreements. Representatives from Ukraine, Russia, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe also meet regularly to facilitate implementation of the peace deal. More than 33,000 civilians have been killed or wounded in the fighting resulting from Russian aggression in eastern Ukraine.

Geography of Ukraine



Where on the globe is Ukraine? The location of this country is Eastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Poland, Romania, and Moldova in the west and Russia in the east. Total area of Ukraine is 603,550 sq km, of which 579,330 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly fertile plains (steppes) and plateaus, with mountains found only in the west (the Carpathians) or in the extreme south of the Crimean Peninsula. The lowest point of Ukraine is Black Sea 0 m, the highest point Hora Hoverla 2,061 m. And the climate is temperate continental; Mediterranean only on the southern Crimean coast; precipitation disproportionately distributed, highest in west and north, lesser in east and southeast; winters vary from cool along the Black Sea to cold farther inland; warm summers across the greater part of the country, hot in the south.

Inhabitants of Ukraine

Let's take a look how many people live in Ukraine. The number is: 44,033,874 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Ukrainian 77.8%, Russian 17.3%, Belarusian 0.6%, Moldovan 0.5%, Crimean Tatar 0.5%,

Bulgarian 0.4%, Hungarian 0.3%, Romanian 0.3%, Polish 0.3%, Jewish 0.2%, other 1.8% (2001 est.). What are the languages in Ukraine? Ukrainian (official) 67.5%, Russian (regional language) 29.6%, ther (includes small Crimean Tatar-, Moldovan/Romanian-, and Hungarian-speaking minorities) 2.9% (2001 est.). And the religions: Orthodox (includes Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox (UAOC), Ukrainian Orthodox - Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP), Ukrainian Orthodox - Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP)), Ukrainian Greek Catholic, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Muslim, Jewish. How old are the people in average? 40.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 72.1 years. Where the people live in Ukraine? Here: densest settlement in the eastern (Donbas) and western regions; notable concentrations in and around major urban areas of Kyiv, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovs'k, and Odesa. The major urban areas of Ukraine are: KYIV (capital) 2.942 million; Kharkiv 1.441 million; Odesa 1.01 million; Dnipropetrovsk 957,000; Donetsk 934,000; Zaporizhzhya 753,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Ukraine

The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv (Kiev) and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 24 provinces (oblasti, singular - oblast'), 1 autonomous republic (avtonomna respublika), and 2 municipalities (mista, singular - misto) with oblast status; Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Chernivtsi, Crimea or Avtonomna

Respublika Krym (Simferopol'), Dnipropetrovs'k (Dnipro), Donets'k, Ivano-Frankivs'k, Kharkiv, Kherson, Khmel'nyts'kyy, Kirovohrad (Kropyvnyts'kyy), Kyiv, Kyiv, Luhans'k, L'viv, Mykolayiv, Odesa, Poltava, Rivne, Sevastopol', Sumy, Ternopil', Vinnytsya, Volyn' (Luts'k), Zakarpattya (Uzhhorod), Zaporizhzhya, Zhytomy. Regarding the economy of Ukraine, important industrial products are coal, electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food processing. Important agricultural products are grain, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, vegetables; beef, milk. The most important export commodities are ferrous and nonferrous metals, fuel and petroleum products, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs and the most important export partners are Russia 9.9%, Egypt 6.2%, Poland 6.1%, Turkey 5.7%, Italy 5.3%, India 5.2%, China 5.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are energy, machinery and equipment, chemicals and the most important import partners are Russia 13.1%, China 12%, Germany 11%, Belarus 7.1%, Poland 6.9%, US 4.3% (2016). How rich is Ukraine and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$8,700 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 24.1% (2010 est.).

Map of Ukraine



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

United Arab Emirates

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of United Arab Emirates. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of United Arab Emirates. But let's start with the flag of United Arab Emirates here:



United Arab Emirates - Overview:

What you should know about United Arab Emirates? Let's start with this: The Trucial States of the Persian Gulf coast granted the UK control of their defense and foreign affairs in 19th century treaties. In 1971, six of these states - Abu Dhabi, 'Ajman, Al Fujayrah, Ash Shariqah, Dubayy, and Umm al Qaywayn - merged to form the United Arab Emirates (UAE). They were joined in 1972 by Ra's al Khaymah. The UAE's per

capita GDP is on par with those of leading West European nations. For more than three decades, oil and global finance drove the UAE's economy. However, in 2008-09, the confluence of falling oil prices, collapsing real estate prices, and the international banking crisis hit the UAE especially hard. The UAE essentially avoided the "Arab Spring" unrest seen elsewhere in the Middle East in 2010-11 and in an effort to stem potential unrest, the government announced a multi-year, \$1.6-billion infrastructure investment plan for the poorer northern emirates and aggressively pursued advocates of political reform. The UAE in recent years has played a vital role in regional affairs. In addition to donating billions of dollars in economic aid to help stabilize Egypt, the UAE is a member of a US-led global coalition to defeat the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and a coalition partner in a Saudi-led military campaign to restore the Government of Yemen.

Geography of United Arab Emirates



Where on the globe is United Arab Emirates? The location of this country is Middle East, bordering the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, between Oman and Saudi Arabia. Total area of United Arab Emirates is 83,600 sq km, of which 83,600 sq km is land. So this is not a large

country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: flat, barren coastal plain merging into rolling sand dunes of vast desert; mountains in east. The lowest point of United Arab Emirates is Persian Gulf 0 m, the highest point Jabal Yibir 1,527 m. And the climate is desert; cooler in eastern mountains.

Inhabitants of United Arab Emirates

Let's take a look how many people live in United Arab Emirates. The number is: 6,072,475 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? Emirati 11.6%, South Asian 59.4% (includes Indian 38.2%, Bangladeshi 9.5%, Pakistani 9.4%, other 2.3%), Egyptian 10.2%, Philippine 6.1%, other 12.8% (2015 est.). What are the languages in United Arab Emirates? Arabic (official), Persian, English, Hindi, Urdu. And the religions: Muslim (official) 76%, Christian 9%, other (primarily Hindu and Buddhist, less than 5% of the population consists of Parsi, Baha'i, Druze, Sikh, Ahmadi, Ismaili, Dawoodi Bohra Muslim, and Jewish) 15%. How old are the people in average? 30.3 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77.7 years. Where the people live in United Arab Emirates? Here: population is heavily concentrated to the northeast on the Musandam Peninsula; the three largest emirates - Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah - are home to nearly 85% of the population. The major urban areas of United Arab Emirates are: Dubai 2.415 million; Sharjah 1.279 million; ABU Dhabi (capital) 1.145 million (2015).

Government and Economy of United Arab Emirates

The capital of United Arab Emirates is Abu Dhabi and the government type federation of monarchies. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 7 emirates (imarat, singular - imarah); Abu Zaby (Abu Dhabi), 'Ajman, Al Fujayrah, Ash Shariqah (Sharjah), Dubayy (Dubai), Ra's al Khaymah, Umm al Qaywayn. Regarding the economy of United Arab Emirates, important industrial products are petroleum and petrochemicals; fishing, aluminum, cement, fertilizer, commercial ship repair, construction materials, handicrafts, textiles. Important agricultural products are dates, vegetables, watermelons; poultry, eggs, dairy products; fish. The most important export commodities are crude oil 45%, natural gas, reexports, dried fish, dates (2012 est.) and the most important export partners are India 9.9%, Iran 8.9%, Japan 8.8%, Switzerland 8.5%, Oman 5.4%, China 5.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food and the most important import partners are China 7.4%, US 6.9%, India 6.8%, Germany 4.4% (2016). How rich is United Arab Emirates and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$68,200 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 19.5% (2003 est.).

