Click to prove you're human

Home North America United States The United States, officially known as the United States of America (USA), shares its borders with Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. To the east lies the vast Atlantic Ocean, while the equally expansive Pacific Ocean borders the western coastline. Spanning a total area of approximately 9,833,520km2 (3,796,742sqmi), the United States ranks as the third or fourth-largest country by total area, depending on if one includes or omits water area, respectively. Furthermore, there are numerous geographical regions that form the contiguous United States as well as its various island territories and states. Last, the greatest east-west distance in the 48 contiguous United States is 4,500 km (2796 mi). In regards to north-south, the longest distance in the 48 contiguous states region is 2,660 km (1653 mi). The Atlantic Coastal Plain: Starting in the eastern part of the country, the Atlantic Coastal Plain extends from the northeastern states down to Florida, bordering the Atlantic Ocean. It includes both low-lying, swampy areas, especially in the south, and more elevated regions to the north. The Appalachian Mountains: Moving westward, one encounters the Appalachian Mountains, a system of ranges extending from the Canadian province of Quebec to northern Alabama. These mountains, which include notable peaks such as Mount Mitchell, were among the first regions settled by Europeans in the colonial period. The Great Plains: Beyond the Appalachian Mountains lies the vast expanse of the Interior Lowlands, also known as the Great Plains. This region covers much of the central United States and extends into Canada. The Great Plains, characterized by prairies and grasslands, are a hub for agriculture due to their fertile soil. The Rocky Mountains: Further to the west, the landscape rises again into the Rocky Mountains. This region, which covers a significant portion of western North America, boasts some of the highest peaks on the continent, including Mount Elbert. The Intermontane Plateaus, including the Columbia and Colorado Plateau, lie to the west of the Rocky Mountains. This region also contains the Great Basin, a largely arid area characterized by desert and salt flats. The Pacific Coast Range: Finally, on the western edge of the continent, lies the Pacific Coast Range. This includes the coastal mountains along the Pacific Ocean, from Alaska all the way to California. This range also encompasses several active volcanoes and the renowned California coastal areas. The Alaskan Range: Situated further to the north of the Pacific Coast Range lies the Alaskan Range. This region is home to Mount Denali, formerly known as Mount McKinley, which, at 6.2 kilometers (20,310 feet), is the highest point above sea level in the United States. The range extends across the breadth of Alaska, which itself is a massive, rugged, state that was purchased from Russia in 1867. Major Bodies of Water: The United States also boasts a wealth of major bodies of water, rivers, and islands. The Great Lakes, including Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, are located in the northeastern part of the country and form the largest group of freshwater lakes in the world by total area. Prominent rivers in the United States include the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Colorado. The Mississippi River, one of the longest in the world, flows south from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico, effectively dividing the country into eastern and western halves. The Missouri River, a tributary of the Mississippi, is the longest river in North America. The Colorado River, famous for carving the Grand Canyon, also contributes significantly to the landscape of the Southwest. Islands: The United States claims numerous islands, with the largest being Hawaii, located in the Pacific Ocean. Other significant islands include the Aleutian Islands in Alaska, and Puerto Rico in the Caribbean. Furthermore, the country has territories in the Pacific, such as Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, and in the Caribbean, like the U.S. Virgin Islands. The 50 states are the major administrative divisions of the country. In alphabetical order, these states are: 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 The states are divided into counties, which are further subdivided into municipalities. The District of Columbia is the federal district in which the country's capital - Washington D.C. is based. The 14 U.S. territories are: Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Midway Atoll, Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Palmyra Atoll (incorporated territory), Kingman Reef, Wake Island and Navassa Island. Covering a total area of 9,833,520 sq. km, the United States is the world's 3rd largest country. Located along the northern shore of the Potomac River in the federal district of Columbia is, Washington D.C. - the country's