

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ОРЛОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Ю.П. Котова
А.П. Александрова

ЭКОНОМИКА И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ РАЙОНЫ США

Учебное пособие для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы
студентов



Орёл – 2011

УДК 811.111(075.8)
ББК Ш143.21я73 «Страноведение»
К736

Печатается по решению редакционно-
издательского совета ФГБОУ ВПО
«Орловский государственный
университет»
Протокол № 1 от 23.08.2011г.

Рецензенты:

кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры английской филологии
Орловского государственного университета Т.В. Новикова;

кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков ФГОУ ВПО
«Государственный университета – учебно-научно-производственный комплекс»
О.Н. Сатковская

К736 Котова Ю.П., Александрова А.П. Экономика и экономические районы США:
Учебное пособие для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов / Ю.П. Котова,
А.П. Александрова. – Орёл: ФГБОУ ВПО «ОГУ». - 2011. - 195 с.

В данном пособии предлагаются наиболее важные и интересные материалы по теме «Экономика и экономические районы США», представленные текстами и реалиями. В раздел *Glossary* вынесены термины, незнакомые или трудные для чтения слова с транскрипцией и переводом.

Предназначено студентам языковых вузов для самостоятельной подготовки к практическим занятиям по курсу «История и география Великобритании и США». Может быть полезным для преподавателей вузов и школьных учителей, ведущих практический курс английского языка, а также для всех, кто владеет достаточными навыками чтения на английском языке и интересуется вопросами страноведения США.

© Котова Ю.П. , Александрова А.П.

Предисловие

Учебное лингвострановедческое пособие «Экономика и экономические районы США» предлагает наиболее важные и интересные материалы по данной теме, представленные текстами и реалиями, знание которых необходимо для адекватного общения с носителями языка и более глубокого понимания аутентичных текстов.

Цель данного пособия – сформировать у студентов представление об экономическом развитии США. Пособие отражает ту часть учебной программы по дисциплине «История и география стран изучаемого языка», в которой указывается на необходимость изучения материала, освещающего такие вопросы, как экономическое разделение страны; краткая характеристика ведущих отраслей промышленности (энергетической, металлургической, машиностроительной, химической), состав и размещение легкой и пищевой промышленности.; ведущие монополии, концерны, фирмы; характеристика сельскохозяйственных районов США; экономические районы и города США; внешнеэкономические связи.

Пособие состоит из трех глав. Главы книги охватывают разнообразный страноведческий и общеразвивающий материал по *экономике Америки*. Глава *Economy of the USA* состоит из разделов, в которых описываются история развития экономики страны, основные достижения, социальное развитие регионов, экономические районы. Все разделы содержат богатый текстовый материал.

Вторая часть пособия *Check yourself* содержит вопросы и тесты, ответы на которые можно найти в текстах в первой части и словаре реалий *Cultural literacy vocabulary*. Вопросы представлены тематическими группами. Они могут быть использованы преподавателями в различных видах работы над темой, контрольных опросах и письменных зачетных тестах. Кроме того, в этой части содержатся также ключи к тестам, что позволяет студентам самостоятельно изучить экономику США и проверить уровень усвоения этого материала.

В третьей главе *Cultural literacy vocabulary* представлены лингвострановедческие реалии, обозначенные в текстах первой главы *звёздочкой* (*).

В раздел *Glossary* вынесены все термины, незнакомые или трудные для чтения слова с транскрипцией и переводом. Такие слова обозначены в текстах двумя *звёздочками* (**).

Пособие составлялось по многочисленным аутентичным источникам, учебникам по лингвострановедению, список которых представлен в конце.

Авторы надеются, что составленное пособие позволит сформировать у обучающихся целый комплекс общекультурных и

профессионально значимых компетенций, в частности, поможет овладеть системой лингвострановедческих знаний, обеспечивающих адекватность социальных и профессиональных контактов, необходимых для успешной коммуникации.

Пособие предназначено для студентов языковых вузов для самостоятельной подготовки к практическим занятиям по курсу «История и география Великобритании и США», студентам экономического факультета, а также для всех, кто владеет достаточными знаниями английского языка и интересуется вопросами страноведения Великобритании. Оно может быть также полезным для преподавателей вузов и школьных учителей, ведущих практический курс английского языка.

Part I

ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



The central feature of the U.S. economy is the economic freedom afforded to the private sector by allowing the private sector to make the majority of economic decisions in determining the direction and scale of what the U.S. economy produces. This is enhanced by relatively low levels of regulation and government involvement, as well as a court system that generally protects property rights and enforces contracts.

The United States is rich in mineral resources and fertile farm soil, and it is fortunate to have a moderate climate. It also has extensive coastlines on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, as well as on the Gulf of Mexico. Rivers flow from far within the continent, and the Great Lakes – five large, inland lakes along the U.S. border with Canada – provide additional shipping access. These extensive waterways have helped shape the country's economic growth over the years and helped bind America's 50 individual states together in a single economic unit.

Throughout its history, the United States has experienced steady growth in the labor force, a phenomenon of almost constant economic

expansion. Until shortly after World War I, most workers were *immigrants* from Europe, their immediate descendants, or African Americans who were mostly slave descendants. At beginning of the 20th century, many Latin Americans immigrated, followed by large numbers of Asians limited by immigration quotas. The promise of high wages brings many highly skilled workers from around the world to the United States. *Labor mobility* has also been important to the capacity of the American economy to adapt to changing conditions. When immigrants flooded labor markets on the East Coast, many workers moved inland, often to farmland waiting to be tilled. Similarly, economic opportunities in industrial, northern cities attracted black Americans from southern farms in the first half of the 20th century.

In the United States, the corporation has emerged as an association of owners, known as stockholders, who form a business enterprise governed by a complex set of rules and customs. Today in the era of globalization American investors and corporations have influence all over the world.

While consumers and producers make most decisions that mold the economy, government has a powerful effect on the U.S. economy in at least four areas. Strong government regulation in the U.S. economy started in the early 1900s with the rise of the Progressive Movement; prior to this the government promoted economic growth through protective tariffs* and subsidies to industry, built infrastructure, and established banking policies, including the gold standard, to encourage savings and investment in productive enterprises.

US dominance has been eroded** however by the creation of the European Union common market, which has an equivalent GDP, and by the rapid growth of the BRIC* economies, in particular China, which is forecast to overtake the US in size within 30 years.

Yet despite leading the world's economy for more than a hundred years, the US economy is now facing its greatest ever challenge since World War II. This challenge has been a result of both domestic and international factors.

Domestically, the US economy's frailties** were cruelly exposed during the 2008 financial crisis. The US economy has found it harder to recover from the 2008 financial crisis, believed to be the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression, as compared to previous downturns.

On the international front, it is increasingly likely that the US will lose its status as the world's largest economy. According to the latest IMF* forecast done in April 2011, China is expected to overtake the US by 2016. This has come as a major surprise for the global community – previous forecasts had predicted China overtaking the US by 2035 at best.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE U.S. ECONOMY

The economic history of the United States has its roots in European settlements in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. The American colonies progressed from marginally successful colonial economies to a small, independent farming economy, which in 1776 became the United States of America.

The American economy had to be built from the ground up. In the beginning there were simply no farms, no houses or factories. Whatever was needed had to be made by the settlers themselves. The tremendous inventiveness of Americans can be traced to this time. The colonists were left to build their own communities and their own economy. People lived primarily on small farms and were self-sufficient.

Early colonial prosperity was resulted from trapping and trading in furs. Fishing was a primary source of wealth in Massachusetts.

Industry developed as the colonies grew. A variety of specialized sawmills** and gristmills** appeared. Colonists established shipyards to build fishing fleets and trading vessels. They also built small iron forges**. By the 18th century regional pattern of development had become clear: the New England colonies relied on ship-building and sailing to generate wealth; plantations (many used slave labour) in Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas grew tobacco, rice and indigo**; and the middle colonies of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware cultivated general crops. Except for slaves, standards of living were generally high.

The U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1787 established that the entire nation – stretching then from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi Valley – was a unified or “common” market. The Constitution provided that the federal government could regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states, establish uniform bankruptcy laws, create money and regulate its value, fix standards of weights and measures and establish post offices and roads.

In 230 years the United States grew to a huge, integrated, industrialized economy that makes up over a quarter of the world economy. The main causes were a large unified market, a supportive political-legal system, vast areas of highly productive farmlands, vast natural resources (especially timber, coal and oil), and an entrepreneurial** spirit and commitment to investing in material and human capital. In addition, the US was able to exploit these resources due to a unique set of institutions designed to encourage exploration and extraction. As a result, the US’s GDP per capita converged on that of the UK, as well as other nations that it previously trailed** economically. The economy has maintained high wages, attracting immigrants by the millions from all over the world.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF AMERICAN ECONOMY

What was achieved in the first hundred years following independence is great. By 1890, for example, the U.S. was producing more *iron* and *steel* than Great Britain and Germany combined. In 1913 the United States accounted for more than a third of the world's industrial production. By the post-World War II era, the United States was producing *50 per cent of the "gross world product"*. The country endured a global depression in the first half of the 20th century; it surmounted** sharp inflation, high unemployment, and enormous government budget deficit in the second half of the last century.

By 1900, according to several criteria, the U.S. had become the greatest industrial nation, and its citizens enjoyed the highest standard of living in the world. Today the average full-time employee works about 40 hours per week and the average family spends just 15 per cent of its income on food today, compared to 44 per cent in 1900. They are producing and consuming six times more goods and services per person that they were in 1900. In addition, they typically live about 30 years longer today as they have successfully fought many diseases.

Today, the American economy no longer dominates the world as it clearly did before. But with only about 5 per cent of the world's population and about 6 per cent of its land area, the United States still produces *about 25 per cent of the world's industrial products*, agricultural goods and services. Its gross national product (GNP) has more than tripled since the end of the Second World War.

America remains the world leader in many areas. Among these are, for example, *biochemical and genetic engineering, aerospace research and development, communications, computer and information services, and similar high-technology fields*. America's *private industries* are doing quite well. American *firms* and *computers* retain the largest share of the world market. Many countries now have their own silicon valleys, but the first and biggest computer research and production area is still Silicon Valley*, near San Francisco, where some 4000 high-tech firms are located.

America's share of the world's land that can be used for *farming* is *less than 8 per cent* and only a tiny proportion of America's total population (*less than two per cent*) is involved in *agriculture*. America not only feeds her own people – one of the few industrialized countries that does so – but a great many other people in the world as well.

The United States entered the 21st century with an economy that was bigger, and by many measures more successful than ever.

INVENTIONS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The rapid economic development following the Civil War laid the groundwork for the modern U.S. industrial economy. An explosion of new discoveries and inventions took place, causing such profound changes that some termed the results a “second industrial revolution”. Oil was discovered in western Pennsylvania. The typewriter was developed. Refrigeration railroad cars came into use. The telephone, phonograph and electric light were invented. And by the dawn of the 20th century cars were replacing carriages and people were flying in airplanes.

Coal was found in abundance in the Appalachian Mountains. Large iron mines opened in the Lake Superior region. Mills were built in places where these two important raw materials could be brought together to produce steel. Large copper and silver mines opened, followed by lead mines and cement factories. As industry grew larger, it developed mass-production methods. Frederick W Taylor* pioneered the field of scientific management in the late 19th century. True mass production was the inspiration of Henry Ford*, who in 1913 adopted the moving assembly line, with each worker doing one simple task in the production of automobiles. Ford offered a very generous wage (\$5 a day) to his workers, enabling many of them to buy the automobiles they made, helping the industry to expand.

The “Gilded Age” of the second half of the 19th century was the epoch of tycoons**. There appeared such tycoons as John D. Rockefeller (who did with oil), Pierpont Morgan (banking), Andrew Carnegie (steel) and others. For better or worse, business interest acquired significant influence over government.

MATERIAL-ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF THE U.S.

The United States plays an extremely important role in international trade. The country is a major importer of raw materials and is a leading exporter of agricultural products, finished products and financial services.

The mineral and agricultural resources of the United States are tremendous. It is the world’s largest producer of both electrical and nuclear energy. It leads all nations in the production of liquid natural gas, aluminum, sulphur**, phosphates, and salt. It is also a leading producer of copper, gold, coal, crude** oil, potash, nitrogen**, iron ore, silver, uranium, lead, zinc, mica**, molybdenum**, and magnesium. Although its output has declined, the United States is among the world leaders in the production of pig** iron and ferroalloys**, steel, motor vehicles, and synthetic rubber.

Agriculturally, the United States is first in the production of cheese, corn, soybeans, and tobacco. It is also one of the largest producers of beef, pork, poultry, dairy products, fish, forest products, hogs, cotton, oats, wheat, barley, and sugar; it is the world's leading exporter of wheat and corn and ranks third in rice exports.

The US remains the leading world exporter of wheat, maize and soybeans and its meat exports grow steadily. The US is the largest producer and consumer of poultry and meat products. Grains and animal products account for two thirds of the export gains.

The USA is the leading manufacturer in the world, highly diversified and technologically advanced. Main industries are petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining.

The US by far remains the world's leading manufacturer by value of goods produced.

Major U.S. *exports* include motor vehicles, aircraft, food, iron and steel products, electric and electronic equipment, industrial and power-generating machinery, chemicals, and consumer goods. Leading *imports* include ores and metal scraps, petroleum and petroleum products, machinery, transportation equipment (especially automobiles), and paper and paper products.

The major U.S. trading partners are Canada (in the world's largest bilateral trade relationship), Mexico, Japan, the United Kingdom, South Korea, and Germany. The volume of trade has been steadily increasing.

The US service sector is the largest sector in the economy and accounts for an increasingly significant share of GDP. It includes a wide variety of businesses: Truck Transportation. Messenger Services and Warehousing; Securities, Commodities, and Other Financial Investments; Rental and Leasing Services; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Health Care and Social Assistance, etc. Government services play a major role in the economy.

The development of the economy has been stimulated by the growth of a complex network of communications not only by railroad, highways, inland waterways, and air but also by telephone, radio, television, computer (including the Internet), and fax machine.