Map of United Arab Emirates



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

World - the map and typical itinerary



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

United Kingdom

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of United Kingdom. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of United Kingdom. But let's start with the flag of United Kingdom here:



United Kingdom - Overview:

What you should know about United Kingdom? Let's start with this: The United Kingdom has historically played a leading role in developing parliamentary democracy and in advancing literature and science. At its zenith in the 19th century, the British Empire stretched over one-fourth of the earth's surface. The first half of the 20th century saw the UK's strength seriously depleted in two world wars and the Irish Republic's withdrawal

from the union. The second half witnessed the dismantling of the Empire and the UK rebuilding itself into a modern and prosperous European nation. As one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council and a founding member of NATO and the Commonwealth, the UK pursues a global approach to foreign policy. The Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly were established in 1998. The UK has been an active member of the EU since its accession in 1973, although it chose to remain outside the Economic and Monetary Union. However, motivated in part by frustration at a remote bureaucracy in Brussels and massive migration into the country, UK citizens on 23 June 2016 narrowly voted to leave the EU. The UK and the EU are currently negotiating the terms of the UK's withdrawal and will discuss a framework for their future relationship ahead of the UK's scheduled departure from the bloc on 29 March 2019.

Geography of United Kingdom



Where on the globe is United Kingdom? The location of this country is Western Europe, islands - including the northern one-sixth of the island of Ireland - between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea;

northwest of France. Total area of United Kingdom is 243,610 sq km, of which 241,930 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly rugged hills and low mountains; level to rolling plains in east and southeast. The lowest point of United Kingdom is The Fens -4 m, the highest point Ben Nevis 1,343 m. And the climate is temperate; moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic Current; more than one-half of the days are overcast.

Inhabitants of United Kingdom

Let's take a look how many people live in United Kingdom. The number is: 64,769,452 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? white 87.2%, black/African/Caribbean/black British 3%, Asian/Asian British: Indian 2.3%, Asian/Asian British: Pakistani 1.9%, mixed 2%, other 3.7% (2011 est.). What are the languages in United Kingdom? English. And the religions: Christian (includes Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist) 59.5%, Muslim 4.4%, Hindu 1.3%, other 2%, unspecified 7.2%, none 25.7% (2011 est.). How old are the people in average? 40.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 80.8 years. Where the people live in United Kingdom? Here: the core of the population lies in and around London, with significant clusters found in central Britain around Manchester and Liverpool, in the Scottish lowlands between Edinburgh and Glasgow, southern

Wales in and around Cardiff, and far eastern Northern Ireland centered on Belfast. The major urban areas of United Kingdom are: London (capital) 10.313 million; Manchester 2.646 million; Birmingham 2.515 million; Glasgow 1.223 million; Southampton/Portsmouth 882,000; Liverpool 870,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of United Kingdom

The capital of United Kingdom is London and the government type parliamentary constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 27 two-tier counties, 32 London boroughs and 1 City of London or Greater London, 36 metropolitan districts, 56 unitary authorities (including 4 single-tier counties). Regarding the economy of United Kingdom, important industrial products are machine tools, electric power equipment, automation equipment, railroad equipment, shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, electronics and communications equipment, metals, chemicals, coal, petroleum, paper and paper products, food processing, textiles, clothing, other consumer goods. Important agricultural products are cereals, oilseed, potatoes, vegetables; cattle, sheep, poultry; fish. The most important export commodities are manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals; food, beverages, tobacco and the most important export partners are US 14.8%, Germany 10.7%, France 6.4%, Netherlands 6.2%, Ireland 5.6%, Switzerland 4.6%, China 4.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are manufactured goods, machinery, fuels; foodstuffs and the most important import partners are Germany 13.6%, US 9.3%, China 9.2%, Netherlands 7.4%, France 5.2%, Belgium 4.9%,

Switzerland 4.5% (2016). How rich is United Kingdom and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$43,600 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 15% (2013 est.).

Map of United Kingdom

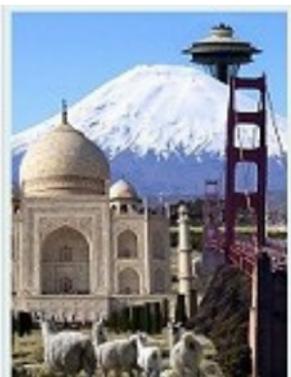
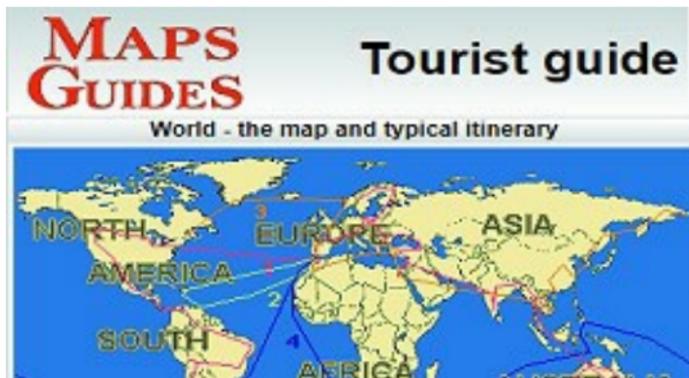
The island of Rockall is not shown.



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

USA - United States of America

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of USA - United States of America. Included are selected

statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of USA - United States of America. But let's start with the flag of USA - United States of America here:



USA - United States of America - Overview:

What you should know about USA - United States of America? Let's start with this: Britain's American colonies broke with the mother country in 1776 and were recognized as the new nation of the United States of America following the Treaty of Paris in 1783. During the 19th and 20th centuries, 37 new states were added to the original 13 as the nation expanded across the North American continent and acquired a number of overseas possessions. The two most traumatic experiences in the nation's history were the Civil War (1861-65), in which a northern Union of states defeated a secessionist Confederacy of 11 southern slave states, and the Great Depression of the 1930s, an economic downturn during which about a quarter of the labor force lost its jobs. Buoyed by victories in World Wars I and II and the end of the Cold War in 1991, the US remains the world's most powerful nation state. Since the end of World War II, the economy has achieved relatively steady growth, low unemployment and inflation, and rapid advances in technology.

Geography of USA - United States of America



Where on the globe is USA - United States of America? The location of this country is North America, bordering both the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Pacific Ocean, between Canada and Mexico. Total area of USA - United States of America is 9,833,517 sq km, of which 9,147,593 sq km is land. This is one of the largest countries in the World. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: vast central plain, mountains in west, hills and low mountains in east; rugged mountains and broad river valleys in Alaska; rugged, volcanic topography in Hawaii. The lowest point of USA - United States of America is Death Valley -86 m (lowest point in North America), the highest point Denali (Mount McKinley) 6,190 m (highest point in North America). And the climate is mostly temperate, but tropical in Hawaii and Florida, arctic in Alaska, semiarid in the great plains west of the Mississippi River, and arid in the Great Basin of the southwest; low winter temperatures in the northwest are ameliorated occasionally in January and February by warm chinook winds from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

Inhabitants of USA - United States of America

Let's take a look how many people live in USA - United States of America. The number is: 326,625,791 (July 2017 est.). So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? white 72.4%, black 12.6%, Asian 4.8%, Amerindian and Alaska native 0.9%, native Hawaiian and other Pacific islander 0.2%, other 6.2%, two or more races 2.9% (2010 estimate). What are the languages in USA - United States of America? English 79%, Spanish 13%, other Indo-European 3.7%, Asian and Pacific island 3.4%, other 1% (2015 est.). And the religions: Protestant 46.5%, Roman Catholic 20.8%, Jewish 1.9%, Mormon 1.6%, other Christian 0.9%, Muslim 0.9%, Jehovah's Witness 0.8%, Buddhist 0.7%, Hindu 0.7%, other 1.8%, unaffiliated 22.8%, don't know/refused 0.6% (2014 est.). How old are the people in average? 38.1 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 80 years. Where the people live in USA - United States of America? Here: large urban clusters are spread throughout the eastern half of the US (particularly the Great Lakes area, northeast, east, and southeast) and the western tier states; mountainous areas, principally the Rocky Mountains and Appalachian chain, deserts in the southwest, the dense boreal forests in the extreme north, and the central prairie states are less densely populated; Alaska's population is concentrated along its southern coast - with particular emphasis on the city of Anchorage - and Hawaii's is centered on the island of Oahu. The major urban areas of USA - United States of America are:

New York-Newark 18.593 million; Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana 12.31 million; Chicago 8.745 million; Miami 5.817 million; Dallas-Fort Worth 5.703 million; Washington, D.C. (capital) 4.955 million (2015).