capital city. Situated at the southern edge of the State of New York is the New York City - the largest and the most populous city of the U.S. The map above shows the location of the United States within North America, with Mexico to the south and Canada to the north. Found in the Norhern and Western Hemispheres, the country is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and the Pacific Ocean in the west, as well as the Gulf of Mexico to the south. United States Bordering Countries: Canada, Mexico. Regional Maps: Map of North America This page was last updated on January 22, 2024 The United States since 1945The 21st centuryThe George W. Bush administrationThe Barack Obama administrationFirst termElection and inaugurationNegotiating health care reformPatient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Obamacare)Deepwater Horizon oil spillMilitary de-escalation in Iraq and escalation in AfghanistanThe 2010 midterm electionsWikiLeaks, the Afghan War Diary, and the Iraq War LogThe Arab Spring, intervention in Libya, and the killing of Osama bin LadenThe failed grand bargainOccupy Wall Street, withdrawal from Iraq, and slow economic recoveryThe Benghazi attack and Superstorm SandySecond TermThe Sandy Hook Elementary School shootingSequester cuts, the Benghazi furor, and Susan Rice on the hot seatThe decision not to respond militarily in SyriaThe 2013 government shutdownThe Donald Trump administrationThe campaign for the 2016 Republican presidential nominationThe campaign for the 2016 Democratic presidential nominationTrumps victory and Russian interference in the presidential electionAmerica First, the Womens Marches, Trump on Twitter, and fake newsICE enforcement and removal operationsPursuing repeal and replacement of ObamacareJohn McCains opposition and the failure of skinny repealTrumps European trip and the Helsinki summit with Vladimir PutinThe 2018 midterm electionsThe 201819 government shutdownThe impeachment of Donald TrumpThe killing of George Floyd and nationwide racial injustice protestsSome key dates in US history: c. 12000BC - First inhabitants of North America migrate from Siberia by way of the Bering land bridge.11000BC - Emergence of the Clovis culture, believed to represent the first wave of human settlement of the Americas, thought to be the first of three major waves of migration into North America.9600-1000BC - Archaic period: Sees building of first complex earthwork mounds, such as at Monte Sano, Lower Mississippi Valley, and Watson Brake, Louisiana.1000BC-1000AD - Woodland period: The Adena and subsequent Hopewell cultures see monumental earthwork architecture and established continent-spanning trade and exchange networks.750-1350AD - Ancestral Puebloans (also known as the Anasazi) in southwest USA: characterised by grand pueblos and cliff-sited dwellings for defence, with a complex network of communities across the Colorado Plateau such as Mesa Verde and Chaco Canyon. 900-1600AD - Mississippian culture: Characterised by a series of urban settlements in the midwest, east and southeast US, with large, earth platform mounds and satellite villages linked together by loose trading networks. The largest city is Cahokia, Illinois.1565 - First permanent European settlement in North America - St Augustine, present-day Florida - founded by the Spanish.1607 - Jamestown, Virginia, founded by English settlers, who begin growing tobacco.1620 - Plymouth Colony, near Cape Cod, is founded by the Pilgrim Fathers, whose example is followed by other English Puritans in New England.17th-18th Centuries - Hundreds of thousands of Africans brought over and sold into slavery to work on cotton and tobacco plantations.1775 - American Revolution: George Washington leads colonist Continental Army to fight against British rule.1783 - Britain accepts loss of colonies in the Treaty of Paris.1787 - Founding Fathers draw up new constitution for United States of America. 1803 - France sells Louisiana territories to USA.19th Century - Resistance by indigenous peoples crushed as immigration from Europe assumes mass proportions, with settlers moving westwards.1846-48 - US acquires vast tracts of Mexican territory in wake of Mexican War including California and New Mexico.1861-1865 - US Civil War: Federal forces defeat the Confederate pro-slavery states in the South. Slavery is abolished. 1898 - US gains Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines and Cuba following the Spanish-American war. US annexes Hawaii.1920 - Women given the right to vote.1929-33 - Some 13 million people become unemployed after the Wall Street stock market crash triggers what becomes known as the Great Depression. 1933 - President Franklin D Roosevelt launches "New Deal" recovery programme which includes major public works. 