WELFARE STATE

Federal social insurance programs began in the United States much later than in any other industrialized country. By 1930, 27 countries had support programs for the poor. Until 1933, the federal government paid no grants and organized no programs for relief or insurance, except for its own employees. Until 1935, practically all public assistance was regarded as charity. All relief aid came from state and local governments. Private

institutions also played a big role. The Great Depression with its high level of unemployment made the American government change their attitude towards state policy regarding *social security* and *welfare*. During this time it became obvious that the strong belief of Americans that each individual should be responsible for his/her own welfare was badly shaken. It was quite clear that there were people who could not find any sort of work at any wage. People had no other choice but to turn to the government for help. Americans accepted the idea that in times of crises the government must do something for its people.

In August of 1935 *the Social Security Act* passed the Congress and became a law. *The Social Security Act* established two major insurance programs and three welfare programs. The *insurance programs* were a) Old Age Benefits and b) Unemployment Compensation. The *welfare programs* were a) Old Age Assistance, b) Aid to the Blind and c) Aid to Dependent Children. *Social Security* is the major social *insurance* program in the United States. Aid to Dependent Children is the largest *welfare* program.

There is a big difference between *social security programs* and *welfare programs*. To receive *social security* benefits people need to pay for some of these benefits themselves, they *prepay* these benefits. When they retire they just take back what is rightly theirs. The *welfare program* is totally supported by general revenues and requires no payments on behalf of the recipients. To get welfare you need to prove that the conditions of your living meet the requirements of the state, such as having a dependent child or being handicapped.

Under *the social security program* a certain percentage of money, a tax, is deducted from your pay check every month. 7.65% of person's pay check goes to *the Social Security*. For each payment you make, your employer also contributes 7.65% to Social Security fund. This money is saved and invested for you by the government. It is allowed to start taking this money partially at 62, and you can get full benefits when you retire at the age of 65 (by 2003 the retirement age is going to increase to 67).

American *Social Security* has made life better for a lot of elderly people. 47,5 percent of the elderly would have been below the poverty line if it were not for Social Security and other welfare benefits. For a lot of retired people today *Social Security* is the only income they have.

Social Security program has been constantly growing. Several new benefits were added to it since it was set up in 1939. The insurance benefits were allowed to be paid to the dependents of aged recipients – to widows and children of workers. The conditions of payment were changed too. A new benefit, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, was established in 1950.

In 1956, disability program was added to *Social Security*. Under this program a person is paid a certain pension if this person is sick and unable to work. Two health insurance plans were added to *the Social*

Security program in 1965: health benefits for the retired people – *Medicare* and the poor – *Medicaid*. Unfortunately these programs did not offer medical insurance to people of all ages. America and South Africa are the only two developed countries which don't provide free medical care for the population. About 40 million Americans don't have any medical insurance. They can't afford it because monthly payments are very expensive. Most people must rely on their companies to pay the major share of their medical expenses. That's why in the United States to work for a company with good benefits, and good medical insurance is important. A large and profitable company can afford to offer medical insurance to its employees (sometimes even to their families) and cover most of the cost. It is much more difficult for self-employed people or small companies.

Medicare is a program of hospital insurance which covers people over 65 and pays almost all their hospital costs for up to 90 days. It also provides some payments to help with doctor's bills but unfortunately not all of them. In old age when people develop all kinds of illnesses, Medicare pays approximately 80% of medical cost.

The second plan – *Medicaid*, provides medical care to the poor who would not be eligible for Medicare. By the conditions of this program the federal funds are given to the states which in turn use the money to start health care programs for the dependent children, the elderly, the blind, and the disabled people on welfare. American society spends \$10 billion on Medicare a year and \$50 billion on Medicaid.

Social Security is the largest social insurance program and it is followed by *the unemployment compensation program* in second place. *The unemployment insurance* or "unemployment compensation" gives payment to those workers who have been laid off. Under the conditions of this program the person himself does not contribute money to it but his employer does. The American idea is that not the state but the industry, and the employer in particular should be responsible for the laid off workers. Different companies pay different rates. A company that regularly lays off its workers pays more than the company which seldom does. In reality the company should think twice before firing its worker because laying off a person will potentially increase the company's unemployment compensation tax.

There are more than 100 social welfare (assistance) programs that are in operation right now. The total annual cost of welfare programs is now \$ 200 billion. The largest *welfare programs* are *Medicaid* and *Aid to Families with Dependent Children* (families without father's support). Other *welfare programs* include housing subsidy payments, day care centers, emergency support programs, food stamp* programs, school lunches and a lot of others.

One of the most successful programs is *Head Start*. The program provides preschool education for children from culturally and economically disadvantaged families.

Americans believe that their welfare policy needs to be reformed and modernized. The system that exists now was created in the 1930s. Since then times have changed, the economy has changed, demographics has changed.

ECONOMIC REGIONS OF THE U.S.

The United States of America is divided into seven economic regions. They are:

1. the Northeast
2. the Central Northeast
3. the Midwest
4. the Central Northwest
5. the Far West
6. the Southeast
7. the Southwest

Alaska and Hawaii do not belong to any of these regions.

THE NORTHEAST

- Maine
- Massachusetts
- Vermont
- New Hampshire
- Rhode Island
- Connecticut

This region is also called *New England*. Over 350 years ago the first settlers arrived from Europe and landed on the East Coast of the Atlantic Ocean. In 1620 they settled in this area and called it Plymouth as they had left England from the port of Plymouth. In the late 18th century, the New England colonies would be among the first North American British colonies to demonstrate ambitions of independence from the British Crown.

The eastern part of the U.S. was covered with great forest – the largest and densest in the world. The settlers began clearing the forests and ploughing the soil. Thus the first colonies were founded and called New England after the place they had come.

New England preserved a great many old Colonial buildings and sights connected with the earliest history of the U.S. The first factories were in New England. They produced cotton cloth, coal, natural gas, oil and so on. Fishing has been important in the North-east. Many towns on the New England coast, Boston, Portland, New Bedford and Gloucester, were early fishing centers.

New England produced the first pieces of American literature and philosophy and was home to the beginnings of free public education. In the 19th century, it played a prominent role in the movement to abolish slavery

in the United States. It was the first region of the United States to be transformed by the Industrial Revolution.


Several factors contribute to the uniquenesses of the New England economy. The region is geographically isolated from the rest of the United States, and is relatively small. It has a good climate and a supply of natural resources such as granite, lobster, and codfish that are different from many other parts of the country. Its population is concentrated on the coast and in its southern states, and its residents have a strong regional identity. *America's textile industry* began along the Blackstone River in Rhode Island. Exports consist mostly of industrial products, including specialized machines and weaponry, built by the region's educated workforce. About half of the region's exports consist of industrial and commercial machinery, such as computers and electronic and electrical equipment. This, when combined with instruments, chemicals, and transportation equipment, makes up about three-quarters of the region's exports. *Granite* is quarried in Vermont, *guns* made at Springfield, Massachusetts and in Maine, boats in Connecticut and Bath, Maine, and *hand tools* at Turners Falls, Massachusetts. *Insurance* is a driving force in Connecticut.

New England also exports food products, ranging from *fish* to *lobster*, *cranberries*, *Maine sweet potatoes*, and *maple syrup*. The *service industry* is also highly important, including *tourism*, *education*, *financial* and *insurance services*, plus *architectural*, *building*, and *construction services*. The U.S. Department of Commerce has called the New England economy a microcosm for the entire United States economy.

With its rocky soil and climate, New England is not a strong agricultural region. Some New England states, however, are ranked highly among U.S. states for particular areas of production. *Maine* is ranked ninth for aquaculture, *Vermont* fifteenth for dairy products, and *Connecticut* and *Massachusetts* seventh and eleventh for tobacco, respectively. Cranberries are grown in the Cape Cod – Plymouth area, and blueberries in Maine.

MAINE

Probable meaning of the name of the state	Important, leading
Derivation	French; after Mayne, a former province of France
Nickname	The Pine Tree State, The Lumber State, The Polar State, The Vacationland
Year of Statehood	1820
Capital	Augusta
The largest city	Portland
Land area in sq km	80,426
Population (2010)	1,328,361
Motto	"I guide" / <i>Lat.</i> Dirigo ("I lead")

<p>Flag</p> 	<p>Seal</p> 
<p>State tree: Eastern White Pine</p> 	<p>State flower: White pine cone** and tassel**</p> 
<p>State animal: Moose</p> 	<p>State bird: Chickadee</p> 

Maine (ME) is a state in the New England region of the northeastern United States, bordering the Atlantic Ocean to the southeast, New Hampshire to the southwest, and the Canadian provinces of Quebec to the northwest and New Brunswick to the northeast. Maine is the northernmost part of New England and is the easternmost state in the contiguous United States. It is known for its scenery – its jagged, mostly rocky coastline, its low, rolling mountains, and its heavily forested interior – as well as for its seafood cuisine, especially lobsters and clams**.

It has the largest forest area in the east. The Appalachian range within the state is recognized as a sportsmen’s paradise

Maine’s generally poor soil, short growing season, and remoteness from industrial and commercial centers have long militated** against development and population growth. *Lumbering*, *shipbuilding*, and *textile production* have all enjoyed booms in the past, but changes in technology and competition from other states have always undercut the state’s economic position.

In the 1980s, however, Maine successfully transformed a major portion of its economy into trade, service, and finance industries, the greatest growth occurring in and around Portland. Tourism and outdoor recreation play a major and increasingly important role in Maine’s economy. Picturesque coastal and island resorts and the promise of tranquil** outdoor life hold a strong appeal for tourists, recreational and seasonal visitors, and, increasingly, retirees. The state is a popular destination for sport hunting (particularly deer, moose and bear), sport fishing, snowmobiling, skiing, boating, camping and hiking, among other activities.

Many of Maine’s traditional economic activities have experienced difficult times in recent years. *Fishing*, the state’s earliest industry, has declined considerably, although lobsters are still caught in abundance. *Lumbering* – the first sawmill in America was built in 1623 on the

Piscataqua River – dominated industry from the days when the white pines provided masts for the British navy, but with the big trees largely exhausted, Maine loggers** now produce chiefly pulp for papermaking. With the disappearance of wooden ships and the related timber trade, shipbuilding slackened.

Maine’s industrial outputs consist chiefly of paper, lumber and wood products, electronic equipment, leather products, food products, textiles, and biotechnology. Naval shipbuilding and construction remain key as well.

Manufacturing is still the largest sector in the state’s economy. Maine is a leading producer of paper and wood products. Food products and transportation equipment are also important, but production of leather goods (especially shoes) has declined. The mineral wealth of the state is considerable. Many varieties of granite, including some superior ornamental types, have been used for construction throughout the nation. Sand and gravel, zinc, and peat** are found in addition to stone. However, much of Maine’s abundant natural and industrial resources remain undeveloped.

Maine has tended to concentrate on *dairying, poultry raising and egg production, cattle, and market gardening* for the region. The growing of *potatoes, blueberries, hay, apples, maple syrup and maple sugar* are other chief crops, and aquaculture is growing in importance.






Western Maine aquifers** and springs are a major source of bottled water.

Maine ports play a key role in national transportation. Maine’s largest city of Portland surpassed Boston as New England’s busiest port (by tonnage), due to its ability to handle large tankers. Maine’s Portland International *Jetport* was recently expanded, providing the state with increased air traffic from carriers such as *JetBlue*.

Maine is the leading producer of toothpicks in the United States. It’s called the Pine Tree State, but its toothpicks are made of white birch, not pine. The state is also the third leading U.S. producer of potatoes.

MASSACHUSETTS

Probable meaning of the name of the state	Large hill place
Derivation	Indian; named for tribe in Massachusetts Bay area
Nickname	Bay State, Old Colony State, Puritan State
Year of Statehood	1788
Capital	Boston* (the “Cradle of Liberty”)
The largest city	Boston
Land area in sq km	20,342
Population (2010)	6,547,629

Motto	“By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty”
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: American elm** 	State flower: Mayflower** 
State bird : Chickadee** 	

Massachusetts (MA) is a state located in the New England region of the northeastern United States. It borders Rhode Island and Connecticut to the south, New York to the west, and Vermont and New Hampshire to the north. In the east, it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean. Massachusetts is the most populous of the six New England states. It ranks fourth among U.S. states in GDP per capita.

Massachusetts is the state where the Pilgrims landed as the first large group in 1620 to settle there.

Early settlers were responsible for nicknaming it the “*Bay State*” because of its proximity** to several large bays. The “*Old Colony State*” refers to the original Plymouth colony founded by the Pilgrims.

Massachusetts is traditionally *industrial*, and, with its predominantly urban population, is one of the most densely populated states in the nation. Its many, diverse manufactures include electrical and electronic equipment, industrial equipment, technical and scientific instruments, plastic products, paper and paper products, machinery, tools, and metal and rubber products. Building, printing, and publishing are also important, and the jewelry industry dates from before the American Revolution.

Leading *agricultural products* include cranberries, berries, tree nuts, greenhouse and nursery items, apples, and milk and other dairy products, seafood, tobacco and vegetables. About half the cranberries grown in the United States come from southeastern Massachusetts, Cape Cod, and nearby islands. Thanks largely to the Ocean Spray cooperative, the state is the second largest cranberry producing state in the union (after Wisconsin).

Commercial fishing, chiefly from Gloucester and New Bedford, and shell fishing have declined in recent years. Lime, clay, sand, gravel, and stone dominate the state’s small mineral output.

Sectors vital to the Massachusetts economy include *higher education, high-technology research and development, biotechnology, finance, and trade, health care, and tourism*. The service sector, in which tourism is primary, now employs over one third of Massachusetts workers. Route 128 was a main center for the development of minicomputers. Massachusetts was the home of many of the largest computer companies such as Digital Equipment Corporation, Data General, and Wang Laboratories situated around Route 128 and Route 495. High technology remains an important sector, though few of the largest technology companies are based there.

Massachusetts has a state fish: the *cod*. A sculpture of a cod fish hangs in the Massachusetts House of Representatives to remind people of the importance of cod to the state's economy in the past.

BOSTON is the capital and largest city of Massachusetts, and is one of the oldest cities in the United States. The largest city in New England, Boston is considered the economic and cultural center of the region, and is sometimes regarded as the unofficial "Capital of New England".



Boston's colleges and universities have a major impact on the city and region's economy. Not only are they major employers, but they also attract high-tech industries to the city and surrounding region. The Boston area is home to technology companies such as *EMC Corp. and Analog Devices as well as E-Commerce companies VistaPrint* and *CSN Stores. Boston is also a major hub for biotechnology







companies, including Millennium Pharmaceuticals*, Merck & Co.*, Millipore*, Genzyme*, and Biogen Idec*.