Government and Economy of USA - United States of America

The capital of USA - United States of America is Washington, DC and the government type constitutional federal republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 50 states and 1 district; Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Regarding the economy of USA - United States of America, important industrial products are highly diversified, world leading, high-technology innovator, second-largest industrial output in the world; petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining. Important agricultural products are wheat, corn, other grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton; beef, pork, poultry, dairy products; fish; forest products. The most important export commodities are

agricultural products (soybeans, fruit, corn) 9.2%, industrial supplies (organic chemicals) 26.8%, capital goods (transistors, aircraft, motor vehicle parts, computers, telecommunications equipment) 49.0%, consumer goods (automobiles, medicines) 15.0% (2008 est.) and the most important export partners are Canada 18.3%, Mexico 15.9%, China 8%, Japan 4.4% (2016). The most important import commodities are agricultural products 4.9%, industrial supplies 32.9% (crude oil 8.2%), capital goods 30.4% (computers, telecommunications equipment, motor vehicle parts, office machines, electric power machinery), consumer goods 31.8% (automobiles, clothing, medicines, furniture, toys) (2008 est.) and the most important import partners are China 21.1%, Mexico 13.4%, Canada 12.7%, Japan 6%, Germany 5.2% (2016). How rich is USA - United States of America and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$59,500 (2017 est.). This means the people are rich on average here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 15.1% (2010 est.).

Map of USA - United States of America



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays

Uruguay

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Uruguay. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Uruguay. But let's start with the flag of Uruguay here:



Uruguay - Overview:

What you should know about Uruguay? Let's start with this: Montevideo, founded by the Spanish in 1726 as a military stronghold, soon took advantage of its natural harbor to become an important commercial center. Claimed by Argentina but annexed by Brazil in 1821, Uruguay declared its independence four years later and secured its freedom in 1828

after a three-year struggle. The administrations of President Jose Batlle in the early 20th century launched widespread political, social, and economic reforms that established a statist tradition. A violent Marxist urban guerrilla movement named the Tupamaros, launched in the late 1960s, led Uruguay's president to cede control of the government to the military in 1973. By yearend, the rebels had been crushed, but the military continued to expand its hold over the government. Civilian rule was restored in 1985. In 2004, the left-of-center Frente Amplio Coalition won national elections that effectively ended 170 years of political control previously held by the Colorado and National (Blanco) parties. Uruguay's political and labor conditions are among the freest on the continent.

Geography of Uruguay



Where on the globe is Uruguay? The location of this country is Southern South America, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Argentina and Brazil. Total area of Uruguay is 176,215 sq km, of which 175,015 sq km is land. So this is not a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly rolling plains and low hills; fertile coastal lowland. The lowest point of Uruguay is

Atlantic Ocean 0 m, the highest point Cerro Catedral 514 m. And the climate is warm temperate; freezing temperatures almost unknown.

Inhabitants of Uruguay

Let's take a look how many people live in Uruguay. The number is: 3,360,148 (July 2017 est.). So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? white 88%, mestizo 8%, black 4%, Amerindian (practically nonexistent). What are the languages in Uruguay? Spanish (official), Portunol, Brazilerio (Portuguese-Spanish mix on the Brazilian frontier). And the religions: Roman Catholic 47.1%, non-Catholic Christians 11.1%, nondenominational 23.2%, Jewish 0.3%, atheist or agnostic 17.2%, other 1.1% (2006 est.). How old are the people in average? 35 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 77.4 years. Where the people live in Uruguay? Here: most of the country's population resides in the southern half of the country; approximately 80% of the populace is urban, living in towns or cities; nearly half of the population lives in and around the capital of Montevideo. The major urban areas of Uruguay are: Montevideo (capital) 1.707 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Uruguay

The capital of Uruguay is Montevideo and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 19 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Artigas, Canelones, Cerro Largo, Colonia,

Durazno, Flores, Florida, Lavalleja, Maldonado, Montevideo, Paysandu, Rio Negro, Rivera, Rocha, Salto, San Jose, Soriano, Tacuarembó, Treinta y Tres. Regarding the economy of Uruguay, important industrial products are food processing, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals, beverages. Important agricultural products are Cellulose, beef, soybeans, rice, wheat; dairy products; fish; lumber, tobacco, wine. The most important export commodities are beef, soybeans, cellulose, rice, wheat, wood, dairy products, wool and the most important export partners are Brazil 16.4%, China 12.2%, US 6.2%, Argentina 5% (2016). The most important import commodities are refined oil, crude oil, passenger and other transportation vehicles, vehicle parts, cellular phones and the most important import partners are China 18.8%, Brazil 17.9%, Argentina 13.3%, US 6.9%, Germany 4.7% (2016). How rich is Uruguay and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$22,400 (2017 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 9.7% (2015 est.).

Map of Uruguay



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Uzbekistan

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Uzbekistan. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Uzbekistan. But let's start with the flag of Uzbekistan here:



Uzbekistan - Overview:

What you should know about Uzbekistan? Let's start with this: Russia conquered the territory of present-day Uzbekistan in the late 19th century. Stiff resistance to the Red Army after the Bolshevik Revolution was eventually suppressed and a socialist republic established in 1924. During the Soviet era, intensive production of "white gold" (cotton) and grain led to overuse of agrochemicals and the depletion of water supplies, which have left the land degraded and the Aral Sea and certain rivers half dry. Independent since 1991 upon the dissolution of the USSR, the country has reduced its dependence on the cotton monoculture by diversifying agricultural production while developing its mineral and petroleum export capacity and increasing its manufacturing base. Uzbekistan's first president, Islom Karimov, led Uzbekistan for 25 years until his death in September 2016. The political transition to his successor, then-Prime Minister Shavkat Mirziyoyev was peaceful, but sidelined the constitutional process where the chairman of the Senate would have served as the acting president. Mirziyoyev, who won the presidential election in December 2016, has improved relations with Uzbekistan's neighbors and introduced wide-ranging economic and judicial reforms.

Geography of Uzbekistan



Where on the globe is Uzbekistan?

The location of this country is Central Asia, north of Turkmenistan, south of Kazakhstan. Total area of Uzbekistan is 447,400 sq km, of which 425,400 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes; broad, flat intensely irrigated river valleys along course of Amu Darya, Syr Darya (Sirdaryo), and Zarafshon; Fergana Valley in east surrounded by mountainous Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan; shrinking Aral Sea in west. The lowest point of Uzbekistan is Sariqamish Kuli -12 m, the highest point Adelunga Toghi 4,301 m. And the climate is mostly mid-latitude desert, long, hot summers, mild winters; semiarid grassland in east.

Inhabitants of Uzbekistan

Let's take a look how many people live in Uzbekistan. The number is: 29,748,859 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Uzbek 80%, Russian 5.5%, Tajik 5%, Kazakh 3%, Karakalpak 2.5%, Tatar 1.5%, other 2.5% (1996 est.). What are the languages in Uzbekistan? Uzbek (official) 74.3%, Russian 14.2%, Tajik 4.4%, other 7.1%. And

the religions: Muslim 88% (mostly Sunni), Eastern Orthodox 9%, other 3%. How old are the people in average? 28.6 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 74 years. Where the people live in Uzbekistan? Here: most of the population is concentrated in the fertile Fergana Valley in the easternmost arm of the country; the south has significant clusters of people, while the central and western deserts are sparsely populated. The major urban areas of Uzbekistan are: Tashkent (capital) 2.251 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Uzbekistan

The capital of Uzbekistan is Tashkent (Toshkent) and the government type presidential republic; highly authoritarian. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 12 provinces (viloyatlar, singular - viloyat), 1 autonomous republic (avtonom respublikasi), and 1 city (shahar); Andijon Viloyati, Buxoro Viloyati, Farg'ona Viloyati, Jizzax Viloyati, Namangan Viloyati, Navoiy Viloyati, Qashqadaryo Viloyati (Qarshi), Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi [Karakalpakstan Republic] (Nukus), Samarqand Viloyati, Sirdaryo Viloyati (Guliston), Surxondaryo Viloyati (Termiz), Toshkent Shahri [Tashkent City], Toshkent Viloyati [Tashkent province], Xorazm Viloyati (Urganch). Regarding the economy of Uzbekistan, important industrial products are textiles, food processing, machine building, metallurgy, mining, hydrocarbon extraction, chemicals. Important agricultural products are cotton, vegetables, fruits, grain; livestock. The most important export commodities are

energy products, cotton, gold, mineral fertilizers, ferrous and nonferrous metals, textiles, foodstuffs, machinery, automobiles and the most important export partners are Switzerland 35.1%, China 19.7%, Russia 9.3%, Turkey 8.7%, Kazakhstan 7.2%, Bangladesh 5.4%, Afghanistan 4.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, ferrous and nonferrous metals and the most important import partners are China 22.2%, Russia 18%, South Korea 10.5%, Kazakhstan 10%, Turkey 5.8%, Germany 5.2% (2016). How rich is Uzbekistan and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$7,000 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 14% (2016 est.).