1941 - Japan attacks the US fleet at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii, precipitating the US entry into World War Two.1945 - US drops two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Japan surrenders.1947 - US enunciates policy of aid for nations it deems threatened by communism in what became known as the Truman Doctrine. Cold War with Soviet Union begins.1950-54 - Senator Joseph McCarthy carries out a crusade against alleged communists in government and public life; the campaign and its methods become known as McCarthyism.1954 - Racial segregation in schools becomes unconstitutional; start of campaign of civil disobedience to secure civil rights for Americans of African descent.1961 - Bay of Pigs invasion: an unsuccessful attempt to invade Cuba by Cuban exiles, organised and financed by Washington.1962 - US compels Soviet Union to withdraw nuclear weapons from Cuba in what has become known as the Cuban missile crisis.1963 - President John F Kennedy assassinated; Lyndon Johnson becomes president.1964 - US steps up its military intervention in Vietnam. Civil Rights Act signed into law; it aims to halt discrimination on grounds of race, colour, religion, nationality.1968 - Black civil rights leader Martin Luther King assassinated.1969 - US astronaut Neil Armstrong becomes the first person to walk on the Moon.1973 - Vietnam ceasefire agreement signed.1989 - US troops invade Panama, oust its government and arrest its leader, one-time Central Intelligence Agency informant General Manuel Noriega, on drug-trafficking charges.1991 - US forces play dominant role in war against Iraq, triggered by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and ending with the expulsion of Iraqi troops.1995 - Oklahoma bomb by far-right activists kills more than 160 people.1999 - US plays leading role in Nato bombing of Yugoslavia in response to Serb violence against ethnic Albanians in the province of Kosovo.2001 - Co-ordinated suicide attacks on various high-profile targets by the al-Qaeda jihadist group, prompting the US to embark on a ''war on terror'' that includes the invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq.2003 - Missile attacks on Baghdad mark the start of a US-led campaign to topple the Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein. US forces swiftly advance into central Baghdad.2008 - Turmoil in the US and international financial markets as major Wall Street investment bank Lehman Brothers collapses and other big US financial players face growing troubles as a result of the "credit crunch". Barack Obama is elected the first black president of the United States.2016 - Reality TV host and property tycoon Donald Trump regains the presidency for the Republicans on a populist platform.2021 - Joe Biden is inaugurated president amid unprecedented security, a week after Trump supporters storm the Capitol in Washington DC.2022 - US Supreme Court rules there is no constitutional right to an abortion. Introduction & Quick FactsPresidents of the United StatesVice presidents of the United StatesFirst ladies of the United StatesState maps, flags, and sealsState nicknames and symbols References & Edit History Facts & Stats Geography & Travel Countries of the World United States, country in North America, a federal republic of 50 states. Besides the 48 conterminous states that occupy the middle latitudes of the continent, the United States includes the state of Alaska, at the northwestern extreme of North America, and the island state of Hawaii, in the mid-Pacific Ocean. The conterminous states are bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The United States is the fourth largest country in the world in area (after Russia, Canada, and China). The national capital is Washington, which is coextensive with the District of Columbia, the federal capital region created in 1790.The major characteristic of the United States is probably its great variety. Its physical environment ranges from the Arctic to the subtropical, from the moist rain forest to the arid desert, from the rugged mountain peak to the flat prairie. Although the total population of the United States is large by world standards, its overall population density is relatively low. The country embraces some of the worlds largest urban concentrations as well as some of the most extensive areas that are almost devoid of habitation. Audio File: Anthem of United States (see article) Head Of State And Government: President: Donald Trump Capital: Washington, D.C. Population: (2020) 331,449,281; (2025 est.) 343,969,0002 Currency Exchange Rate: 1 US dollar equals 0.862 euro Form Of Government: federal republic with two legislative houses (Senate [100]; House of Representatives [4351]) Official Language: none Official Religion: none Official Name: United States of America Total Area (Sq Km): 9,866,6243 Total Area (Sq Mi): 3,809,5253 Monetary Unit: dollar (U.S.$) Population Rank: (2025) 3 Population Projection 2030: 358,633,000 Density: Persons Per Sq Mi: (2025) 90.3 Density: Persons Per Sq Km: (2025) 34.9 Urban-Rural Population: Urban: (2018) 82.3% Rural: (2018) 17.7% Life Expectancy At Birth: Male: (2022) 74.8 years Female: (2022) 80.2 years Literacy: Percentage Of Population Age 15 And Over Literate: Male: (2024) 90% Female: (2024) 82.7% Gni (U.S.