Tourism comprises a large pan of Boston's economy. The city is one of the ten-most-popular tourist locations in the country. Some of the other important industries are financial services, especially mutual funds and insurance. The city is also the regional headquarters of major banks such as Bank of America and Sovereign Bank, and it is a center for venture capital. Boston is also a printing and publishing center – Houghton Mifflin* is headquartered within the city.

Some of the major companies headquartered within the city are the Liberty Mutual insurance company: Gillette (now owned by Procter & Gamble): and Teradyne, one of the world's leading manufacturers of

semiconductor and other electronic test equipment. New Balance* has its headquarters in the city. Boston is also home to management consulting firms, and other major companies are located outside the city: Route* 128. Route 128 serves as the center of the region's high-tech industry: In 2006. Boston and its metropolitan area ranked as the fourth-largest cybercity** in the United States with 191,700 high-tech jobs. Only *NYC Metro, *DC Metro, and *Silicon Valley had bigger high-tech sectors. The Port of Boston is a major seaport along the United States' East Coast and is also the oldest continuously operated industrial and fishing port in the Western Hemisphere. Boston is classified as an “incipient global city”. It is among the top I O cities in the world for a career in finance.

VERMONT

Probable meaning of the name of the state	Green mountains
Derivation	French <i>vert</i> (green) and <i>mont</i> (mountain)
Nickname	The Green Mountain State, The Maple-Sugar State
Year of Statehood	1791
Capital	Montpelier*
The largest city	Burlington
Land area in sq km	24,983
Population (2010)	625,741
Motto	Freedom and Unity
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Sugar maple* 	State flower: Red clover 
State animal: Morgan Horse 	State bird: Hermit thrush** 
Probable meaning	Green mountains
Derivation	French <i>vert</i> (green) and <i>mont</i> (mountain)
Nickname	The Green Mountain State, The Maple-Sugar State

Vermont (VT) is situated in the New England region in the north of New England.

It is the first north-eastern state to forbid slavery and the first to adopt universal manhood suffrage.

Vermont is notable for Lake Champlain (which makes up 50% of Vermont's western border) and the Green Mountains, which run north to south. It is bordered by Massachusetts to the south, New Hampshire to the east, New York to the west, and the Canadian province of Quebec to the north.

"*Green Mountain State*" was a name given to the state in October, 1761, by the Rev. Dr. Peters, the first clergyman who paid a visit to the 30,000 settlers in that country.

Vermont is the most rural of all the states. Two-thirds of its residents live outside cities.

Vermont ranks first nationally in *craft breweries* per capita.

Over the past two centuries over-cutting and the exploitation of forests made Vermont less attractive. Loss of farms has had the beneficial effect of allowing Vermont's land and forest to recover. Today, most of Vermont's forests consist of second-growth.

Of the remaining industries, *dairy farming* is the primary source of agricultural income. In the last half of the twentieth century, developers had plans to build condos and houses on what was relatively inexpensive, open land. Vermont's government responded with a series of laws controlling development and with some pioneering initiatives to prevent the loss of Vermont's dairy industry.

A significant amount of milk is shipped into the Boston market.






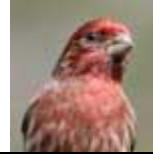
Apples, cheese, maple syrup, and greenhouse and nursery products are important. The state's most valuable mineral resources are stone, asbestos, sand and gravel**, and talc**. In the areas around Rutland and Proctor is a noted marble industry, and at Barre the famous Vermont granite is quarried and processed.

The manufacture of nonelectric machinery, machine tools, and precision instruments is important. The textile industry has declined, but the manufacture of computer components, food products, pulp** and paper, and plastics has helped to compensate for this loss. Cottage industries have long thrived** in Vermont, making a variety of products from knitwear to ice cream. Tourism is also vitally important to the state economy.

An important and growing part of Vermont's economy is the manufacture and sale of artisan foods, fancy foods, and novelty items trading in part upon the Vermont "brand" which the state manages and defends. Examples of these specialty exports include Cabot Cheese, the Vermont Teddy Bear Company, Vermont Butter and Cheese Company.

About one-quarter of U.S. production of maple syrup is produced in Vermont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Derivation	Named after Hampshire, England
Nickname	Granite State, American Switzerland, The Mother of Rivers
Year of Statehood	1788
Capital	Concord
The largest city	Manchester
Land area in sq km	24,125
Population (2010)	1,316,470
Motto	Live free or die
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: White birch 	State flower: Purple lilac** 
State animal: White-tailed deer 	State bird: Purple finch** 

New Hampshire (NH) is bordered by Massachusetts to the south, Vermont to the west, Maine and the Atlantic Ocean to the east, and the Canadian province of Quebec to the north. New Hampshire ranks 44th in land area and 46th in total area of the 50 states.

It is the first state to declare its independence from Great Britain and to adopt the Constitution.

The state was named after the southern English county of Hampshire. Granite is the traditional rock in this area and it gave New Hampshire its nickname of the “*Granite State*”. The state once had a large industry of quarrying granite.

Hampshire is a relatively affluent state. Many rural areas of Hampshire have traditionally been reliant on agriculture, mostly concentrated on dairy farming. *Agriculture* in New Hampshire is hampered** by the mountainous topography and by extensive areas of unfertile and stony soil, but farmers are helped by the cooperative marketing that has expanded since World War II. Their main sources of income are dairy products, greenhouse products, apples, cattle, and eggs.

Since the late 1800s *manufacturing* has been important in the state. The textile mills and factories producing leather goods (such as shoes and

boots) have given way to high-technology firms, many of them migrating from the Boston area. *Electrical* and other *machinery*, as well as *fabricated** metals* and *plastics*, are also manufactured.

Lumbering has been important since the first sawmill was built on the Salmon Falls River in 1631. Most of the timber cut now is used in paper production. *Mineral production, chiefly of sand, gravel, and stone*, is today a minor factor in New Hampshire's economy.






Year-round *tourism* is now the state's leading industry. The New Forest area is a National Park, and tourism is a significant economic segment in this area, with about 7.5 million visitors every year. Many visitors come to enjoy the state's beaches, mountains, and lakes. *Southampton Boat Show* is one of the biggest annual events held in the county, and attracts visitors from throughout the country.

In winter skiers flock northward, and the state has responded to the increasing popularity of winter sports by greatly expanding its facilities. When the snows melt, skiers are replaced by hikers, rafters, and climbers. Folk crafts such as wood carving, weaving, and pottery making have been revived to meet the tourist market.

The cities of Southampton and Portsmouth are both significant ports, with Southampton handling a large proportion of the national container freight and Portsmouth housing a large Royal Navy base. The docks have traditionally been large employers in these cities, though again mechanisation has forced diversification of the economy.

RHODE ISLAND

Probable meaning	In 1524 Giovanni da Verrazzano – referred to an island near the mouth of Narragansett Bay which he compares to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean ('isola di Rhode'). Some attribute the name to Dutch explorer Adriane Block ("Roode Eylandt"), again because its red clay is similar to the Greek island of Rhodes.
Derivation	The island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean Sea
Nickname	Little Rhody, Ocean State, Plantation State
Year of Statehood	1790
Capital	Providence
The largest city	Providence
Land area in sq km	3,151
Population (2010)	1,052,567
Motto	Hope

<p>Flag</p> 	<p>Seal</p> 
<p>State tree: Red Maple</p> 	<p>State flower: Violet</p> 
<p>State bird: Rhode Island Red**</p> 	

Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (RI) is a state in the New England region of the United States. It is the smallest U.S. state by area. Rhode Island borders Connecticut to the west and Massachusetts to the north and east. Rhode Island also shares a water border with New York's Long Island to the southwest.

Despite the name, most of Rhode Island is in fact on the mainland. The name *Rhode Island* derives from the colonial-era name for what is now known as *Aquidneck Island**, which now comprises the city of Newport and the towns of Middletown and Portsmouth, the largest of several islands in Narragansett Bay.

Rhode Island is the smallest American state with the greatest density of population.

The “*Ocean State*” is a nickname used to promote tourism. The nickname “*Plantation State*” is derived from the state’s official full name “*The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*”.

The simplest description of the state economy, is a colonial base in fishing and farming, each of which respectively became shipping and manufacturing upon independence.

The Blackstone River Valley is known as the “Birthplace of the American Industrial Revolution”. It was in Pawtucket* that Samuel Slater* set up Slater Mill in 1793, using the waterpower of the Blackstone River to power his cotton mill. For a while, Rhode Island was one of the leaders in textiles. However, with the Great Depression, most textile factories relocated to the American South. The textile industry still constitutes a part of the Rhode Island economy, but does not have the same power that it once had. Other important industries in Rhode Island’s past included toolmaking, costume jewelry and silverware. An interesting byproduct of Rhode Island’s industrial history is the amount of abandoned factories – many of them now being used for low-income or elderly housing, or converted into offices or condominiums. Today, much of the economy of

state is based in *services*, particularly *healthcare* and *education*, *trade* (retail and wholesale), and *finance*. In spite of this, many of the products for which Rhode Island is famous are still being manufactured. These include *jewelry*, *silverware*, *textiles*, *primary* and *fabricated** metals*, *machinery*, *electrical equipment*, and *rubber* and *plastic items*.





Agriculture is relatively unimportant to the economy. Most of the farmland is used for dairying and poultry raising, and the state is known for its Rhode Island Red chickens. Principal crops are nursery and greenhouse items. *Commercial fishing* is an important but declining industry. Narragansett Bay abounds in shellfish**; flounder** and porgy** are also caught. Naval facilities at Newport contribute to the state’s income.

Tourism and gambling are also important.

Health services are Rhode Island’s largest industry. Second is tourism, supporting 39,000 jobs. The third-largest industry is manufacturing.

The Fortune* 500 companies CVS* and Textron* are based in Woonsocket and Providence. The GTECH* Corporation is headquartered in Providence.

CONNECTICUT

Probable meaning	Long river place
Derivation	Algonquian Indian – a widespread family of over twenty languages spoken by North American Indian. Algonquian language
Nickname	Constitution State, Nutmeg State, Provisions State, Land of Steady Habits, The Arsenal of the Nation
Year of Statehood	1788
Capital	Hartford
The largest city	Hartford
Land area in sq km	13,047
Population (2010)	3,574,097
Motto	“He who is transplanted still sustains”
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: The Charter Oak (White Oak) 	State flower: Mountain Laurel** 

State animal: Sperm Whale



State bird: American Robin**



Connecticut (CT) is a state located in the New England region of the northeastern United States. The state borders Rhode Island to the east, Massachusetts to the north, New York to the west and to the south. Connecticut is the 29th most populous state, with 3.4 million residents, and is ranked 48th in size by area, making it the 4th most densely populated state.

The state is one of the original 13 colonies of Britain.

Connecticut was designated the “*Constitution State*” by the General Assembly in 1959 because the Fundamental Orders* adopted in 1638/39 were the first written constitution in the history of the USA.

Though famed for its rural loveliness, Connecticut derives most of its wealth from *industry*. Textiles, silverware, sewing machines, and clocks and watches are among Connecticut’s historic manufactures. The state’s principal industries today produce *jet engines and parts, electronics and electrical machinery, computer equipment, helicopters, aircraft parts, heavy industrial machinery and electrical equipment, fabricated metal products, chemical and pharmaceutical products, scientific instruments*.

Much of Connecticut’s manufacturing is *for the military*. Firearms and ammunition, first produced here at the time of the American Revolution, are still made, and Groton is still a center for submarine building. Declines in federal defense spending, however, have adversely affected the state’s economy.

Due to the prominence of the aircraft industry in the state, Connecticut has an official state aircraft, the F4U Corsair, and an official Connecticut Aviation Pioneer, Igor Sikorsky. The state officially recognizes aircraft designer Gustav Whitehead as “Lather of Connecticut Aviation” for his research into powered flight in Bridgeport, in 1901, two years before the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk. North Carolina. Governor John Dempsey also declared August 15 to be “Gustave Whitehead Day”.







Agriculture accounts for only a small share of state income; nursery stock**; dairy products, eggs, vegetables, tobacco, mushrooms, and apples are the leading farm items. Although most of Connecticut’s farm income comes from eggs and dairy products, an expensive type of tobacco is grown in the central part of the state and is used to make cigar wrappings. High-grade broadleaf tobacco, used in making cigar wrappers, has been a specialty of Connecticut agriculture since the 1830s, and it remains a valuable crop. Many varieties of fish, as well as oysters, lobsters, clams** and other shellfish, are caught in Long Island Sound, but the fishing industry is small and has been hampered by pollution of the waters. Stone,

sand, and gravel account for most of the limited income derived from mining.

THE CENTRAL NORTHEAST

- New Jersey
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- Delaware
- West Virginia
- Maryland

NEW JERSEY

Probable meaning	For the Channel Island of Jersey in honor of Sir George Carteret
Derivation	Named after Jersey Island, England
Nickname	Garden State, The Clam** State
Year of Statehood	1787
Capital	Trenton
The largest city	Newark
Land area in sq km	20,246
Population (2010)	8,791,894
Motto	Liberty and Prosperity
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Red Oak 	State flower: Purple Violet 
State animal: Horse 	State bird: Eastern Goldfinch** 

New Jersey (NJ) is a state in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern regions of the United States. It is bordered on the north by New York, and to its east the Hudson River, Sandy Hook Bay, Long Island and the Atlantic Ocean. Delaware borders New Jersey only on the southwestern side and Pennsylvania lies to the west of New Jersey. It lies largely within the sprawling** metropolitan areas of New York and Philadelphia.

NJ is the crossroads of the East and a popular resort state due to its

geographical location.

A distinguished citizen of Camden, Hon. Abraham Browning on New Jersey Day, August 24, 1876 said, “our “Garden State” is like a huge barrel, with both ends open, one of which is plucked** by New York and the other by Pennsylvania”.

Only four states are smaller in size than New Jersey, yet New Jersey ranks ninth in the nation in population and has the highest population density of any U.S. state, which indicates its economic importance. New Jersey is a major *industrial center*, an important *transportation corridor and terminus***, and a *long-established playground for summer vacationers*.

The state is noted for its *output of chemicals and pharmaceuticals***, *machinery*, and a *host** of other products, including electronic equipment, printed materials, and processed foods*. Its economy is also centered on telecommunications, publishing and tourism.