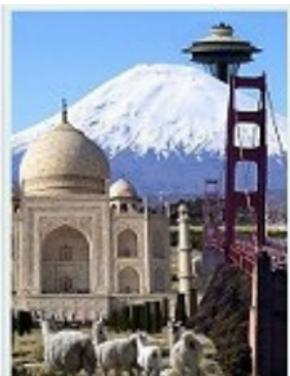
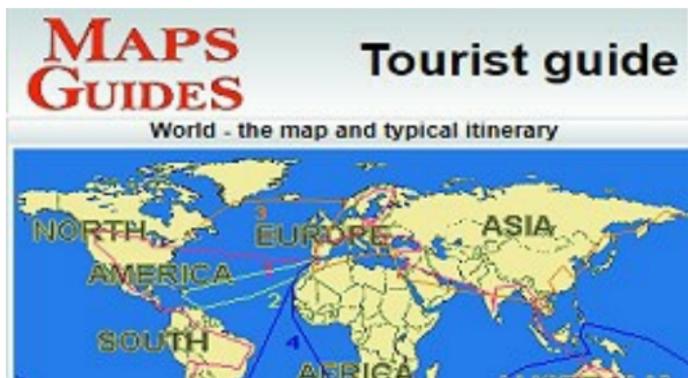
Map of Uzbekistan



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Vanuatu

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Vanuatu. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Vanuatu. But let's start with the flag of

Vanuatu here:



Vanuatu - Overview:

What you should know about Vanuatu? Let's start with this: Multiple waves of colonizers, each speaking a distinct language, migrated to the New Hebrides in the millennia preceding European exploration in the 18th century. This settlement pattern accounts for the complex linguistic diversity found on the archipelago to this day. The British and French, who settled the New Hebrides in the 19th century, agreed in 1906 to an Anglo-French Condominium, which administered the islands until independence in 1980, when the new name of Vanuatu was adopted.

Geography of Vanuatu



Where on the globe is Vanuatu? The location of this country is Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to Australia. Total area of Vanuatu is 12,189 sq km, of which 12,189 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly mountainous islands of volcanic origin; narrow coastal plains. The lowest point of Vanuatu is Pacific Ocean 0 m, the highest point Tabwemasana 1,877 m. And the climate is tropical;

moderated by southeast trade winds from May to October; moderate rainfall from November to April; may be affected by cyclones from December to April.

Inhabitants of Vanuatu

Let's take a look how many people live in Vanuatu. The number is: 282,814 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Ni-Vanuatu 97.6%, part Ni-Vanuatu 1.1%, other 1.3% (2009 est.). What are the languages in Vanuatu? local languages (more than 100) 63.2%, Bislama (official; creole) 33.7%, English (official) 2%, French (official) 0.6%, other 0.5% (2009 est.). And the religions: Protestant 70% (includes Presbyterian 27.9%, Anglican 15.1%, Seventh Day Adventist 12.5%, Assemblies of God 4.7%, Church of Christ 4.5%, Neil Thomas Ministry 3.1%, and Apostolic 2.2%), Roman Catholic 12.4%, customary beliefs 3.7% (including Jon Frum cargo cult), other 12.6%, none 1.1%, unspecified 0.2% (2009 est.). How old are the people in average? 22 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 73.7 years. Where the people live in Vanuatu? Here: three-quarters of the population lives in rural areas; the urban populace lives primarily in two cities, Port-Vila and Lugenville; three largest islands - Espiritu Santo, Malakula, and Efate - accomodate over half of the populace. The major urban areas of Vanuatu are: PORT-VILA (capital) 53,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of Vanuatu

The capital of Vanuatu is Port-Vila (on Efate) and the government type parliamentary republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 6 provinces; Malampa, Penama, Sanma, Shefa, Tafea, Torba. Regarding the economy of Vanuatu, important industrial products are food and fish freezing, wood processing, meat canning. Important agricultural products are copra, coconuts, cocoa, coffee, taro, yams, fruits, vegetables; beef; fish. The most important export commodities are copra, beef, cocoa, timber, kava, coffee and the most important export partners are Ecuador 18.4%, Australia 13.8%, Venezuela 10.1%, US 9.8%, Japan 8.2%, UK 6.7%, France 5.7%, Hong Kong 5.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, fuels and the most important import partners are Australia 27.8%, NZ 17.6%, China 10.5%, France 10%, Singapore 6.1%, Thailand 4.8% (2016). How rich is Vanuatu and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,800 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: NA%.

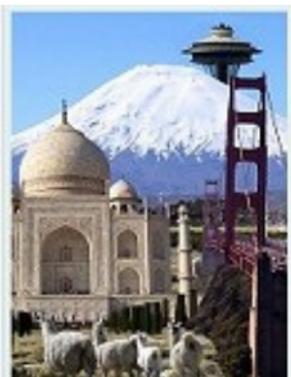
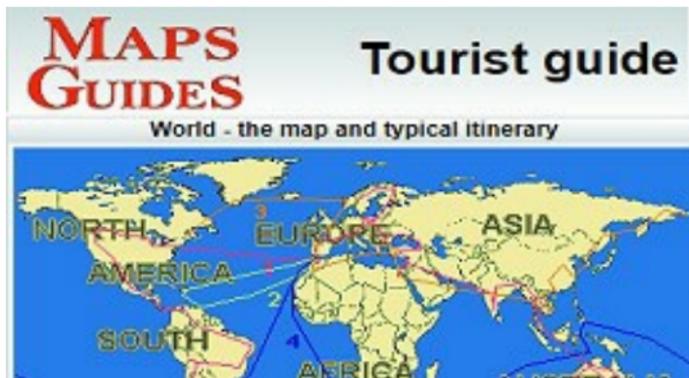
Map of Vanuatu



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Venezuela

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Venezuela. Included are selected statistics, an overview map

and the detailed map of Venezuela. But let's start with the flag of Venezuela here:



Venezuela - Overview:

What you should know about Venezuela? Let's start with this: Venezuela was one of three countries that emerged from the collapse of Gran Colombia in 1830 (the others being Ecuador and New Granada, which became Colombia). For most of the first half of the 20th century, Venezuela was ruled by generally benevolent military strongmen who promoted the oil industry and allowed for some social reforms. Democratically elected governments have held sway since 1959. Under Hugo Chavez, president from 1999 to 2013, and his hand-picked successor, President Nicolas Maduro, the executive branch has exercised increasingly authoritarian control over other branches of government. At the same time, democratic institutions have deteriorated, freedoms of expression and the press have been curtailed, and political polarization has grown. The ruling party's economic policies have expanded the state's role in the economy through expropriations of major enterprises, strict currency exchange and price controls that discourage private sector investment and production, and overdependence on the petroleum industry for revenues, among others. Current concerns include: human rights abuses, rampant violent crime, high inflation, and widespread shortages of basic consumer goods, medicine, and medical supplies.