$ 000,000): (2023) 26,944,999 Gni Per Capita (U.S.$): (2023) 80,450 Officially: United States of America Abbreviated: U.S. or U.S.A. Byname: America The United States contains a highly diverse population. Unlike a country such as China that largely incorporated indigenous peoples, the United States has a diversity that to a great degree has come from an immense and sustained global immigration. Probably no other country has a wider range of racial, ethnic, and cultural types than does the United States. In addition to the presence of surviving Native Americans (including American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos) and the descendants of Africans taken as enslaved persons to the New World, the national character has been enriched, tested, and constantly redefined by the tens of millions of immigrants who by and large have come to America hoping for greater social, political, and economic opportunities than they had in the places they left. (It should be noted that although the terms America and Americans are often used as synonyms for the United States and its citizens, respectively, they are also used in a broader sense for North, South, and Central America collectively and their citizens.)The United States is the worlds greatest economic power, measured in terms of gross domestic product (GDP). The nations wealth is partly a reflection of its rich natural resources and its enormous agricultural output, but it owes more to the countrys highly developed industry. Despite its relative economic self-sufficiency in many areas, the United States is the most important single factor in world trade by virtue of the sheer size of its economy. Its exports and imports represent major proportions of the world total. The United States also impinges on the global economy as a source of and as a destination for investment capital. The country continues to sustain an economic life that is more diversified than any other on Earth, providing the majority of its people with one of the worlds highest standards of living.The United States is relatively young by world standards, being less than 250 years old; it achieved its current size only in the mid-20th century. America was the first of the European colonies to separate successfully from its motherland, and it was the first nation to be established on the premise that sovereignty rests with its citizens and not with the government. In its first century and a half, the country was mainly preoccupied with its own territorial expansion and economic growth and with social debates that ultimately led to civil war and a healing period that is still not complete. In the 20th century the United States emerged as a world power, and since World War II it has been one of the preeminent powers. It has not accepted this mantle easily nor always carried it willingly; the principles and ideals of its founders have been tested by the pressures and exigencies of its dominant status. The United States still offers its residents opportunities for unparalleled personal advancement and wealth. However, the depletion of its resources, the contamination of its environment, and the continuing social and economic inequality that perpetuates areas of poverty and blight all threaten the fabric of the country. Which Country Is Larger? Quiz The District of Columbia is discussed in the article Washington. For discussion of other major U.S. cities, see the articles Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York City, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Political units in association with the United States include Puerto Rico, discussed in the article Puerto Rico, and several Pacific islands, discussed in Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica The two great sets of elements that mold the physical environment of the United States are, first, the geologic, which determines the main patterns of landforms, drainage, and mineral resources and influences soils to a lesser degree, and, second, the atmospheric, which dictates not only climate and weather but also in large part the distribution of soils, plants, and animals. Although these elements are not entirely independent of one another, each produces on a map patterns that are so profoundly different that essentially they remain two separate geographies. (Since this article covers only the conterminous United States, see also the articles Alaska and Hawaii.) The center of the conterminous United States is a great sprawling interior lowland, reaching from the ancient shield of central Canada on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. To east and west this lowland rises, first gradually and then abruptly, to mountain ranges that divide it from the sea on both sides. The two mountain systems differ drastically. The Appalachian Mountains on the east are low, almost unbroken, and