Bayonne is the terminus of pipelines originating in Texas and Oklahoma, and there are oil refineries at Linden and Carteret.

New Jersey has been a leader in *industrial research and development* since the establishment in 1876 of Thomas Edison’s research facility in Menlo Park. Color television, the videotape recorder, and the liquid crystal display were invented in New Jersey corporate research labs. Today telecommunications and biotechnology are major industries in the state, and the area near Princeton has developed into a notable high-tech center.

According to the Energy Information Administration, nuclear power dominates New Jersey’s electricity market, typically supplying more than one-half of State generation. NJ has three nuclear power plants, including the *Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station*, which came online in 1969 and is the oldest operating nuclear plant in the country.

New Jersey has a strong scientific economy. It is home to major pharmaceutical firms such as *Johnson and Johnson*, *Sanofi-Aventis*, *Novartis*, *Pfizer*, *Merck*, *Wyeth*, *Hoffman-LaRoche*, *Bristol-Myers Squibb*, and *Schering-Plough*. New Jersey is home to major telecommunications and communications, and it draws upon its large and well-educated labor pool** which also supports the myriad of industries that exist today.

New Jersey is the ultimate bedroom community since the state is right next to New York City and Philadelphia. Thus, there is a strong service economy in New Jersey serving residents who work in New York City or Philadelphia. Some of these industries include retail sales, education and real estate. Newark Liberty International Airport is ranked seventh among the nation’s busiest airports and among the top 20 busiest airports in the world.

Shipping is a strong industry in New Jersey because of the state’s strategic location.

New Jersey's greatest natural resource is its location, which has made the state a crossroads of commerce. Other commercial advantages include its extensive transportation system, which puts one quarter of all United States consumers within overnight delivery range. Lake and seaside resorts such as Atlantic City have contributed to New Jersey's rank of fifth among the states in revenues from tourism.

Despite more than three centuries of development almost half of New Jersey is still wooded. The chief tree of the northern forests is the oak. A large part of the southern section is in pine. Jersey oak has been used extensively in shipbuilding.

The mineral resources in New Jersey are small. But mining activity does still take place in the area and zinc production is of great importance.


A tremendous *transportation system*, concentrated in the industrial lowlands, moves products and a huge volume of interstate traffic through the state. Busy highways are part of a network of toll roads** and freeways. New Jersey is linked to Delaware and Pennsylvania by many bridges across the Delaware River.

This extensive transportation network also serves to maintain New Jersey's well-known *vacation industry*, reaching ocean beaches, inland lakes, forests, and mountain resort areas. Atlantic City's emergence as a casino gambling center has made it the largest visitor destination in the state.

In addition to being a center of industry, transportation, and tourism, New Jersey is a leading state in *agricultural* income per acre. The scrub** pine area of the southern inland region is used for cranberry and blueberry culture. North of the pine belt the soil is extremely fertile and supports a variety of crops, most notably potatoes, corn, hay, peaches, and vegetables (especially tomatoes and asparagus). Dairy products, eggs, and poultry are also important. Besides NJ's agricultural outputs are nursery stock, horses, nuts and seafood.

New Jersey hosts several business headquarters, including twenty-four Fortune 500* companies.

NEW YORK

Derivation	Named for James, duke of York, when the English took over the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam (1664)
Nickname	 Empire State, The Knickerbocker** State
Year of Statehood	1788
Capital	Albany

The largest city	New York City
Land area in sq km	128,898
Population (2010)	19,378,102
Motto	Excelsior (Ever upward)
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Sugar Maple 	State flower: Rose 
State animal: Beaver 	State bird: Bluebird** 

New York (NY) is a state in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern regions of the United States and is the nation's third most populous. The state is bordered by New Jersey and Pennsylvania to the south, and Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont to the east. The state has a maritime border with Rhode Island east of Long island, as well as an international border with the Canadian provinces of Quebec and Ontario to the north. New York is often referred to as New York State to distinguish it from New York City. The state with New York City is the spectacular centre of the nation.

New York acquired its nickname "*Empire State*" to recognize its vast wealth, variety of resources and the largest population.

In the mountain regions, the areas between cities are rich *agriculturally*. The Finger Lakes region has orchards producing apples, one of New York's leading crops; vineyards here and on Long Island make the state famous for its wines. New York is the nation's third-largest grape-producing state, behind California, and second-largest wine producer by volume.

The state produces other, diverse crops, especially *strawberries, cherries, pears, plums, onions, cabbage, and potatoes, maple syrup* is extracted. The state is the largest producer of cabbage in the U.S. It has about a quarter of its land in farms. New York is a major agricultural producer, ranking among the top five states for these agricultural products.

It is the third leading U.S. producer of dairy goods. New York's mineral resources include *crushed stone, cement, salt, and zinc*. Besides the state agricultural outputs are *dairy products, cattle* and other *livestock, nursery stock*.

The moderately sized saltwater commercial fishery is located along the Atlantic side of Long Island. The principal catches by value are clams**, lobsters, squid**, and flounder**.

The state has a complex system of railroads, air routes, and modern highways. The Hudson and some other rivers still carry freight**. *Ocean shipping* is handled by the port of New York City and, to a much lesser extent, by Buffalo.

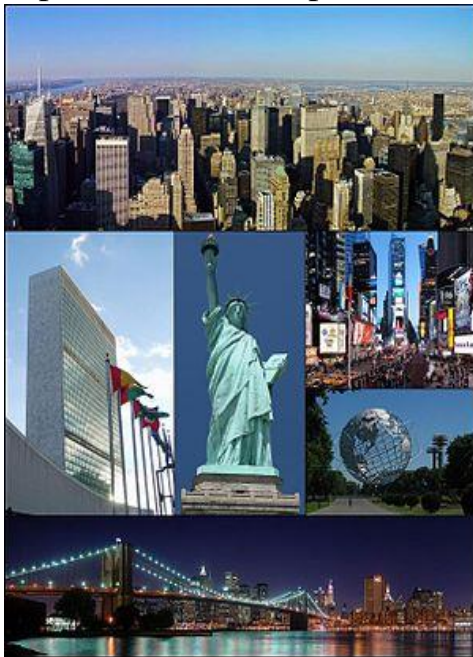
Although the largest percentage of the state's jobs lie in the service sector, its manufactures are extremely diverse and include *printed materials, apparel**, food products, machinery, chemicals, paper, electrical equipment, computer equipment, optical instruments and cameras, sporting goods, and transportation equipment*.

One of its main industrial outputs is tourism.

Printing and publishing, mass communications, advertising, and entertainment are among New York City's notable industries. Long Island has aircraft plants and Brookhaven National Laboratory, a research center. Some commercial fishing is pursued in Lakes Erie and Ontario and in the waters around Long Island.

If New York were an independent nation, it would rank as the 16th largest economy in the world behind Turkey.

New York exports a wide variety of goods such as foodstuffs, commodities, minerals, computers and electronics, cut diamonds, and automobile parts. New York's largest imports are oil, gold, aluminum, natural gas, electricity, rough diamonds, and lumber. Canada is a very important economic partner for the state.









New York City is the leading center of banking, finance and communication in the United States and is the location of the New York Stock Exchange, the largest stock exchange in the world by dollar volume. Many of the world's largest corporations are based in the city.

The state also has a large manufacturing sector that includes the production of garments, furs, railroad equipment and bus line vehicles. Main of these industries are concentrated in upstate regions. Albany and the Hudson Valley are major centers of nanotechnology and microchip manufacturing, while the Rochester area is important in photographic equipment.

The Statue of Liberty is on the reverse of all Presidential \$1 coins.

PENNSYLVANIA

Probable meaning	Penn's woodland
Derivation	Neo-Latin Sylvania; named in honor of Admiral William Penn, father of William Penn, the Quaker*, who received the land from Charles II
Nickname	Keystone State, Oil State, Coal State, Steel State, Quaker State
Year of Statehood	1787
Capital	Harrisburg
The largest city	Philadelphia
Land area in sq km	117,865
Population (2010)	12,702,379
Motto	Virtue, Liberty and Independence
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Eastern Hemlock Tree 	State flower: Mountain Laurel 
State animal: White-Tailed Deer 	State bird: Ruffed Grouse 

Pennsylvania (PA) is a state located in the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic regions of the United States. The state borders Delaware and Maryland to the south, West Virginia to the southwest, Ohio to the west. New York and a water border with Canada to the north, and New Jersey to the east. The slate's most populous city is Philadelphia.

The state is famous for its historical events: here the Declaration of Independence was signed and the Constitution drawn up.

The state's nickname is "*Keystone State*". The word "keystone" comes from architecture and refers to the central, wedge-shaped** stone in an arch, which holds all the other stones in place. The application of the term "*Keystone State*" to Pennsylvania cannot be traced to any single source. It was commonly accepted soon after 1800.

At a Jefferson Republican victory rally in October 1802, Pennsylvania was toasted as "the keystone in the federal union," and in the newspaper *Aurora* the following year the state was referred to as "the keystone in the democratic arch." The modern persistence of this designation** is justified in view of the key position of Pennsylvania in the economic, social, and political development of the United States.

*Iron smelting***, made possible by abundant supplies of ore and of hardwoods for the furnaces, became important in the 18th cent. In the 19th century Pennsylvania quickly emerged as the nation's leading steel producer, but the industry has since declined dramatically. Another Pennsylvania resource, *anthracite coal*, found in the northeast, long made the state a dominant force in American railroading. Heavy industry has declined in general, but the state still *manufactures metal products, transportation equipment, foodstuffs, machinery, chemicals, and a wide variety of plastic, rubber, stone, clay, and glass products.*

Philadelphia in the southeast corner, Pittsburgh in the southwest corner are urban manufacturing centers. The Pittsburgh and Philadelphia metropolitan areas, dominating the commercial and industrial life of their regions, present startling contrasts in production and culture. Philadelphia is home to eight Fortune 500 companies, with more located in suburbs like King of Prussia; it's a leader in the financial and insurance industry. Pittsburgh is home to seven Fortune 500 companies, including U.S. Steel, PPG* Industries, H.J. Heinz*, and Alcoa*. In all, Pennsylvania is home to fifty Fortune 500 companies.

As in the US as a whole and in most states, the largest private employer is Wal-Mart, followed by the University of Pennsylvania, United Parcel Service and Giant Food (called Stop and Shop in other states). The largest manufacturing employer is Merck*.

Agriculture is concentrated in the fertile counties of the southeast, and prized farmlands lie in the Great Appalachian Valley, rich with *limestone soils*. Principal agricultural products include *dairy products, cattle, hay, corn, wheat, oats, mushrooms, poultry, potatoes, and fruit.*

Pennsylvania ranks 19th overall in agricultural production. But it is the nation's top mushroom-producing state. It accounts for more than 40 percent of all U.S. production, which totaled 800 million pounds (360 million kg) in 1998. Mushrooms are grown in cool, dark houses specially constructed for the purpose. Pennsylvania is 3rd in Christmas trees and layer chickens, 4th in *nursery and sod, milk, corn for silage***, *grapes* grown (including juice grapes), and *horses production*. It is also 8th in the nation for Wine County, Pennsylvania. Hershey* is famous all over the world for chocolate produced in it. It is the world's largest chocolate and candy factory.

DELAWARE

Probable meaning	For Lord De La Warr
Derivation	Indian; named after a Native American people; also the river and the tribe
Nickname	Diamond State, The First State, Blue Hen State, Small Wonder, Uncle Sam's Handkerchief

Year of Statehood	1787
Capital	Dover
The largest city	Wilmington
Land area in sq km	5,348
Population (2010)	897,934
Motto	Liberty and Independence
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: American Holly 	State flower: Peach Blossom 
State animal: Horseshoe Crab 	State bird: Blue Hen Chicken 

Delaware (DE) is a state located on the Atlantic Coast in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It is a small state in the east part of the U.S. The state takes its name from Thomas West, 3rd Baron De La Warr, a British nobleman and Virginia’s first colonial governor, after whom (what is now called) Cape Henlopen was originally named.

“The First State”: Delaware is known by this nickname due to the fact that on December 7, 1787, it became the first of the 13 original states to ratify the U.S. Constitution.

“The Diamond State”: This nickname was given to Delaware, according to legend, by Thomas Jefferson because he described Delaware as a “jewel” among states due to its strategic location on the Eastern Seaboard.

“Blue Hen State”: This nickname was given to Delaware after the fighting Blue Hen Cocks that were carried with the Delaware Revolutionary War Soldiers for entertainment during Cock fights.

“Small Wonder”: This nickname is basically a new nickname. It was given to Delaware due to its beauty, size and the contributions it has made to the country as a whole.

“Uncle Sam’s Handkerchief”: This nickname was given to Delaware because of its size and shape.

Delaware is located in the eastern section of the Delmarva Peninsula, between Delaware Bay and Chesapeake Bay, and is the second smallest state (after Rhode Island). Delaware is divided into three counties: New Castle, Kent, and Sussex. While the southern two counties have

historically been predominantly agricultural, the northernmost county has helped lead the state to rank second in civilian scientists and engineers.

The history of the state’s economic and industrial development is closely tied to the impact of the *Du Pont family, founder of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., one of the world’s largest chemical companies.

Because of Delaware’s flexible laws regulating business taxation and practice, some of the nation’s largest corporations, especially *banking and financial services companies*, have major offices in Delaware. Since the 1990s the finance and insurance sectors have become increasingly important for employment and income and now dominate the state’s economy, although manufacturing and agriculture are still significant.

Chief *agricultural products* are *broiler chickens, nursery stock, soybeans, corn, and dairy products*. *Potatoes* and *other vegetables* are also grown. Delaware’s small fishing industry harvests mainly *scallops, menhaden***, *oysters*, and *scup***.







The state’s largest employers are government (State of Delaware, New Castle County); education (University of Delaware); chemical and pharmaceutical companies (E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Syngenta*, AstraZeneca, and Hercules, Inc.); banking (Bank of America, Wilmington Trust, First USA JPMorgan Chase, AIG, Citigroup, Deutsche Bank, Barclays PLC*); automotive manufacturing (General Motors, Chrysler); farming, specifically chicken farming in Sussex County.

Industries around Wilmington include the large chemicals and materials company that was founded by the Du Pont family in the 19th cent., and the biomedical, apparel**, processed foods, rubber and plastic products, and transportation equipment industries contribute significantly to the economy. Also economically important are *Dover Air Force Base*, the largest military facility in the state (this air base serves as the entry point and mortuary** for American military personnel, and some U.S. government civilians, who die overseas); *tourism*, mainly to the state’s Atlantic beaches; and *gambling*.