Geography of Venezuela



Where on the globe is Venezuela? The location of this country is Northern South America, bordering the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, between Colombia and Guyana. Total area of Venezuela is 912,050 sq km, of which 882,050 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: Andes Mountains and Maracaibo Lowlands in northwest; central plains (llanos); Guiana Highlands in southeast. The lowest point of Venezuela is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Pico Bolivar 4,978 m. And the climate is tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands.

Inhabitants of Venezuela

Let's take a look how many people live in Venezuela. The number is: 31,304,016 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Arab, German, African, indigenous people. What are the languages in Venezuela? Spanish (official), numerous indigenous dialects. And the religions: nominally Roman Catholic 96%, Protestant 2%, other 2%. How old are the people in average? 28.3 years.

We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 76 years. Where the people live in Venezuela? Here: most of the population is concentrated in the northern and western highlands along an eastern spur at the northern end of the Andes, an area that includes the capital of Caracas. The major urban areas of Venezuela are: Caracas (capital) 2.916 million; Maracaibo 2.196 million; Valencia 1.734 million; Maracay 1.166 million; Barquisimeto 1.039 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Venezuela

The capital of Venezuela is Caracas and the government type federal presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 23 states (estados, singular - estado), 1 capital district (distrito capital), and 1 federal dependency (dependencia federal); Amazonas, Anzoategui, Apure, Aragua, Barinas, Bolivar, Carabobo, Cojedes, Delta Amacuro, Dependencias Federales (Federal Dependencies), Distrito Capital (Capital District), Falcon, Guarico, Lara, Merida, Miranda, Monagas, Nueva Esparta, Portuguesa, Sucre, Tachira, Trujillo, Vargas, Yaracuy, Zulia. Regarding the economy of Venezuela, important industrial products are agricultural products, livestock, raw materials, machinery and equipment, transport equipment, construction materials, medical equipment, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, iron and steel products, crude oil and petroleum products. Important agricultural products are corn, sorghum, sugarcane, rice, bananas, vegetables, coffee; beef, pork, milk, eggs; fish. The most

important export commodities are petroleum and petroleum products, bauxite and aluminum, minerals, chemicals, agricultural products and the most important export partners are US 35.1%, India 17.2%, China 14.1%, Netherlands Antilles 8%, Singapore 5.3%, Cuba 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are agricultural products, livestock, raw materials, machinery and equipment, transport equipment, construction materials, medical equipment, petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, iron and steel products and the most important import partners are US 22.1%, China 14.3%, Brazil 7.4%, Colombia 4.2% (2016). How rich is Venezuela and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$12,400 (2017 est.). This is quite good. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 19.7% (2015 est.).

Map of Venezuela



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Vietnam

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Vietnam. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Vietnam. But let's start with the flag of Vietnam here:



Vietnam - Overview:

What you should know about Vietnam? Let's start with this:

The conquest of Vietnam by France began in 1858 and was completed by 1884. It became part of French Indochina in 1887. Vietnam declared independence after World War II, but France continued to rule until its 1954 defeat by communist forces under Ho Chi MINH. Under the Geneva Accords of 1954, Vietnam was divided into the communist North and anti-communist South. US economic and military aid to South Vietnam grew through the 1960s in an attempt to bolster the government, but US armed forces were withdrawn following a cease-fire agreement in 1973. Two years later, North Vietnamese forces overran the South reuniting the country under communist rule. Despite the return of peace, for over a decade the country experienced little economic growth because of conservative leadership policies, the persecution and mass exodus of individuals - many of them successful South Vietnamese merchants - and growing international isolation. However, since the enactment of Vietnam's "doi moi" (renovation) policy in 1986, Vietnamese authorities have committed to increased economic liberalization and enacted structural reforms needed to modernize the economy and to produce more competitive, export-driven industries. The communist leaders maintain tight control on political expression but have demonstrated some modest steps toward better

protection of human rights. The country continues to experience small-scale protests, the vast majority connected to either land-use issues, calls for increased political space, or the lack of equitable mechanisms for resolving disputes. The small-scale protests in the urban areas are often organized by human rights activists, but many occur in rural areas and involve various ethnic minorities such as the Montagnards of the Central Highlands, Hmong in the Northwest Highlands, and the Khmer Krom in the southern delta region.

Geography of Vietnam



Where on the globe is Vietnam? The location of this country is Southeastern Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, Gulf of Tonkin, and South China Sea, as well as China, Laos, and Cambodia. Total area of Vietnam is 331,210 sq km, of which 310,070 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: low, flat delta in south and north; central highlands; hilly, mountainous in far north and northwest. The lowest point of Vietnam is South China Sea 0 m, the highest point Fan Si Pan 3,144 m. And the climate is tropical in south; monsoonal in north with hot, rainy season (May to September) and warm, dry season (October to March).

Inhabitants of Vietnam

Let's take a look how many people live in Vietnam. The number is: 96,160,163 (July 2017 est.). So this country is among the most populous in the World. Who lives here? Kinh (Viet) 85.7%, Tay 1.9%, Thai 1.8%, Muong 1.5%, Khmer 1.5%, Mong 1.2%, Nung 1.1%, Hoa 1%, other 4.3%. What are the languages in Vietnam? Vietnamese (official), English (increasingly favored as a second language), some French, Chinese, and Khmer, mountain area languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian). And the religions: Buddhist 7.9%, Catholic 6.6%, Hoa Hao 1.7%, Cao Dai 0.9%, Protestant 0.9%, Muslim 0.1%, none 81.8% (2009 est.). How old are the people in average? 30.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 73.7 years. Where the people live in Vietnam? Here: though it has one of the highest population densities in the world, the population is not evenly dispersed; clustering is heaviest along the South China Sea and Gulf of Tonkin, with the Mekong Delta (in the south) and the Red River Valley (in the north) having the largest concentrations of people. The major urban areas of Vietnam are: Ho Chi Minh City 7.298 million; Hanoi (capital) 3.629 million; Can Tho 1.175 million; Haiphong 1.075 million; Da Nang 952,000; Bien Hoa 834,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Vietnam

The capital of Vietnam is Hanoi (Ha Noi) and the government type communist state. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 58 provinces (tinh, singular and plural)

and 5 municipalities (thanh pho, singular and plural). Regarding the economy of Vietnam, important industrial products are food processing, garments, shoes, machine-building; mining, coal, steel; cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires, oil, mobile phones. Important agricultural products are rice, coffee, rubber, tea, pepper, soybeans, cashews, sugar cane, peanuts, bananas; pork; poultry; seafood. The most important export commodities are clothes, shoes, electronics, seafood, crude oil, rice, coffee, wooden products, machinery and the most important export partners are US 20.2%, China 14.2%, Japan 8.2%, South Korea 6.2% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and equipment, petroleum products, steel products, raw materials for the clothing and shoe industries, electronics, plastics, automobiles and the most important import partners are China 25.1%, South Korea 17.5%, Japan 7.9%, US 6%, Thailand 4.7% (2016). How rich is Vietnam and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$6,900 (2017 est.). This is quite a low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 11.3% (2012 est.).

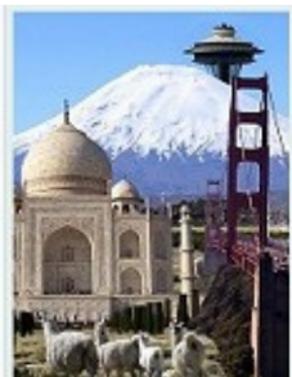
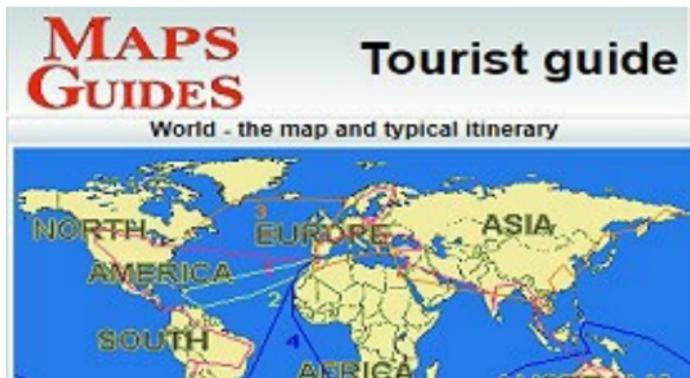
Map of Vietnam



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

United States Virgin Islands

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of United States Virgin Islands. Included are selected statistics, an

overview map and the detailed map of United States Virgin Islands. But let's start with the flag of United States Virgin Islands here:



United States Virgin Islands - Overview:

What you should know about United States Virgin Islands? Let's start with this: The Danes secured control over the southern Virgin Islands of Saint Thomas, Saint John, and Saint Croix during the 17th and early 18th centuries. Sugarcane, produced by African slave labor, drove the islands' economy during the 18th and early 19th centuries. In 1917, the US purchased the Danish holdings, which had been in economic decline since the abolition of slavery in 1848. On 6 September 2017, Hurricane Irma passed over the northern Virgin Islands of Saint Thomas and Saint John and inflicted severe damage to structures, roads, the airport on Saint Thomas, communications, and electricity. Less than two weeks later, Hurricane Maria passed over the island of Saint Croix in the southern Virgin Islands inflicting considerable damage with heavy winds and flooding rains.