in the main set well back from the Atlantic. From New York to the Mexican border stretches the low Coastal Plain, which faces the ocean along a swampy, convoluted coast. The gently sloping surface of the plain extends out beneath the sea, where it forms the continental shelf, which, although submerged beneath shallow ocean water, is geologically identical to the Coastal Plain. Southward the plain grows wider, swinging westward in Georgia and Alabama to truncate the Appalachians along their southern extremity and separate the interior lowland from the Gulf. West of the Central Lowland is the mighty Cordillera, part of a global mountain system that rings the Pacific basin. The Cordillera encompasses fully one-third of the United States, with an internal variety commensurate with its size. At its eastern margin lie the Rocky Mountains, a high, diverse, and discontinuous chain that stretches all the way from New Mexico to the Canadian border. The Cordilleras western edge is a Pacific coastal chain of rugged mountains and inland valleys, the whole rising spectacularly from the sea without benefit of a coastal plain. Pent between the Rockies and the Pacific chain is a vast intermontane complex of basins, plateaus, and isolated ranges so large and remarkable that they merit recognition as a region separate from the Cordillera itself. These regionsthe Interior Lowlands and their upland fringes, the Appalachian Mountain system, the Atlantic Plain, the Western Cordillera, and the Western Intermontane Regionare so various that they require further division into 24 major subregions, or provinces. Explore the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, the Great Lakes, the Black Hills, and more in the American MidwestLearn about the different physical landscapes that make up the American Midwest.See all videos for this articleAndrew Jackson is supposed to have remarked that the United States begins at the Alleghenies, implying that only west of the mountains, in the isolation and freedom of the great Interior Lowlands, could people finally escape Old World influences. Whether or not the lowlands constitute the countrys cultural core is debatable, but there can be no doubt that they comprise its geologic core and in many ways its geographic core as well. This enormous region rests upon an ancient, much-eroded platform of complex crystalline rocks that have for the most part lain undisturbed by major orogenic (mountain-building) activity for more than 600,000,000 years. Over much of central Canada, these Precambrian rocks are exposed at the surface and form the continents single largest topographical region, the formidable and ice-scoured Canadian Shield. In the United States most of the crystalline platform is concealed under a deep blanket of sedimentary rocks. In the far north, however, the naked Canadian Shield extends into the United States far enough to form two small but distinctive landform regions: the rugged and occasionally spectacular Adirondack Mountains of northern New York and the more-subdued and austere Superior Upland of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. As in the rest of the shield, glaciers have stripped soils away, strewn the surface with boulders and other debris, and obliterated preglacial drainage systems. Most attempts at farming in these areas have been abandoned, but the combination of a comparative wilderness in a northern climate, clear lakes, and white-water streams has fostered the development of both regions as year-round outdoor recreation areas. Mineral wealth in the Superior Upland is legendary. Iron lies near the surface and close to the deepwater ports of the upper Great Lakes. Iron is mined both north and south of Lake Superior, but best known are the colossal deposits of Minnesotas Mesabi Range, for more than a century one of the worlds richest and a vital element in Americas rise to industrial power. In spite of depletion, the Minnesota and Michigan mines still yield a major proportion of the countrys iron and a significant percentage of the worlds supply. South of the Adirondack Mountains and the Superior Upland lies the boundary between crystalline and sedimentary rocks; abruptly, everything is different. The core of this sedimentary regionthe heartland of the United Statesis the great Central Lowland, which stretches for 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) from New York to central Texas and north another 1,000 miles to the Canadian province of Saskatchewan. To some, the landscape may seem dull, for heights of more than 2,000 feet (600 meters) are unusual, and truly rough terrain is almost lacking. Landscapes are varied, however, largely as the result of glaciation that directly or indirectly affected most of the subregion. North of the MissouriOhio river line, the advance and readvance of continental ice left an intricate mosaic of boulders, sand, gravel, silt, and clay and a complex pattern of lakes and drainage channels, some