Over 50% of US publicly-traded corporations and 60% of the Fortune 500 companies are incorporated in Delaware: the state’s attractiveness as a corporate haven is largely due to its business-friendly corporation law.

WEST VIRGINIA

Derivation	Neo-Latin; named in honor of Elizabeth I, the Virgin Queen of England
Nickname	Mountain State, American Switzerland
Year of Statehood	1863
Capital	Charleston
The largest city	Huntington
Land area in sq km	62,870

Population (2010)	1,852,994
Motto	Mountaineers always free
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Sugar Maple 	State flower: Rhododendron** 
State animal: Black Bear 	State bird: Cardinal** 

West Virginia (WV) is a state in the Appalachian, Upland South, and Mid-Atlantic regions of the United States, bordered by Virginia on the southeast, Kentucky on the southwest, Ohio on the northwest, and Pennsylvania and Maryland on the northeast. It is in the central part of the U.S.A. and famous for its health resort White Sulphur Springs.

The Appalachian Mountains extend through the eastern portion of the state, giving West Virginia its nickname of the “*Mountain State*.”

Historically the area now occupied by West Virginia was a contested territory, mainly by Pennsylvania and Virginia. With the settlement of the Pennsylvania and Virginia border dispute, which resulted in the creation of Kentucky, West Virginia got its independence from Virginia.






Although *farming* is not extensive, the population nevertheless is predominantly rural. Apples, peaches, hay, corn, and tobacco are the principal crops, while broiler chickens, cattle, and dairy products lead in the market receipts**.

One of the major resources in West Virginia’s economy is coal. According to the Energy Information Administration, West Virginia is a top coal-producer in the United States, second only to Wyoming. West Virginia produces *minimal oil* and *natural gas*. *Stone, cement, and salt* are also important. Most of the west-central part of the state lies over huge natural gas fields. Nearly all of the electricity generated in West Virginia is from coal-fired power plants. West Virginia produces a surplus of electricity and leads the Nation in net interstate electricity exports. *Tanning* is also practiced in West Virginia, but on a limited basis because of the mountainous terrain over much of the state.

Still mills, glass, chemical (including synthetic textile), and high-technology industries are major in the state. Other manufactures include

primary and fabricated metals and machinery. Wheeling is a manufacturing hub there. *Lumber*** has long been an important resource; about two thirds of the land is still forested. Since the 1960s a number of federal offices and facilities have been built in West Virginia, and government service is a growing employment sector.

MARYLAND

Derivation	Named after Queen Henrietta Maria of England, wife of Charles I
Nickname	Free State, Old Line State, Cockade state, The Oyster State, The Monumental State
Year of Statehood	1788
Capital	Annapolis
The largest city	Baltimore
Land area in sq km	27,196
Population (2010)	5,773,552
Motto	Manly deeds, womanly words
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: White Oak 	State flower: Black-Eyed Susan** 
State bird: Baltimore Oriole** 	

Maryland (MD) is a state located in the Mid Atlantic region of the United States, bordering Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia to the south and west, Pennsylvania to the north, and Delaware to the east. It's cut almost in two by Chesapeake Bay. Historically it was part of the Chesapeake Colonies where planters cultivated tobacco as a cash crop dependent on slave labor. It is comparable in size to the European country of Belgium.

According to some historians, Gen. George Washington bestowed the name "Old Line State" and thereby associated Maryland with its regular line troops, the Maryland Line, who served courageously in many Revolutionary War battles.

Maryland's economic activity is strongly concentrated in the tertiary** service sector, and this sector, in turn, is strongly influenced by location. One major service activity is *transportation*, centered around the Port of Baltimore and its related rail and trucking access. The port ranked 10th in the U.S. by tonnage. Although the port handles a wide variety of products, the most typical imports are raw materials and bulk commodities, such as iron ore, petroleum, sugar, and fertilizers, often distributed to the relatively close manufacturing centers of the inland Midwest via good overland transportation.

A second service activity takes advantage of the close location of the center of government in Washington. D.C. and emphasizes technical and administrative tasks for the defense/aerospace industry and bio-research laboratories. In addition, many educational and medical research institutions are located in the state. In fact, the various components of Johns Hopkins University and its medical research facilities are now the largest single employer in the Baltimore area.

Maryland has a large food-production sector. A large component of this is commercial fishing, centered in Chesapeake Bay, but also including activity off the short Atlantic seacoast. The largest catches by species are the blue crab, oysters, striped bass**, and menhaden**. The Bay also has uncounted millions of overwintering waterfowl in its many wildlife refuges.

Stone, coal, and iron, mined chiefly in the west of Maryland, are much less significant than in the 19th cent.

Leading manufactures include electrical and electronic machinery, primary metals, food products, missiles, transportation equipment, and chemicals. Shipping (Baltimore is a major U.S. port), tourism (especially along Chesapeake Bay), biotechnology and information technology, and printing and publishing are also big industries.

Mining other than construction materials is virtually limited to coal, which is located in the mountainous western part of the state. The brownstone quarries in the east, which gave Baltimore and Washington much of their characteristic architecture in the mid-1800s, were once a predominant natural resource.

Baltimore City is the eighth largest port in the nation. The state as a whole is heavily industrialized, with a booming economy and influential technology centers. Its computer industries are some of the most sophisticated in the United States, and the federal government has invested heavily in the area. Maryland is home to several large military bases and scores of high level government jobs. Many Marylanders work for the federal government, either in offices in Maryland or in neighboring Washington, D.C.

Service industries, finance, insurance, and real estate are all important.

Maryland has large areas of fertile agricultural land in its coastal and Piedmont zones. Agriculture is oriented to *dairying* (especially in foothill and piedmont areas) for nearby large city milksheads plus specialty perishable horticulture crops, such as *cucumbers*, *watermelons*, *sweet corn*, *hay*, *soybeans*, *tomatoes*, *muskmelons***, *squash***, *peas*, and various *greenhouse items*. In addition, the southern counties of the western shoreline of Chesapeake Bay are warm enough to support a tobacco cash crop zone, which has existed since early colonial times but declined greatly after a state government buyout in the 1990s. There is also a large automated chicken-farming sector in the state's southeastern part. Maryland's food-processing income from *livestock* (especially broiler chickens) and *livestock products*, especially *dairy goods*, is almost twice that from crops. Maryland is also famous for *breeding horses*.

WASHINGTON, D.C., formally the District of Columbia and



commonly referred to as *Washington*, is the capital of the United States, founded on July 16, 1790. The City of Washington was originally a separate municipality within the Territory of Columbia until an act of Congress in 1871 effectively merged the City and the Territory into a single entity called the District of Columbia. It is for this reason that the city, while legally named the District of Columbia, is known as Washington, D.C. The city is located on the north bank of the Potomac River and is bordered by the states of Virginia to the southwest and Maryland to the other sides. The District has a resident

population of 591,833; however, because of commuters from the surrounding suburbs, its population rises to over one million during the workweek. The Washington Metropolitan Area*, of which the District is a part, has a population of 5.3 million, the eighth-largest metropolitan area in the country.

Washington has a growing, diversified economy with an increasing percentage of professional and business service jobs. Many organizations such as law firms, independent contractors (both defense and civilian), non-profit organizations, lobbying firms, trade unions, industry trade groups, and professional associations have their headquarters in or near D.C. to be close to the federal government.

The District has growing industries not directly related to government, especially in the areas of education, finance, public policy,

and scientific research. The George Washington University, Georgetown University, Washington Hospital Center, Howard University, and Fannie Mac are the top five non-government-related employers in the city. There are five Fortune 1000 companies based in Washington, of which two are also Fortune 500 companies.

Washington became the leader in foreign real estate investment in 2009, ahead of both London and New York City, in a survey of the top 200 global development companies. In 2006, *Expansion Magazine* ranked D.C. among the top ten areas in the nation favorable to business expansion. Washington has the third-largest downtown in the United States in terms of commercial office space, directly behind New York City and Chicago. Despite the national economic crisis and housing price downturn, Washington ranked second on the *Forbes* list of the best long-term housing markets in the country.

Gentrification** efforts are taking hold in Washington. Development was fostered in some neighborhoods by the late-1990s construction of the Green Line on Metrorail, Washington's subway system, which linked them to the downtown area. In March 2008, a new shopping mall in Columbia Heights became the first new major retail center in the District in 40 years. In 2006, D.C. residents had a personal income per capita of \$55,755, higher than any of the 50 U.S. states. However, 19% of residents were below the poverty level in 2005, higher than any state except Mississippi, which highlights the economic disparities in the city's population.

THE MIDWEST

- Minnesota
- Wisconsin
- Michigan
- Ohio
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Illinois
- Missouri

The **Midwest** is a cultural crossroads. Starting in the early 1800s easterners moved there in search of better farmland, and soon Europeans bypassed the East Coast to migrate directly to the interior: Germans to eastern Missouri, Swedes and Norwegians to Wisconsin and Minnesota. The region's fertile soil made it possible for farmers to produce abundant harvests of cereal crops such as wheat, oats, and corn. The region was soon known as the nation's "breadbasket."


Both the population center and the geographic center of the contiguous United States are in the Midwest. The term *Midwest* has been in common use for over 100 years.

Most of the Midwest is flat. The Mississippi River has acted as a regional lifeline, moving settlers to new homes and foodstuffs to market. The river inspired two classic American books, both written by a native Missourian, Samuel Clemens, who took the pseudonym Mark Twain: *Life on the Mississippi* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

Midwesterners are praised as being open, friendly, and straightforward. Their politics tend to be cautious, but the caution is sometimes peppered with protest. The Midwest gave birth to one of America's two major political parties, the Republican Party, which was formed in the 1850s to oppose the spread of slavery into new states. At the turn of the century, the region also spawned the Progressive Movement, which largely consisted of farmers and merchants intent on making government less corrupt and more receptive to the will of the people. Perhaps because of their geographic location, many midwesterners have been strong adherents of isolationism, the belief that Americans should not concern themselves with foreign wars and problems.

The region's hub is Chicago, Illinois, the nation's third largest city. This major Great Lakes port is a connecting point for rail lines and air traffic to far-flung parts of the nation and the world. At its heart stands the Sears Tower, at 447 meters, one of the world's tallest buildings.

MINNESOTA

Probable meaning	Cloudy water
Derivation	Dakota Sioux-Indian; also given to river
Nickname	North Star State, Land of 10,000 lakes, Gopher State, The Bread and Butter State
Year of Statehood	1858
Capital	St. Paul
The largest city	Minneapolis
Land area in sq km	218,577
Population (2010)	5,303,925
Motto	The North Star
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Norway Pine 	State flower: Moccasin** Flower / Pink and White Lady's Slipper 

State bird: Common Loon



Minnesota (MN) is a state in the Midwestern region of the United States, the twelfth largest state by area in the U.S., it is the twenty-first most populous, with just over five million residents. Minnesota was carved out of the eastern half of the Minnesota Territory and admitted to the Union as the thirty-second state on May 11, 1858.

Minnesota is known on its license plates as the “*Land of 10,000 Lakes*,” but Minnesota actually has 12,000 lakes. The state’s name comes from a Dakota word for “sky-tinted water”. Those waters, together with forests, parks, and wilderness areas, offer residents and tourists a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities.

The state motto of Minnesota “L’Etoile du Nord” or “*The Star of the North*” has given people a sense of direction over the course of time.

Once primarily a producer of raw materials, Minnesota’s economy has transformed in the last 200 years to emphasize finished products and services. Perhaps the most significant characteristic of the economy is its diversity: the relative outputs of its business sectors closely match the United States as a whole.

Minnesota’s earliest industries were fur trading and agriculture: the city of Minneapolis grew around the flour mills powered by St. Anthony Falls. Although less than 1% of the population is employed in the agricultural sector, the state is the U.S.’s largest producer of sugar beets, sweet corn, and green peas for processing, and farm-raised turkeys. Forestry remains strong, including *logging, pulpwood** processing and paper production, and forest products manufacturing*. Minnesota was famous for its soft-ore mines.

Minnesota is one of the nation’s largest producers of *iron ore*. In 2004, the state produced 75% of the country’s usable iron ore. The mining boom created the port of Duluth which continues to be important for shipping ore, coal, and agricultural products. *Granite and sand and gravel production* is also among the largest in the country. Wheat, once paramount in agriculture, has been surpassed by corn, soybeans, and livestock. The state is also a leader in *the production of creamery butter, dry milk, cheese, and sweet corn*.

Manufacturing rivals *agriculture* as the major source of income in Minnesota. Major *industries in the state produce processed foods, electronic equipment, machinery, paper products, chemicals, and stone, clay, and glass products*. In addition the manufacturing sector includes biomedical firms. Minnesota pioneered the *development of computers and other high-technology manufacturing*. *Printing and publishing* are also

important.

The state produces ethanol fuel and is the first to mandate its use.

Minnesota is the country's fourth-largest producer of wind power.

The state is roughly 30% *forestland* and has two national forests. The high days of logging in Minnesota, immortalized in the legend of Paul Bunyan*, were brief, but they helped build a number of large fortunes, such as that of Frederick Weyerhaeuser*.

Also of great importance to Minnesota are its *waterways*, which have been extensively developed near industrial centers. Duluth, at the western tip of Lake Superior, has one of the busiest inland harbors in the United States; the completion of the Saint Lawrence Seaway (1959) made the city an important port for *overseas trade*.

WISCONSIN

Probable meaning	Grassy place / "homeland," "wild rice country," or "gathering of the waters"
Derivation	Chippewa Indian
Nickname	Badger State, America's Dairyland State
Year of Statehood	1848
Capital	Madison
The largest city	Milwaukee
Land area in sq km	146,000
Population (2010)	5,686,986
Motto	Forward
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Sugar Maple 	State flower: Violet 
State animal: Badger 	State bird: Robin** 

Wisconsin (WI) is located in the north central part of the United States. It borders two of the five *Great Lakes* and four U.S. states (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota).

The nickname of the state is "*Badger** State*". Although the badger** has been always associated with Wisconsin, it was not declared

the official state animal until 1957. Over the years its likeness had been incorporated in the state coat of arms, the seal, the flag, as well as being immortalized in the song “OH, Wisconsin!” (“Grand old badger state!”)