Geography of United States Virgin Islands



Where on the globe is United States

Virgin Islands? The location of this country is Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, east of Puerto Rico. Total area of United States Virgin Islands is 1,910 sq km, of which 346 sq km is land. So this is quite a small country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly hilly to rugged and mountainous with little flat land. The lowest point of United States Virgin Islands is Caribbean Sea 0 m, the highest point Crown Mountain 474 m. And the climate is subtropical, tempered by easterly trade winds, relatively low humidity, little seasonal temperature variation; rainy season September to November.

Inhabitants of United States Virgin Islands

Let's take a look how many people live in United States Virgin Islands. The number is: 107,268 (July 2017 est.). So not so many people live here. Who lives here? black 76%, white 15.6%, Asian 1.4%, other 4.9%, mixed 2.1%. What are the languages in United States Virgin Islands? English 71.6%, Spanish or Spanish Creole 17.2%, French or French Creole 8.6%, other 2.5% (2010 est.). And the religions: Protestant 59% (Baptist 42%, Episcopalian 17%), Roman Catholic 34%, other 7%. How old are the people in average? 41 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 79.4 years. Where the people live in United States Virgin Islands? Here: while overall population density throughout the islands is relatively low, concentrations appear around Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas

and Christiansted on St. Croix. The major urban areas of United States Virgin Islands are: Charlotte Amalie (capital) 52,000 (2014).

Government and Economy of United States Virgin Islands

The capital of United States Virgin Islands is Charlotte Amalie and the government type presidential democracy; a self-governing territory of the US. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - none (territory of the US); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 3 islands at the second order; Saint Croix, Saint John, Saint Thomas. Regarding the economy of United States Virgin Islands, important industrial products are tourism, watch assembly, rum distilling, construction, pharmaceuticals, electronics. Important agricultural products are fruit, vegetables, sorghum; Senepol cattle. The most important export commodities are rum and the most important export partners are unknown. The most important import commodities are foodstuffs, consumer goods, building materials and the most important import partners are unknown. How rich is United States Virgin Islands and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$36,100 (2013 est.). This means the living standards are good here. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 28.9% (2002 est.).

Map of United States Virgin Islands



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Yemen

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Yemen. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Yemen. But let's start with the flag of Yemen here:



Yemen - Overview:

What you should know about Yemen? Let's start with this: North Yemen became independent from the Ottoman Empire in 1918. The British, who had set up a protectorate area around the southern port of Aden in the 19th century, withdrew in 1967 from what became South Yemen. Three years later, the southern government adopted a Marxist orientation. The massive exodus of hundreds of thousands of Yemenis from the south to the north contributed to two decades of hostility between the states. The two countries were formally unified as the Republic of Yemen in 1990. A southern secessionist movement and brief civil war in 1994 was quickly subdued. In 2000, Saudi Arabia and Yemen agreed to delineate their border. Fighting in the northwest between the government and the Huthis, a Zaydi Shia Muslim minority, continued intermittently from 2004 to 2010. The southern secessionist movement was revitalized in 2007. Public rallies in Sana'a against then President Salih - inspired by similar demonstrations in Tunisia and Egypt - slowly built momentum starting in late January 2011 fueled by complaints over high unemployment, poor economic conditions, and corruption. By the following month, some protests had resulted in violence, and the demonstrations had spread to other major cities. By March the opposition had hardened its demands and was unifying behind calls for Salih's immediate ouster. In April 2011, the Gulf

Cooperation Council (GCC), in an attempt to mediate the crisis in Yemen, proposed the GGC Initiative, an agreement in which the president would step down in exchange for immunity from prosecution. Salih's refusal to sign an agreement led to further violence. The UN Security Council passed Resolution 2014 in October 2011 calling for an end to the violence and completing a power transfer deal. In November 2011, Salih signed the GCC Initiative to step down and to transfer some of his powers to Vice President Abd Rabuh Mansur HADI. Following HADI's uncontested election victory in February 2012, Salih formally transferred his powers. In accordance with the GCC initiative, Yemen launched a National Dialogue Conference (NDC) in March 2013 to discuss key constitutional, political, and social issues. HADI concluded the NDC in January 2014 and planned to begin implementing subsequent steps in the transition process, including constitutional drafting, a constitutional referendum, and national elections. The Huthis, perceiving their grievances were not addressed in the NDC, joined forces with Salih and expanded their influence in northwestern Yemen, culminating in a major offensive against military units and rival tribes and enabling their forces to overrun the capital, Sanaa, in September 2014. In January 2015, the Huthis surrounded the presidential palace, HADI's residence, and key government facilities, prompting HADI and the cabinet to submit their resignations. HADI fled to Aden in February 2015 and rescinded his resignation. He subsequently escaped to Oman and then moved to Saudi Arabia and asked the GCC to intervene militarily in Yemen to protect the legitimate

government from the Huthis. In March, Saudi Arabia assembled a coalition of Arab militaries and began airstrikes against the Huthis and Huthi-affiliated forces. Ground fighting between Huthi-aligned forces and resistance groups backed by the Saudi-led coalition continued through 2016. In 2016, the UN brokered a months-long cessation of hostilities that reduced airstrikes and fighting, and initiated peace talks in Kuwait. However, the talks ended without agreement. The Huthis and Salih's political party announced a Supreme Political Council in August 2016 and a National Salvation Government, including a prime minister and several dozen cabinet members, in November 2016, to govern in Sanaa and further challenge the legitimacy of HADI's government. Further attempts at peace have failed while neither side has made decisive battlefield gains, perpetuating the conflict and deepening the divisions between northern and southern Yemen. Amid rising tensions between the Huthis and Salih, sporadic clashes erupted in mid-2017, and Huthi forces killed Salih in early December 2017.

Geography of Yemen



Where on the globe is Yemen? The location of this country is Middle East, bordering the Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden, and Red Sea, between Oman and Saudi

Arabia. Total area of Yemen is 527,968 sq km, of which 527,968 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: narrow coastal plain backed by flat-topped hills and rugged mountains; dissected upland desert plains in center slope into the desert interior of the Arabian Peninsula. The lowest point of Yemen is Arabian Sea 0 m, the highest point Jabal an Nabi Shu'ayb 3,666 m. And the climate is mostly desert; hot and humid along west coast; temperate in western mountains affected by seasonal monsoon; extraordinarily hot, dry, harsh desert in east.

Inhabitants of Yemen

Let's take a look how many people live in Yemen. The number is: 28,036,829 (July 2017 est.). So quite a lot people live here. Who lives here? predominantly Arab; but also Afro-Arab, South Asians, Europeans. What are the languages in Yemen? Arabic (official). And the religions: Muslim 99.1% (official; virtually all are citizens, an estimated 65% are Sunni and 35% are Shia), other 0.9% (includes Jewish, Baha'i, Hindu, and Christian; many are refugees or temporary foreign residents) (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 19.5 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 65.9 years. Where the people live in Yemen? Here: the vast majority of the population is found in the Asir Mountains (part of the larger Sarawat Mountain system), located in the far western region of the country. The major urban areas of Yemen are: Sanaa

(capital) 2.962 million; Aden 882,000 (2015).