abandoned, some still in use. The southern part of the Central Lowland is quite different, covered mostly with loess (wind-deposited silt) that further subdued the already low relief surface. Elsewhere, especially near major rivers, postglacial streams carved the loess into rounded hills, and visitors have aptly compared their billowing shapes to the waves of the sea. Above all, the loess produces soil of extraordinary fertility. As the Mesabi iron was a major source of Americas industrial wealth, its agricultural prosperity has been rooted in Midwestern loess. The Central Lowland resembles a vast saucer, rising gradually to higher lands on all sides. Southward and eastward, the land rises gradually to three major plateaus. Beyond the reach of glaciation to the south, the sedimentary rocks have been raised into two broad upwarps, separated from one another by the great valley of the Mississippi River. The Ozark Plateau lies west of the river and occupies most of southern Missouri and northern Arkansas; on the east the Interior Low Plateaus dominate central Kentucky and Tennessee. Except for two nearly circular patches of rich limestone countrythe Nashville Basin of Tennessee and the Kentucky Bluegrass regionmost of both plateau regions consists of sandstone uplands, intricately dissected by streams. Local relief runs to several hundreds of feet in most places, and visitors to the region must travel winding roads along narrow stream valleys. The soils there are poor, and mineral resources are scanty. Eastward from the Central Lowland the Appalachian Plateaua narrow band of dissected uplands that strongly resembles the Ozark Plateau and Interior Low Plateaus in steep slopes, wretched soils, and endemic povertyforms a transition between the interior plains and the Appalachian Mountains. Usually, however, the Appalachian Plateau is considered a subregion of the Appalachian Mountains, partly on grounds of location, partly because of geologic structure. Unlike the other plateaus, where rocks are warped upward, the rocks there form an elongated basin, wherein bituminous coal has been preserved from erosion. This Appalachian coal, like the Mesabi iron that it complements in U.S. industry, is extraordinary. Extensive, thick, and close to the surface, it has stoked the furnaces of northeastern steel mills for decades and helps explain the huge concentration of heavy industry along the lower Great Lakes. High PlainsThe High Plains, near Fort Morgan, Colorado.The western flanks of the Interior Lowlands are the Great Plains, a territory of awesome bulk that spans the full distance between Canada and Mexico in a swath nearly 500 miles (800 km) wide. The Great Plains were built by successive layers of poorly cemented sand, silt, and graveldebris laid down by parallel east-flowing streams from the Rocky Mountains. Seen from the east, the surface of the Great Plains rises inexorably from about 2,000 feet (600 meters) near Omaha, Nebraska, to more than 6,000 feet (1,825 meters) at Cheyenne, Wyoming, but the climb is so gradual that popular legend holds the Great Plains to be flat. True flatness is rare, although the High Plains of western Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and eastern Colorado come close. More commonly, the land is broadly rolling, and parts of the northern plains are sharply dissected into badlands. The main mineral wealth of the Interior Lowlands derives from fossil fuels. Coal occurs in structural basins protected from erosionhigh-quality bituminous in the Appalachian, Illinois, and western Kentucky basins; and subbituminous and lignite in the eastern and northwestern Great Plains. Petroleum and natural gas have been found in nearly every state between the Appalachians and the Rockies, but the Midcontinent Fields of western Texas and the Texas Panhandle, Oklahoma, and Kansas surpass all others. Aside from small deposits of lead and zinc, metallic minerals are of little importance. Visit the Definitions and Notes page to view a description of each topic.comparison ranking: total 4comparison rankings: total 3; female 3; male 3comparison ranking: total 69comparison ranking: total 173comparison ranking: total population 49comparison ranking: total 35comparison ranking: total 52comparison ranking: Education expenditure (% GDP) 49comparison rankings: services 23; industry 156; agriculture 184comparison ranking: total 136comparison ranking: total subscriptions 2comparison ranking: total subscriptions 3comparison ranking: total 2comparison ranking: total 7 Get facts about the U.S., its laws, history, and statistics. Buy government property. Learn about the president and how to contact elected officials and federal agencies. Find out about surplus sales, collectibles, and other items available through purchase or auction. Learn about the United States, including American history, the president, holidays, the American flag, census data, and more. Get contact information for U.S. federal government