The economy of Wisconsin is driven by *manufacturing, agriculture, and health care*.

The largest employers in Wisconsin are: Wal-Mart *, University of Wisconsin-Madison, U.S. Postal Service, *Milwaukee Public Schools, Wisconsin Department of Corrections*, Menards*, Kohl’s*, Ultra Mart Foods*, City of Milwaukee, Kohler Company*.

Although manufacturing accounts for a far greater part of the state’s income than farming, Wisconsin is often perceived as a farming state. It is nicknamed the “*Dairy Farm*” of America as it produces more dairy products than any other state in the United States except California, and leads the nation in cheese production. Its 1.6 million dairy cows produce a year’s supply of milk for 42 million people. Wisconsin ranks second behind California in overall production of milk and butter, and it ranks third in per-capita milk production, behind Idaho and Vermont. It supplies about a fourth of the nation’s butter and a third of its cheese.

After dairy products and cattle, Wisconsin ranks first in the production of corn for silage**, cranberries, ginseng**, and snap** beans for processing. Wisconsin is also a leading producer of oats, hay, potatoes, carrots, tart** cherries, maple syrup, and sweet corn for processing. Food processing is one of the state’s foremost industries. Some well-known food brands produced in Wisconsin include Oscar Mayer*, Tombstone* frozen pizza, Johnsonville* brats, and Usinger’s* sausage. Milwaukee is a major producer of beer and the site of the headquarters of Miller Brewing Company, the nation’s second-largest brewery.

Before the 1960s Wisconsin was the major producer of *iron ore* in the region. Now its *mining* is stopped altogether and sand and gravel, stone, and lime are rather valuable mineral resources; zinc (as well as lead) is mined in the southwest area. Important copper deposits were discovered in the north in the 1970s.

The state’s greatest natural resource since its earliest days has been *lumber***. While reckless exploitation in the late 19th century drastically reduced the magnificent stands**, extensive conservation and reforestation measures have saved the valuable lumber industry, and today 40% of Wisconsin’s land area is forested. *The pulp, paper, and paper-products industrial complex* is one of the largest in the nation.

Important manufactures are *heavy machinery, diesel and gasoline engines, vehicles and transportation equipment, metal products, medical instruments and equipment, farm implements, and lumber*. Wisconsin has shipyards and numerous ports on the Great Lakes capable of accommodating oceangoing vessels.

Wisconsin is also home to several transportation equipment and

machinery manufacturers. Major Wisconsin companies in these categories include *the Kohler Company*.

Milwaukee’s economy is more diverse with an emphasis on health care. Four of the city’s ten largest employers are part of the health care industry. The development and manufacture of health care devices and software is a growing sector of the state’s economy with key players such as *GE Healthcare, Epic Systems, and TomoTherapy Tourism*.

Tourism and outdoor recreation are developing, and several Native American groups operate gambling casinos in the state; through casino enterprises the Winnebago tribe* has become one of the state’s larger employers. Tourist destinations such as *the House on the Rock* near Spring Green and *Circus World Museum* in Baraboo draw thousands of visitors annually.

MICHIGAN

Probable meaning	Great water
Derivation	Chippewa Indian
Nickname	Wolverine State, Great Lake State, The Auto State
Year of Statehood	1837
Capital	Lansing
The largest city	Detroit
Land area in sq km	218,577
Population (2010)	9,883,640
Motto	If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Eastern White Pine 	State flower: Apple Blossom 
State bird: Robin** 	

Michigan (MI) is a Midwestern state of the United States of America. It was named after Lake Michigan, whose name is a French adaptation of the Chippewa term *mishigama*, meaning “large water” or “large lake”.

Michigan is the eighth most populous state in the United States. It has the longest freshwater shoreline in the world, bounded by four of the five Great Lakes, plus Lake Saint Clair. In 2005, Michigan ranked third for the number of registered recreational boats, behind California and Florida.

A person is never more than six miles (10 km) from a natural water source, or more than 87.2 miles (137 km) from Great Lakes coastline.

Some people believe that Ohioans gave Michigan the nickname "*The Wolverine** State*" around 1835 during a dispute over the Toledo strip, a piece of land along the border between Ohio and Michigan. Rumors in Ohio at the time described Michiganians as being as vicious and bloodthirsty as wolverines. This dispute became known as the Toledo War.

Another reason given for the nickname is a story that had Native Americans, during the 1830s, comparing Michigan settlers to wolverines. Some native people, according to this story, disliked the way settlers were taking the land because it made them think of how the gluttonous** wolverine went after its food.

Another nickname for Michigan is the "*Great Lake State*". From 1969 to 1975 and from 1977 to 1983 Michigan's automobile license plates featured the legend, *GREAT LAKE STATE*.

The Upper Peninsula is northern woods country, with what has been described as "ten months of winter and two months of poor sledding." The abundance of furred animals and forests early attracted fur traders and lumberjacks**. Animals were trapped out, virgin forests were stripped**, and, in addition, pure copper and high-grade iron ore were rapidly wrested from the earth, so that virtually all of the Upper Peninsula's mines have been closed. Deer, bear, and other game in the forests, as well as abundant fish in streams and lakes, keep the area a rich hunting and fishing ground. Selective cutting and replanting of trees are now employed in the second-growth forests.

The Lower Peninsula is less wild, but in parts no less beautiful, than the Upper. Its forests were also cut over in the lumber boom of the late 19th century, when Michigan was briefly the world leader in lumber production. The soil of these cut-over lands proved generally unsuitable for agriculture, and reforestation has been undertaken.

The Lower Peninsula has its own *mineral riches*, including *gypsum***, *sandstone*, *limestone*, *salt*, *cement*, *sand*, and *gravel*, but its great wealth lies in many farms and factories.

Michigan, making it second only to California among U.S. states in the diversity of its agriculture. Michigan is a leading grower of *fruit*, including *blueberries*, *cherries* (the state leads the nation in the production of cherries), *apples*, *grapes*, and *peaches*. These fruits are mainly grown in West Michigan. Michigan produces wines and a multitude of food products. Michigan is home to very fertile land. Products grown there are *corn*, *sugar beets*, *navy beans* (any of several varieties of the kidney bean,

cultivated for their edible white seeds), and *soy beans*. Fields of *grain* and *corn* cover much of the southern counties, and Michigan's noted fruit belt lines the shore of Lake Michigan. Michigan's largest sugar refiner, Michigan Sugar Company is the largest east of the Mississippi River and the fourth largest in the nation. *Potatoes* are grown in Northern Michigan, and *corn* is dominant in Central Michigan. Michigan State University is dedicated to the study of agriculture. *Dairying* is the most lucrative farm business. Other agricultural outputs are *greenhouse products*, *carrots*, *celery***, *cucumbers*, and other vegetables.

Manufacturing accounts for 30% of Michigan's economic production, more than twice as much as any other sector. The manufacture of automobiles and transportation equipment is by far the state's chief industry, and Detroit, Dearborn, Flint, Pontiac, and Lansing are historic centers of automobile production. It is the centre of automobile industry. Other Michigan manufactures include nonelectrical machinery, fabricated metal products, primary metals, chemicals, and food products. Among Michigan's most important industrial centers are Saginaw, Bay City, Muskegon, and Jackson. The chemical industry in Midland is one of the nation's largest; Kalamazoo is an important paper-manufacturing and pharmaceuticals center; Grand Rapids is noted for its furniture, and Battle Creek for its breakfast foods. Michigan is the breakfast cereal capital of the world as Battle Creek produces more cereal than anywhere else. Breakfast cereals were invented as a kind of health food a century ago for John Kellogg's patients in a Battle Creek hospital. The two men who commercialized the idea in the early 1900s were Kellogg's brother and a man named Post.

Although *mining* contributes less to income in the state than either agriculture or manufacturing, Michigan still has important *nonfuel mineral production*, chiefly of *iron ore*, *cement*, *sand*, and *gravel*, and is a leading producer of *peat*** , *bromine*** , *calcium-magnesium chloride*** , *gypsum*, and *magnesium compounds*. Abundant natural beauty and excellent *fishing* help to make tourism a major Michigan industry.

Some of the major industries/products/services include automobiles, cereal** products, information technology, aerospace, military equipment, copper, and iron, Michigan is the third leading grower of Christmas trees with of land dedicated to Christmas tree farming.

Michigan has experienced economic difficulties brought on by volatile stock market disruptions following the September 11, 2001 attacks.

Despite problems caused by a pension and benefit fund crisis for many American companies, including *General Motors*, *Ford*, and *Chrysler*, Michigan ranked second nationally in new corporate facilities and expansions.

As leading research institutions, *the University of Michigan*, *Michigan State University*, *Western Michigan University*, and *Wayne State*

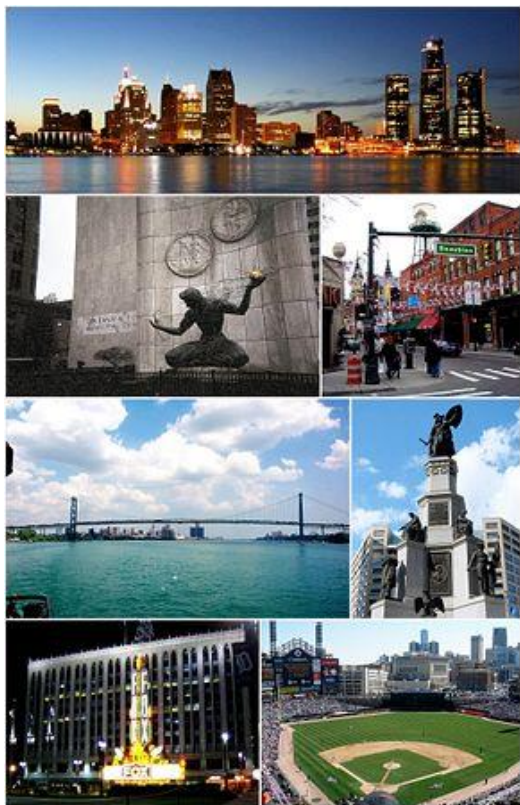
University are important partners in the state's economy.

Detroit Metropolitan Airport is one of the nation's most recently expanded and modernized airports with six major runways, and large aircraft maintenance facilities capable of servicing and repairing a Boeing 747. Michigan's schools and colleges rank among the nation's best. The slate has maintained its early commitment to public education.

Michigan's tourism website ranks among the busiest in the nation. Tourism in metropolitan Detroit draws visitors to leading attractions, particularly *The Henry Ford*, *the Detroit Institute of Arts*, and *the Detroit Zoo*, and to sports in Detroit. Other museums include *the Detroit Historical Museum*, *the Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History*, etc.

Hunting is a major component of Michigan's economy. Michigan ranks first in the nation in licensed hunters (over one million) who contribute \$2 billion annually to its economy.

DETROIT (French: *Detroit*, meaning "strait") is the largest city in



the state of Michigan. Detroit is a major port city on the Detroit River, in the Midwest region of the state. It was founded in 1701 by the Frenchman Antoine de la Mott Cadillac (1658-1730).

Known as the world's traditional automotive center, Detroit is an important source of popular music legacies celebrated by the city's two familiar nicknames, *The Motor City* and *Motown*. Other nicknames emerged in the twentieth century, including *Rock City* (after the Kiss song "Detroit Rock City"), *Arsenal of Democracy* (during World War II), *The D. D-Town*, *Hockeytown* (a phrase officially owned by the city's NHL club, the Red Wings), and *The 3-1-3*

(its telephone area code).

Detroit and the surrounding region constitute a major manufacturing center, most notably as home to the Big Three automobile companies, General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler. The city is an important center for global trade with large international law firms having their offices in both Detroit and Windsor. About 80,500 people work in downtown Detroit, comprising 21% of the City's employment.

There are about four thousand factories in the area. The domestic auto industry is primarily headquartered in Metro Detroit. The area is also an important source of engineering job opportunities.

Some Fortune 500 companies headquartered in Detroit include General Motors, auto parts maker American Axle & Manufacturing, and *DTH Energy.

Downtown Detroit is growing in its population of young professionals and retail is expanding. A number of luxury high rises have been built. The east river development plans include more luxury condominium developments.





Live music has been a prominent feature of Detroit’s nightlife since the late 1940s, bringing the city recognition under the nickname ‘Motown’. Large concerts are held at DTE Energy Music Theatre and The Palace of Auburn Hills. The Detroit Theatre District is the U.S.A.’s second largest and hosts Broadway performances. Major theaters include the Fox Theatre, Music Hall, the Gem Theatre, Masonic Temple Theatre, the Detroit Opera House, the Fisher Theatre, The Fillmore Detroit, St. Andrews Hall, the Majestic Theatre, and Orchestra Hall which hosts the renowned Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

The city has produced a number of influential hip hop artists, including Eminem, the hip-hop artist with the highest cumulative sales, hip-hop producer J Dilla, rapper and producer Esham. Detroit is cited as the birthplace of techno music.

Many of the areas prominent museums are located in the historic cultural center neighborhood around Wayne State University and the College for Creative Studies.

OHIO

Probable meaning	Magnificent beautiful
Derivation	Indian; name also given to river
Nickname	Buckeye State
Year of Statehood	1803
Capital	Columbus
The largest city	Cleveland
Land area in sq km	107,177
Population (2010)	11,536,504
Motto	With God, all things are possible
Flag 	Seal 

State tree: Buckeye** 	State flower: Scarlet Carnation** 
State animal: White-tailed Deer 	State bird: Cardinal** 

Ohio (OH) is a Midwestern state of the United States.

Ohio, whose name was derived from the Seneca word *ohi:yo* ', meaning "large creek", was formed primarily from the Ohio Territory and was admitted to the Union as the seventeenth state on March 1, 1803.

Ohio, the "*Buckeye** State*", received its nickname because of the many buckeye trees** that once covered its hills and plains. But that's only partly the reason. One should go back to the feverish presidential campaign of 1840 for the rest of it.

William Henry Harrison, a Virginia-born Ohioan and military hero, was a candidate for the White House, but his opponents commented that he was better suited to sit in a log cabin and drink hard cider**.

Some of Harrison's leading supporters, who were experts in promotional know-how, decided to turn into a positive reference what was supposed to be a negative one.