Government and Economy of Yemen

The capital of Yemen is Sanaa and the government type in transition. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 22 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Abyan, 'Adan (Aden), Ad Dali', Al Bayda', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahrah, Al Mahwit, Amanat al 'Asimah (Sanaa City), 'Amran, Arkhabil Suqutra (Socotra Archipelago), Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Ma'rib, Raymah, Sa'dah, San'a' (Sanaa), Shabwah, Ta'izz. Regarding the economy of Yemen, important industrial products are crude oil production and petroleum refining; small-scale production of cotton textiles, leather goods; food processing; handicrafts; aluminum products; cement; commercial ship repair; natural gas production. Important agricultural products are grain, fruits, vegetables, pulses, qat, coffee, cotton; dairy products, livestock (sheep, goats, cattle, camels), poultry; fish. The most important export commodities are crude oil, coffee, dried and salted fish, liquefied natural gas and the most important export partners are Egypt 26%, Saudi Arabia 15.4%, Oman 11.3%, Malaysia 9.8%, Thailand 5.8%, UAE 4.9% (2016). The most important import commodities are food and live animals, machinery and equipment, chemicals and the most important import partners are UAE 12.8%, China 12%, Turkey 8%, Saudi Arabia 8%, Indonesia 6.8%, Brazil 6.6%, India 4.8% (2016). How rich is Yemen and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,300 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per

person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 54% (2014 est.).

Map of Yemen



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

NORTH AMERICA **EUROPE** **ASIA**
SOUTH AMERICA **AFRICA**

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Zambia

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Zambia. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Zambia. But let's start with the flag of Zambia here:



Zambia - Overview:

What you should know about Zambia? Let's start with this:

The territory of Northern Rhodesia was administered by the former British South Africa Company from 1891 until it was taken over by the UK in 1923. During the 1920s and 1930s, advances in mining spurred development and immigration. The name was changed to Zambia upon independence in 1964. In the 1980s and 1990s, declining copper prices, economic mismanagement, and a prolonged drought hurt the economy. Elections in 1991 brought an end to one-party rule and propelled the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) to government. The subsequent vote in 1996, however, saw increasing harassment of opposition parties and abuse of state media and other resources. The election in 2001 was marked by administrative problems, with three parties filing a legal petition challenging the election of ruling party candidate Levy Mwanawasa. Mwanawasa was reelected in 2006 in an election that was deemed free and fair. Upon his death in August 2008, he was succeeded by his vice president, Rupiah Banda, who won a special presidential by-election later that year. The MMD and Banda lost to the Patriotic Front (PF) and Michael Sata in the 2011 general elections. Sata, however, presided over a period of haphazard economic management and attempted to silence opposition to PF policies. Sata died in October 2014 and was succeeded by his vice president, Guy Scott, who

served as interim president until January 2015, when Edgar Lungu won the presidential byelection and completed SATA's term. Lungu then won a full term in August 2016 presidential elections.

Geography of Zambia



Where on the globe is Zambia? The location of this country is Southern Africa, east of Angola, south of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Total area of Zambia is 752,618 sq km, of which 743,398 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly high plateau with some hills and mountains. The lowest point of Zambia is Zambezi river 329 m, the highest point unnamed elevation in Mafinga Hills 2,301 m. And the climate is tropical; modified by altitude; rainy season (October to April).

Inhabitants of Zambia

Let's take a look how many people live in Zambia. The number is: 15.972 million. So not so many people live here. Who lives here? Bemba 21%, Tonga 13.6%, Chewa 7.4%, Lozi 5.7%, Nsenga 5.3%, Tumbuka 4.4%, Ngoni 4%, Lala 3.1%, Kaonde 2.9%, Namwanga 2.8%, Lunda (north

Western) 2.6%, Mambwe 2.5%, Luvale 2.2%, Lamba 2.1%, Ushi 1.9%, Lenje 1.6%, Bisa 1.6%, Mbunda 1.2%, other 13.8%, unspecified 0.4% (2010 est.). What are the languages in Zambia? Bembe 33.4%, Nyanja 14.7%, Tonga 11.4%, Lozi 5.5%, Chewa 4.5%, Nsenga 2.9%, Tumbuka 2.5%, Lunda (North Western) 1.9%, Kaonde 1.8%, Lala 1.8%, Lamba 1.8%, English (official) 1.7%, Luvale 1.5%, Mambwe 1.3%, Namwanga 1.2%, Lenje 1.1%, Bisa 1%, other 9.7%, unspecified 0.2%. And the religions: Protestant 75.3%, Roman Catholic 20.2%, other 2.7% (includes Muslim Buddhist, Hindu, and Baha'i), none 1.8% (2010 est.). How old are the people in average? 16.8 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 52.7 years. Where the people live in Zambia? Here: one of the highest levels of urbanization in Africa; high density in the central area, particularly around the cities of Lusaka, Ndola, Kitwe, and Mufulira. The major urban areas of Zambia are: Lusaka (capital) 2.179 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Zambia

The capital of Zambia is Lusaka; note - a proposal to build a new capital city in Ngabwe was announced in May 2017 and the government type presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 10 provinces; Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Muchinga, Northern, North-Western, Southern, Western. Regarding the economy of Zambia, important industrial products are copper mining and processing, emerald mining, construction, foodstuffs, beverages,

chemicals, textiles, fertilizer, horticulture. Important agricultural products are corn, sorghum, rice, peanuts, sunflower seeds, vegetables, flowers, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, cassava (manioc, tapioca), coffee; cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, milk, eggs, hides. The most important export commodities are copper/cobalt, cobalt, electricity; tobacco, flowers, cotton and the most important export partners are Switzerland 39.4%, China 18%, Democratic Republic of the Congo 6.7%, South Africa 6.4%, UAE 6%, Singapore 5.6% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, electricity, fertilizer, foodstuffs, clothing and the most important import partners are South Africa 31.2%, Democratic Republic of the Congo 12.3%, Kuwait 8.1%, China 7.6%, Mauritius 4.4%, UAE 4.2%, India 4% (2016). How rich is Zambia and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$4,000 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 60.5% (2010 est.).

Map of Zambia



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)

MAPS GUIDES **Tourist guide**
World - the map and typical itinerary

[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)

Zimbabwe

[Index: Continents and Countries](#), [Map of the World](#)

Here you can find online selected information about the geography, inhabitants, government, economy and history of Zimbabwe. Included are selected statistics, an overview map and the detailed map of Zimbabwe. But let's start with the flag of Zimbabwe here:



Zimbabwe - Overview:

What you should know about Zimbabwe? Let's start with this: The UK annexed Southern Rhodesia from the former British South Africa Company in 1923. A 1961 constitution was formulated that favored whites in power. In 1965 the government unilaterally declared its independence, but the UK did not recognize the act and demanded more complete voting rights for the black African majority in the country (then called Rhodesia). UN sanctions and a guerrilla uprising finally led to free elections in 1979 and independence (as Zimbabwe) in 1980. Robert Mugabe, the nation's first prime minister, has been the country's only ruler (as president since 1987) and has dominated the country's political system since independence. His chaotic land redistribution campaign, which began in 1997 and intensified after 2000, caused an exodus of white farmers, crippled the economy, and ushered in widespread shortages of basic commodities. Ignoring international condemnation, Mugabe rigged the 2002 presidential election to ensure his reelection. In 2005, the capital city of Harare embarked on Operation Restore Order, ostensibly an urban rationalization program, which resulted in the destruction of the homes or businesses of 700,000 mostly poor supporters of the opposition. Mugabe in 2007 instituted price controls on all basic commodities causing panic buying and leaving store shelves empty for months. General elections held in March 2008 contained irregularities but still amounted to a censure of

the ZANU-PF-led government with the opposition winning a majority of seats in parliament. Movement for Democratic Change - Tsvangirai opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai won the most votes in the presidential poll, but not enough to win outright. In the lead up to a run-off election in June 2008, considerable violence against opposition party members led to the withdrawal of Tsvangirai from the ballot. Extensive evidence of violence and intimidation resulted in international condemnation of the process. Difficult negotiations over a power-sharing "government of national unity," in which Mugabe remained president and Tsvangirai became prime minister, were finally settled in February 2009, although the leaders failed to agree upon many key outstanding governmental issues. Mugabe was reelected president in 2013 in balloting that was severely flawed and internationally condemned. As a prerequisite to holding the election, Zimbabwe enacted a new constitution by referendum, although many provisions in the new constitution have yet to be codified in law. In November 2017, Vice President Emmerson Mnangagwa took over following a military intervention aimed at preventing Mugabe elevating his wife to succeed him. Mnangagwa was inaugurated president days later, promising to hold presidential elections in 2018.