agencies, departments, corporations, instrumentalities, and government-sponsored enterprises. Find websites, email, phone numbers, addresses, and more. Find contact information for state and local government services, your governor, and more. Learn about the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the U.S. government. Get the names and contact information for your federal, state, and local elected officials. Get copies of your government files. Research federal laws and regulations. Learn about copyrights. Find information about and resources for Native Americans and Alaska Native entities. Learn about bankruptcy courts, immigration courts, and more. Looking for something else? Explore all topics and services Click to see large: 1700x1240 | 2200x1605 Click to see large USA Location Map Full size USA States Map 5000x3378px / 2.07 Mb Go to Map Map of the U.S. with Cities 1600x1167px / 505 Kb Go to Map USA national parks map 2500x1689px / 759 Kb Go to Map USA states and capitals map 5000x3378px / 2.25 Mb Go to Map USA time zone map 4000x2702px / 1.5 Mb Go to Map USA state abbreviations map 5000x3378px / 1.78 Mb Go to Map Large detailed map of the USA 4228x2680px / 8.1 Mb Go to Map Large detailed map of the USA with cities and towns 3699x2248px / 5.82 Mb Go to Map Map of the USA with states and cities 2611x1691px / 1.46 Mb Go to Map USA railway map 2298x1291px / 1.09 Mb Go to Map Amtrak system map 4053x2550px / 2.14 Mb Go to Map USA high speed rail map 1459x879px / 409 Kb Go to Map USA speed limits map 4377x2085px / 1.02 Mb Go to Map USA physical map 2553x1705px / 1.52 Mb Go to Map Topographic map of the USA 2881x1704px / 2.28 Mb Go to Map USA rivers and lakes map 3983x2641px / 2.36 Mb Go to Map USA population density map 4000x2973px / 1.26 Mb Go to Map USA political map 3763x2552px / 1.64 Mb Go to Map USA national forests map 3010x1959px / 3.61 Mb Go to Map USA tourist map 4864x3194px / 11.1 Mb Go to Map USA pictorial map 5612x3834px / 16.2 Mb Go to Map Main U.S. cities map 3000x1941px / 945 Kb Go to Map USA interstates map 4213x2629px / 1.67 Mb Go to Map USA and Canada map 1698x1550px / 1.22 Mb Go to Map USA and Mexico map 1309x999px / 800 Kb Go to Map USA blank map 5000x3378px / 1.21 Mb Go to Map USA location on the North America map 1387x1192px / 402 Kb Go to Map Map Of Western U.S. 1022x1080px / 150 Kb Go to Map Map Of Eastern U.S. 950x1467px / 263 Kb Go to Map Map Of Midwestern U.S. 1059x839px / 169 Kb Go to Map Map Of Northeastern U.S. 987x1152px / 318 Kb Go to Map Map Of Northwestern U.S. 1374x900px / 290 Kb Go to Map Map Of Southern U.S. 1367x901px / 237 Kb Go to Map Map Of Southwestern U.S. 1299x860px / 267 Kb Go to Map Map Of Southeastern U.S. 1154x1129px / 362 Kb Go to Map Map Of Northern U.S. 1102x758px / 187 Kb Go to Map Map Of Central U.S. 872x1152px / 192 Kb Go to Map Map Of West Coast 893x1486px / 282 Kb Go to Map Map Of East Coast 971x1824px / 447 Kb Go to Map Map Of New England 602x772px / 140 Kb Go to Map The United States of America (USA), for short America or United States (U.S.) is the third or the fourth-largest country in the world. It is a constitutional based republic located in North America, bordering both the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Pacific Ocean, between Mexico and Canada. There are 50 states and the District of Columbia. US major rivers are Colorado, Mississippi and Missouri. It does not have an official language, but most of the population speaks English and Spanish. The capital city is Washington with the largest city being New York. Los Angeles is the capital city of cinema industry and Las Vegas is the gaming capital city in the world. Throughout the years, the United States has been a nation of immigrants where people from all over the world came to seek freedom and just a better way of life. The country has very well functioned transport-infrastructure. There are lots of highways and airports. US has one the most stable economies in the world. The most known companies are based in US: McDonald's, Apple, Microsoft, Facebook, Google and etc. US nature is very rich and diverse and full of beautiful National Parks and landscapes. The Facts:Capital: Washington D.C. Area: 3,796,742 sq mi (9,833,520 sq km). Population: ~ 335,000,000. Largest cities: New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco, Las Vegas, Miami, Boston, Houston, Philadelphia, Phoenix, San Antonio, San Diego, Dallas. Official language: None at federal level. Currency: United States dollar ($) (USD).

Usa casino online no deposit bonus codes. Usa online casino no deposit bonus. Usa online casino no deposit bonus codes march 2022.

- wifi direct android example code
- legend of zelda minish cap cheat codes action replay
- simple present tense active passive exercise
- deed of sale motor vehicle sample word
- http://wuxixinhai.com/v15/Upload/file/20257181911489228.pdf
- raguxoso
- yoyicaca
- http://nikkovietnam.com/img_nikko/files/lisuli_letinavopeforat_lupufigugateb_vaxaxofa_doleno.pdf