They dubbed** him "the log cabin candidate," and chose as his campaign emblem a log cabin made of buckeye timbers, with a long string of buckeyes decorating its walls. Furthermore, in parades, his backers walked with buckeye canes** and rolled whisky barrels. The campaign gimmicks** were successful. "Old Tippecanoe*," as Harrison was often called, beat his opponent and thereafter the buckeye was closely associated with the state of Ohio.

The name itself is of native origin. Because the markings on the nut resembled the eye of a buck**, the Indians called it "hetuck" or "buckeye."






Geographic advantages made Ohio an ideal place for making various products. First, it has important minerals used in manufacturing, especially coal. It also has ample supplies of water. Second, products could be easily transported to other parts of the country via Lake Erie and the Erie Canal as well as by other canals, railroads, and roads. For this reason it was once known as the Gateway State. Today it remains one of the major manufacturing states, especially for automobiles and automobile parts, machinery, food products, and steel.

Ohio is highly *industrialized*, yet it also continues to draw economic riches from the earth. Among national leaders in the *production of lime, clays, and salt, it is a historic center of ceramic and glass*

industries. Ohio's soil supports rich *farms*, especially where it was improved ages ago by additions of *glacier-ground limestone*. Although most of the state's income is derived from *commerce* and *manufacturing*, Ohio also has extensive farmland, and large amounts of *corn*, *soybeans*, *hay*, *wheat*, *cattle*, *hogs*, and *dairy items* are produced, although the number of family farms is rapidly dwindling**.

Railroads, canals, and highways crisscrossing** the state have since the late 19th century provided the means for transporting large amounts of raw materials and manufactures. Lake Erie ports, chiefly Toledo and Cleveland, handle iron and copper ore, coal, oil, and finished materials** (including steel and automobile parts). In spite of massive industrial decline since the 1960s, which has made Ohio the center of the "Rust Belt"*, the state retains many manufacturing centers, with an emphasis on heavy industry. Leading products include *transportation equipment*, *primary and fabricated metals*, and *machinery*.

INDIANA

Derivation	So called because Indians lived there
Nickname	Hoosier State, Hawkeye State, The Crossroads of America, The Playground of the Middle West
Year of Statehood	1816
Capital	Indianapolis
The largest city	Indianapolis
Land area in sq km	94,357
Population (2010)	6,483,802
Motto	The Crossroads of America
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Tulip Poplar 	State flower: Peony 
State bird: Cardinal** 	

Indiana (IN) is located in the Midwestern region of the United States of America. It was the 19th U.S. state admitted into the union.

The nicknames of the state are "*Hoosier** State*", "*Hawkeye*

State”.

“*Hoosier State*” came into general usage in the 1830s. John Finley of Richmond wrote a poem, “The Hoosier’s Nest,” which was used as the “Carrier’s Address” of the Indianapolis Journal, Jan. 1, 1833. It was widely copied throughout the country and even abroad. A few days later, on January 8, 1833, at the Jackson Day* dinner at Indianapolis, John W. Davis* offered “*The Hoosier State of Indiana*” as a toast. And in August, former Indiana governor James B. Ray announced that he intended to publish a newspaper, “The Hoosier, at Greencastle”, Indiana.

The “*Hawkeye State*” was first suggested by James G. Edwards as a tribute to Indian leader Chief Black Hawk.

Indiana is a diverse state with a few large urban areas, a number of smaller industrial cities, and many small towns. It is known nationally for its sports teams and athletic events: *the NFL’s Indianapolis Colts, the NBA’s Indiana Pacers, the Indianapolis 500 motorsports race, the largest single-day sporting event in the world, and for a strong basketball tradition*, often called Hoosier Hysteria.

Although Indiana is primarily a *manufacturing state*, about three quarters of the land is utilized for *agriculture*. The state is located within *the Corn Belt*. The state has a feedlot** -style system raising corn to fatten *hogs and cattle*. *Soybeans and hay* are also a major cash crop. Popcorn and widely varied vegetables and fruits are also produced. With a growing season of about 170 days and an average rainfall of 40 in. (102 cm) per year, Indiana farms have rich yields. *Grain crops*, mainly *corn and wheat*, are important and also support *livestock and dairying industries*. Dairying, egg production, and specialty horticulture** occur. Other crops include *melons, tomatoes, grapes, mint, and tobacco* in the southern counties.






Meatpacking is chief among many industries related to agriculture. Although the urban population exceeds the rural, many towns are primarily service centers for agricultural communities.

Indiana’s *leading manufactures* are *iron and steel, rubber, petroleum, medical devices, electrical equipment, automobiles, transportation equipment, non-electrical machinery, factory machinery, chemicals, food products, and fabricated metals*. The Calumet region of northwest Indiana is the largest steel producing area in the U.S. Rich mineral deposits of coal stone and limestone have encouraged construction and industry.

It is also a leading producer of aluminum and pharmaceuticals. Indiana is home to the international headquarters of pharmaceutical company Eli Lilly in Indianapolis, the state’s largest corporation, as well as the world headquarters of Mead Johnson Nutritionals in Evansville. Overall, Indiana ranks fifth among all U.S. states in total sales and shipments of pharmaceutical products and second highest in the number of biopharmaceutical related jobs.

Throughout the state the products of farms and factories are transported by truck and by train. Indiana calls itself the crossroads of America, and its extreme northwest corner is one of the most heavily traveled areas in the world in terms of rail, road, and air traffic.

IOWA

Probable meaning	One who puts to sleep
Derivation	Sioux Indian; name also given to river and tribe
Nickname	Hawkeye State, The Land of the Rolling Prairie
Year of Statehood	1846
Capital	Des Moines
The largest city	Des Moines
Land area in sq km	146,354
Population (2010)	3,046,355
Motto	Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Oak 	State flower: Wild Rose 
State bird: Eastern Goldfinch** 	

Iowa (IA) is a state located in the Midwestern region of the United States of America, an area often referred to as the “American Heartland”. It derives its name from the Ioway people, one of many American Indian tribes that occupied the state at the time of European exploration. Iowa was a part of the French colony of New France. After the Louisiana Purchase, settlers laid the foundation for an agriculture-based economy in the heart of the Corn Belt. Iowa is often known as the “Food Capital of the World”, but Iowa’s economy, culture, and landscape are diverse. Iowa is one of the safest states to live in and its population is among the most literate and best-educated. Recent immigration from other states and countries has increased Iowa’s population and diversity.

The nickname of the state is “*Hawkeye State*”. It is called so after a former Indian chief of that region, Hawk Eye.

Iowa is considered to be a very important farm state. Directly and indirectly, agriculture has always been a major component of Iowa’s economy. Iowa’s soil is especially fertile and ideal for growing crops. The state has more than 100,000 farms, making it third in number of farms behind Texas and Missouri. Farmland occupies all but 8 percent of the land in Iowa; the only state with a higher percentage of farmland is Nebraska. One of 10 people in Iowa lives on a farm. There is a saying ‘Chances are one in four that the bacon you had for breakfast came from a hog raised in Iowa’; the state produces almost three times as many hogs each year as the number two hog-producing state, Illinois. Iowa grows more corn than any other state, about a fifth of all the corn in the United States. Iowa farmers often ship their grain to market via barges on the Mississippi River and less frequently on the Missouri River. Iowa is the only state to be bordered by two large navigable rivers.

While Iowa is often viewed as a farming state, in reality agriculture is a small portion of a diversified economy, with manufacturing, biotechnology, finance and insurance services, and government services contributing substantially to Iowa’s economy. Although the value of the state’s *manufactures* exceeds the value of its farm production, manufacturing is basically farm-centered.







Manufacturing is the largest sector of Iowa’s economy. Major manufacturing sectors include *food processing*, *heavy machinery*, and *agricultural chemicals*. Sixteen percent of Iowa’s workforce is dedicated to manufacturing. Its industrial outputs include food processing, machinery, electric equipment, chemical products, publishing, and primary metals.

Periodic recessions** have afflicted Iowa farmers and adversely affected the state’s entire economy. But technological progress in agriculture and the proliferation** of manufacturing industries have enabled Iowans to enjoy general prosperity since World War II. Because the state’s population is scattered, the growth of light manufacturing has extended to hundreds of towns and cities.

Iowa’s gross state product in 2001 was 30th largest among the states. Now the state is not losing its position.

ILLINOIS

Probable meaning	Land of warriors
Derivation	French version of Algonquian word <i>Illini</i> , meaning “warriors” or “men”, also given to river and tribe
Nickname	Prairie State, The Garden of the West, The Corn State

Year of Statehood	1818
Capital	Springfield
The largest city	Chicago
Land area in sq km	146,640
Population (2010)	12,830,632
Motto	State Sovereignty, National Union
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: White Oak 	State flower: Violet 
State animal: White-tailed Deer 	State bird: Cardinal** 

Illinois (IL), the 21st state admitted to the United States of America, is the fifth most populous state in the nation. With Chicago in the northeast, small industrial cities and great agricultural productivity in central and western Illinois, and natural resources like coal, timber, and petroleum in the south, it has a broad economic base, and it is often viewed as a microcosm of the United States.

Illinois is known unofficially as the “*Prairie State*”, a fitting nickname for a state that sets aside the third full week in September each year as Illinois Prairie Week to demonstrate the value of preserving and reestablishing native Illinois prairies.

Beneath the fertile topsoil lies mineral wealth, including fluorspar**, bituminous** coal, and oil; Illinois ranks high among the states in the production of coal, and its reserves are greater than in any other state east of the Rocky Mts.

According to the Illinois State Geological Survey, 211 billion tons of bituminous coal are estimated to lie under the surface, having a total heating value greater than the estimated oil deposits in the Arabian Peninsula. However, this coal has a high sulfur content, which causes acid rain unless special equipment is used to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions.

Illinois is a leading refiner of petroleum in the American Midwest, with a combined crude oil distillation capacity of nearly 900,000 barrels per day.

Nuclear power arguably began in Illinois with the Chicago Pile-1, the world's first artificial self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction in the world's first nuclear reactor, built on the University of Chicago campus. With six major nuclear power plants (Braidwood, Byron, Clinton, Dresden, LaSalle, and Quad Cities) housing eleven reactors. Illinois is ranked first among the 50 states of the US in nuclear generating capacity.

Illinois has seen growing interest in the use of wind power for electrical generation.

Rich land, adequate rainfall, and a long growing season make Illinois an important *agricultural* state. It consistently ranks among the top states in the *production of corn and soybeans. Hogs and cattle are also principal sources of farm income.* Other major crops include *hay, wheat, and sorghum**.* Food processing industry produces meat, cheese, butter.

Leading Illinois *manufactures* include *electrical and nonelectrical machinery, fabricated and primary metal products, and chemicals; plastics and rubber products; transportation equipment, and computer and electronic products; printed and published materials* are also important. Metropolitan Chicago, the country's leading rail center, is also a major industrial, as well as a commercial and financial, center. Scattered across the northern half of the state are cities with specialized industries – Elgin, Peoria, Rock Island, Moline, and Rockford. Industrially important cities in central Illinois include Springfield and Decatur.

Illinois is ranked second in corn production among U.S. states, and Illinois corn is used to produce 40% of the ethanol consumed in the United States.

Illinois's economy had moved toward a dependence on high-value-added services, such as financial trading, higher education, logistics, and medicine.

CHICAGO is the largest city in the U.S., and is located along the southwestern shore of freshwater Lake Michigan. Chicago is the third-most populous city in the U.S., and the fourth largest city in North America.



O'Hare International is the second busiest airport in the world. Chicago is also a major business, financial, and industrial center. The city is a stronghold of the Democratic Party, and it has been home to influential politicians, including the first African-American President of the United States, Barack Obama.

Chicago is a major world

financial center, with the second largest central business district in the U.S. The city is the headquarters of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

The city and its surrounding metropolitan area are home to the second largest labor pool** in the United States with approximately 4.25 million workers.

Manufacturing, printing, publishing and food processing play major roles in the city’s economy. Several medical products and services companies are headquartered in the Chicago area, including Baxter International, Abbott Laboratories, and the Healthcare Financial Services division of General Electric. Moreover, the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which helped move goods from the Great Lakes south on the Mississippi River, and of the railroads in the 19th century made the city a major transportation center in the United States. In the 1810s, Chicago became a major grain port, and in the 1850s and 1860s Chicago’s pork and beef industry expanded. As the major meat companies grew in Chicago many, such as Armour and Co., created global enterprises. Chicago continues to be a major transportation and distribution center.

In addition, Chicago is home to eleven *Fortune 500 companies, while the metropolitan area hosts additional 21 Fortune 500 companies. The state of Illinois is home to 66 Fortune 1000 companies. The city of Chicago also hosts 12 Fortune Global 500 companies and 17 Financial Times 500 companies.


Chicago has a distinctive fine art tradition. For much of the twentieth century it nurtured** a strong style of figurative surrealism.

It is home to several modern and jazz dance troupes, such as the Hubbard Street Dance. Other live music genre which are part of the city’s cultural heritage include Chicago blues, Chicago soul, jazz, and gospel. The city is the birthplace of house music and is the site of an influential hip-hop scene. In the 1980s, the city was a center for industrial, punk and new wave.

When Chicago was incorporated in 1837, it chose the motto *Urbs in Horto*, a Latin phrase translated into English as “City in a Garden”. Today, the Chicago Park District consists of 552 parks with over 7,300 acres of municipal parkland. There are 33 sand Chicago beaches, a great number of museums, two world-class conservatories, 16 historic lagoons, and 10 bird and wildlife gardens.

MISSOURI

Probable meaning	Canoeist
Derivation	Algonquian Indian; also given to river
Nickname	Show-me State, The Gateway to the West, The Iron Mountain State
Year of Statehood	1821
Capital	Jefferson City

The largest city	St. Louis
Land area in sq km	181,184
Population (2010)	5,988,927
Motto	The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Flowering Dogwood 	State flower: Hawthorn** 
State animal: Missouri Mule 	State bird: Bluebird** 

Missouri (MO) is a state in the Midwest region of the United States bordered by Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. The four largest urban areas are, in descending order, St. Louis, Kansas City, Springfield, and Columbia.

Missouri was originally acquired from France as part of the Louisiana Purchase* and became defined as the Missouri Territory. Part of the Missouri Territory was admitted into the union as the 24th state in August 10, 1821.

The state is a gateway to the west. It has one of the largest artificial lakes in the world.

One of the nicknames of the state “*Show Me State*” connotes a certain self-deprecating stubbornness and devotion to simple common sense.