Geography of Zimbabwe



Where on the globe is Zimbabwe?

The location of this country is Southern Africa, between South Africa and Zambia. Total area of Zimbabwe is 390,757 sq km, of which 386,847 sq km is land. So this is quite a large country. How could we describe the terrain of the country? This way: mostly high plateau with higher central plateau (high veld); mountains in east. The lowest point of Zimbabwe is junction of the Runde and Save Rivers 162 m, the highest point Inyangani 2,592 m. And the climate is tropical; moderated by altitude; rainy season (November to March).

Inhabitants of Zimbabwe

Let's take a look how many people live in Zimbabwe. The number is: 13,805,084. So this is not very populous country. Who lives here? African 99.4% (predominantly Shona; Ndebele is the second largest ethnic group), other 0.4%, unspecified 0.2% (2012 est.). What are the languages in Zimbabwe? Shona (official; most widely spoken), Ndebele (official, second most widely spoken), English (official; traditionally used for official business), 13 minority languages (official; includes Chewa, Chibarwe, Kalanga, Koisan, Nambya, Ndau, Shangani, sign language, Sotho, Tonga,

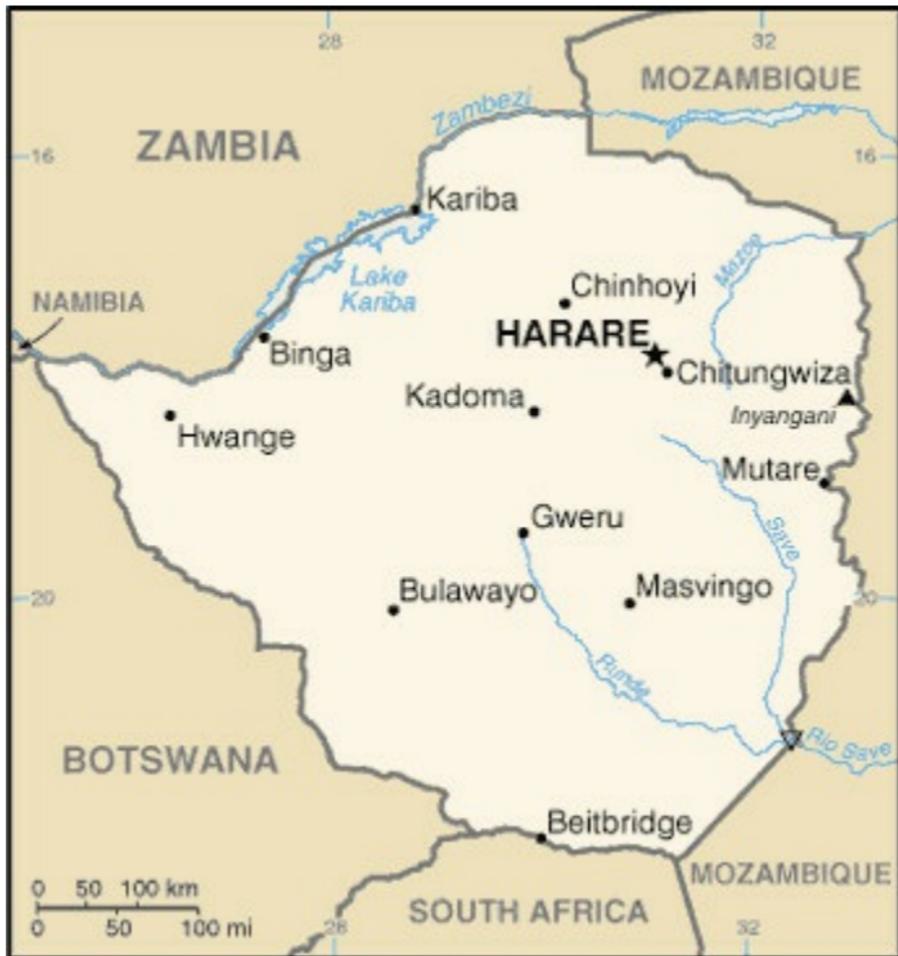
Tswana, Venda, and Xhosa). And the religions: Protestant 74.8% (includes Apostolic 37.5%, Pentecostal 21.8%, other 15.5%), Roman Catholic 7.3%, other Christian 5.3%, traditional 1.5%, Muslim 0.5%, other 0.1%, none 10.5% (2015 est.). How old are the people in average? 20 years. We have to add that this number is the median - so one half of the people is older than this, one half is younger. And what is their life expectancy (at birth)? This: 60.4 years. Where the people live in Zimbabwe? Here: Aside from major urban agglomerations in Harare and Bulawayo, population distribution is fairly even, with slightly greater overall numbers in the eastern half. The major urban areas of Zimbabwe are: Harare (capital) 1.501 million (2015).

Government and Economy of Zimbabwe

The capital of Zimbabwe is Harare and the government type semi-presidential republic. Let's take a look at the administrative divisions - 8 provinces and 2 cities with provincial status; Bulawayo, Harare, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Masvingo, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands. Regarding the economy of Zimbabwe, important industrial products are mining (coal, gold, platinum, copper, nickel, tin, diamonds, clay, numerous metallic and nonmetallic ores), steel; wood products, cement, chemicals, fertilizer, clothing and footwear, foodstuffs, beverages. Important agricultural products are tobacco, corn, cotton, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, peanuts; sheep, goats, pigs. The most important export commodities are platinum, cotton, tobacco, gold, ferroalloys, textiles/clothing and the most

important export partners are South Africa 79.5%, Mozambique 9.5%, UAE 4.1% (2016). The most important import commodities are machinery and transport equipment, other manufactures, chemicals, fuels, food products and the most important import partners are South Africa 46.6%, Zambia 24% (2016). How rich is Zimbabwe and how rich are people in this country? The most important number here is GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,300 (2017 est.). This is a very low number. Let's add that this means Gross Domestic Product per person, which is recalculated with respect to the relative cost of local goods and services. And one more important number - population below poverty line: 72.3% (2012 est.).

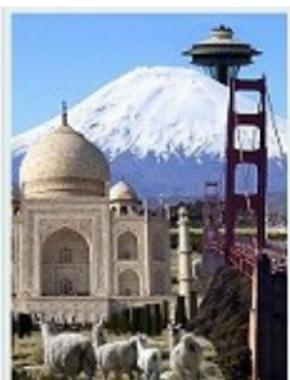
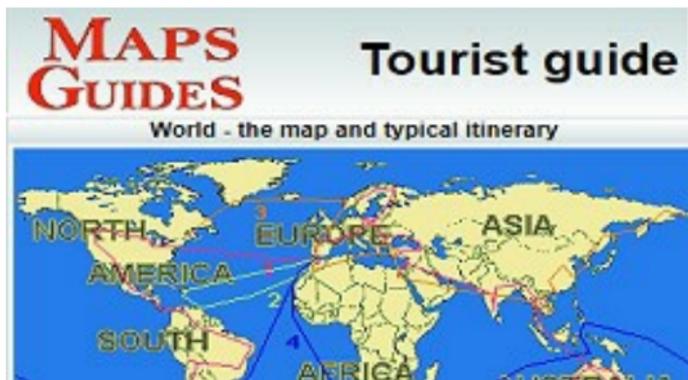
Map of Zimbabwe



We highly recommend



[Top Adventure game: Alice & The Reformatory for Witches](#)



[MapsGuides.com: Free Guide for your Holidays](#)