Missouri’s economy rests chiefly on *industry*. *Aerospace and transportation equipment* are the main manufactures; *food products, chemicals, printing and publishing, machinery, light manufacturing, beer, fabricated** metals and electrical equipment* are also important. St. Louis* is an important center for the manufacture of metals and chemicals. In Kansas City a market for livestock and wheat, the manufacture of vending** machines and of cars and trucks are leading industries.

Missouri has vast quantities of limestone. *Coal, lead, and zinc* are among the resources exploited by Missouri’s mining concerns. *Lead* (Missouri has been the top U.S. producer), *cement, and stone* are the chief minerals produced. Most of the lead mines are in the central eastern portion of the state. Missouri also ranks first or near first in the production of lime.



Missouri remains important *agriculturally*; with over 100,000 farms, the state ranks second only to Texas. The most valuable farm products are *soybeans, wheat, hay, sorghum, corn, cattle, beef, hogs, pork, poultry, eggs, and dairy items*. Missouri is ranked 6th in the nation for the production of hogs and 7th for cattle. It is ranked in the top five states in the nation for production of soy beans. As of 2001, there were 108,000 farms, the second largest number in any state after Texas. Missouri actively promotes its rapidly growing wine industry.




The development of resorts has boosted tourism income. Tourism, service and wholesale/retail trade follow manufacturing in importance.

THE CENTRAL NORTHWEST

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● North Dakota ● South Dakota ● Montana ● Nebraska ● Kansas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wyoming ● Idaho ● Colorado ● Utah ● Nevada |
|---|--|

NORTH DAKOTA

Probable meaning	Friend, Ally
Derivation	Sioux Indian
Nickname	Suslik** State, The Peace Garden State, Flickertail** State, Roughrider** State, The Sioux State, The Great Central State
Year of Statehood	1889
Capital	Bismarck
The largest city	Fargo
Land area in sq km	183,729
Population (2010)	672,591
Motto	Liberty and Union, now and forever: one and inseparable
Flag	Seal
	

State tree: American Elm 	State flower: Wild Prairie Rose 
State bird: Western Meadow Lark 	

North Dakota (ND) is a state located in the Midwestern and Western regions of the United States of America. North Dakota is the 19th largest state by area in the US: it is the 3th least populous. North Dakota was carved out of the northern half of the Dakota Territory and admitted to the Union as the 39th state on November 2, 1889.

In 1956 the North Dakota Motor Vehicle Department, on its own initiative, placed the words “*Peace Garden State*” on license plates; the name proved so popular that it was formally adopted by the 1957 legislature.

“*Flickertail State*” refers to the Richardson ground squirrels which are abundant in North Dakota. The animal flicks** or jerks** its tail in a characteristic manner while running or just before entering its burrow**. In 1953 the Legislative Assembly adopted the Flickertail facsimile** as the official emblem of the state.

“*Roughrider State*” – This name originated in a state-supported tourism promotion of the 1960s and 70s. It refers to the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry which Theodore Roosevelt organized to fight in the Spanish-American War. The “Roughriders,” which included several North Dakota cowboys, fought dismounted in Cuba due to logistical problems.

The state borders on Canada.

The Missouri River flows through the western part of the state and forms Lake Sakakawea behind the Garrison Dam. The western half of the state is hilly and contains coal and oil. In the east, the Red River forms the Red River Valley, holding fertile farmland. Agriculture has long dominated the economy and culture of North Dakota.

Agriculture is the largest industry in North Dakota, although petroleum and food processing are also major industries.

North Dakota’s earliest industries were fur trading and agriculture. Although less than 10% of the population is employed in the agricultural sector, it remains a major part of the state’s economy, ranking 24th in the nation in the value of products sold. The state is the largest producer in the U.S. of *barley, sunflower seeds, spring and durum wheat for processing, and farm-raised turkeys.*

Coal mines generate 93% of the North Dakota electricity. In the

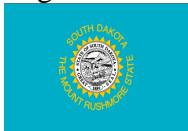

northwestern area of the state oil was discovered in 1951. Western North Dakota is currently in an oil boom and is experiencing rapid growth. The oil reserves may hold up to 400 billion barrels of oil, 25 times larger than the reserves in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. *Petroleum* is now North Dakota's leading mineral product, ahead of *sand and gravel, lime, and salt*. There are also *natural-gas* fields. Close to the lignite beds are deposits of clay of such varied types that they serve as both construction and pottery materials.




The Great Plains area, which North Dakota is a part of, is called the "Saudi Arabia" of wind energy. North Dakota has the capability of producing 1.2 billion kilowatt hours of energy. That is enough to power 25% of the entire country's energy needs. Wind energy in North Dakota is also very cost effective because the state has large rural expanses and wind speeds seldom go below 10 mph (16 km/h).

Farmers in North Dakota produce enough wheat each year to make 108 billion sandwiches.

Despite *mineral production* and some *manufacturing, agriculture* continues to be North Dakota's principal pursuit, and the processing of grain, meat, and dairy products is vital to the state. Missouri and Red rivers, once the major transportation routes, are more important now for their irrigation potential. Several dams have been built, notably Garrison Dam, and a number of federal reclamation projects have been completed as part of the Missouri River basin project. There has also been reforestation. With such attractions as the Badlands, the International Peace Garden on the Canadian border tourism has become North Dakota's third-ranking source of income, behind agriculture and mineral production.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Probable meaning	Friend, Ally
Derivation	Sioux Indian
Nickname	Coyote State, Sunshine State, The Land of Plenty, Mount Rushmore State, Golden State
Year of Statehood	1889
Capital	Pierre
The largest city	Sioux Falls
Land area in sq km	200,322
Population (2010)	814,180
Motto	Under God the people rule
Flag 	Seal 

State tree: Black Hills Spruce 	State flower: Pasque Flower** 
State animal: Coyote 	State bird: Ring-necked Pheasant** 

South Dakota (SD) is bisected by the Missouri River, dividing the state into two socioeconomically distinct halves, known to residents as “West River” and “East River”. Fertile soil in the eastern part of the state is used to grow a variety of crops, while ranching is the predominant agricultural activity in the west. The Black Hills, a group of low pine-covered mountains, are located in the southwest part of the state. The area is of great religious importance to local American Indian tribes. Mount Rushmore is a major state tourist destination in the Black Hills.

“*Mount Rushmore State*” celebrates the epic sculpture of the faces of four exalted American presidents carved in stone: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. South Dakota’s Black Hills provide the back-drop for Mount Rushmore, the world’s greatest mountain carving. These 60-foot high faces, 500-feet up, look out over a setting of pine, spruce**, birch, and aspen** in the clear western air.

Almost one third of the region west of the Missouri River, a semiarid**, treeless plain, belongs to Native Americans, most of whom live on reservations. Much of the remaining area is occupied by large *ranches*; there *cattle and sheep ranching* provide the major source of income, with *soybean and wheat farming* second in the production of revenue. In the more productive region east of the Missouri, *livestock** and livestock products* are the primary sources of income.

Agriculture has historically been a key component of the South Dakota economy. Although other industries have expanded rapidly in recent decades, agricultural production is still very important to the state’s economy, especially in rural areas. The five most valuable agricultural products in South Dakota are *cattle, corn (maize), soybeans, hogs**, and *wheat*. *Sunflowers, sorghum**, flaxseed**, oats, and barley* are also grown.

Agriculture-related industries such as meal packing, food processing and ethanol** production also have a considerable economic impact on the state. South Dakota is the sixth leading ethanol-producing state in the nation.







The service industry is the largest economic contributor in South Dakota. This sector includes the retail, finance, and health care industries.

Citibank, which was the largest bank holding company in the United States at one time, established national banking operations in South Dakota in 1981 to take advantage of favorable banking regulations. Government spending is another important segment of the state's economy, providing over ten percent of the gross state product. Ellsworth* Air Force Base, near Rapid City, is the second-largest single employer in the state.

Gold is South Dakota's most important mineral, and the town of Lead in the Black Hills* is the country's leading gold-mining center.

Another important sector in South Dakota's economy is tourism. Many travel to view the attractions of the state, particularly those in the Black Hills region, such as historic Deadwood*, Mount Rushmore*, and the nearby state and national parks. Tourism, focusing especially on Mt. Rushmore and other Black Hills sites, and gambling are also major sources of income. One of the largest tourist events in the state is the annual Sturgis* Motorcycle Rally. The five day event drew over 450,000 attendants in 2006, significant considering the state had a population of only 790,000. In 2006, tourism provided an estimated 33,000 jobs in the state and contributed over two billion dollars to the economy of South Dakota.

MONTANA

Probable meaning	Mountainous
Derivation	Spanish montaña (mountain)
Nickname	Treasure State, The Big Sky Country, Land of Shining Mountains
Year of Statehood	1889
Capital	Helena
The largest city	Billings
Land area in sq km	382,559
Population (2010)	989,415
Motto	Gold and Silver
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Ponderosa Pine 	State flower: Bitterroot** 
State animal: Grizzly Bear 	State bird: Western Meadowlark 

Montana (MT) is a state, situated in the mountainous region, in the north-west of the country.

The nickname of the state is “*Treasure State*”. It’s called so because early settlers found gold and silver in its mountains.

“*Treasure State*” refers to the importance of mining in Montana.

The state’s slogan is “*The Last Best Place*”.

The state ranks fourth in area, but 44th in population, and therefore has the third lowest population density in the United States.






The economy is primarily based on ranching, wheat farming, oil and coal in the east: lumber, tourism, and hard rock mining in the west. Millions of tourists annually visit *Glacier National Park, the *Battle of Little Bighorn site, and three of the live entrances to *Yellowstone National Park.

The economy is primarily based on agriculture, and major crops include *wheat, barley, sugar beets, oats, rye, seed potatoes, honey, cherries, and cattle and sheep ranching*. In East Montana the high grass of the Great Plains once nourished herds of buffalo and later sustained the *cattle and sheep* of huge ranches; much of the high grass is now gone, but the cattle and sheep remain. Periodic drought** and severe weather have turned some farming communities into ghost towns, but agriculture, with the aid of irrigation, still provides the largest share of Montana’s income. *Wheat* is the most valuable farm item, with cattle also of primary importance. Montana is also a relative hub of beer microbrewing, ranking third in the nation in number of craft breweries per capita. There are significant industries for lumber and mineral extraction: the states resources include gold, coal, silver, and tale.

In and around Montana’s mountainous western region are *the large mineral deposits* for which the state is famous – *copper, silver, gold, platinum, zinc, lead, and manganese***. The eastern part of the state is noted for its *petroleum and natural gas*, and there are also vast *subbituminous** coal deposits*, worked largely at the most extensive U.S. open-pit mines**. Montana also mines *vermiculite***, *chromite***, *tungsten***, *molybdenum***, and *palladium***. Leading industries manufacture forest products, processed foods, and refined petroleum.

NEBRASKA

Probable meaning	Flat, shallow water
Derivation	After the Oto Indian word nebrathka for the Platte River
Nickname	The Cornhusker State, The Beef State, The Blackwater State
Year of Statehood	1867
Capital	Lincoln

The largest city	Omaha
Land area in sq km	200,790
Population (2010)	1,826,341
Motto	Equality before the Law
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Cottonwood 	State flower: Goldenrod** 
State bird: Western Meadowlark 	

Nebraska (NB) is a state located on the Great Plains of the Midwestern and Western of the United States.

The 1945 Legislature changed the official state name to the “*Cornhusker State*”. The name is derived from the nickname for the University of Nebraska athletic teams – the “Cornhuskers” – which was coined in 1900 by Charles Sherman, a sportswriter for the Nebraska State Journal in Lincoln. “Cornhuskers” replaced earlier nicknames, such as “Golden Knights”, “Antelopes”, and “Bugeaters”. The term “cornhusker”** comes from the method of harvesting or “husking”** corn by hand, which was common in Nebraska before the invention of husking machinery.




Agriculture is Nebraska’s dominant occupational pursuit. The state’s chief farm products are *cattle (beef, pork) corn (maize), and soybeans, hogs, and wheat*. Nebraska ranked second among the states in cattle production in 1997. Wheat farming flourishes on the southwest plateaus, while irrigation system has increased the sugar-beet crop. The University of Nebraska maintains agricultural experiment stations throughout the state. A program of soil conservation includes a shelter belt running across the state to check the effect of wind erosion, and dryland-farming techniques have been encouraged. Forest conservation is stressed, and the state (the birthplace of Arbor Day*) has been very active in planting forests.

Nebraska’s largest industry is *food processing*, notably including beef production. The state has diversified its industries since World War II, and the manufacture of electrical machinery, primary metals, and

transportation equipment is also important. Deposits of oil (discovered in Cheyenne co. in 1949-50) contribute to the state’s economy.

Other important economic sectors include *freight transport* (by rail and truck), *manufacturing*, *telecommunications*, *information technology*, and *insurance*. Omaha and Lincoln are centers for insurance and telecommunications industries, and Offutt Air Force Base, near Omaha, was the cold-war center of the Strategic Air Command.

KANSAS

Probable meaning	South wind people
Derivation	Sioux Indian
Nickname	Sunflower State, Breadbasket State of the Nation, The Squatter** State
Year of Statehood	1861
Capital	Topeka
The largest city	Wichita
Land area in sq km	213,886
Population (2010)	2,853,118
Motto	To the stars through difficulties
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Cottonwood 	State flower: Sunflower 
State animal: American Buffalo (Bison bison) 	State bird: Western Meadowlark 

Kansas (KS) is the geographical centre of American states, an area often referred to as the American “Heartland” or “America’s Breadbasket” referring to the state’s enormous wheat-growing agribusiness. It is named after the Kansas River which flows through it, which in turn was named after the Kansa tribe, who inhabited the area. The tribe’s name is often said to mean “people of the wind” or “people of the south wind”, although this was probably not the term’s original meaning. Residents of Kansas are called “Kansans”.

The nickname “*Sunflower State*” calls to mind the wild flowers of

the plains of Kansas and the officially recognized state flower. Sunflowers are one of the cash crops of the state.

Kansas is historically an *agricultural state*. *Manufacturing and services* have surpassed agriculture as income producers, but farming is still important to the state's economy, and Kansas follows only Texas and Montana in total agricultural acreage. The nation's top wheat grower, Kansas is also a leading producer of *grain sorghum* and *corn*. *Hay, soybeans, cotton, and sunflowers* are also major crops. *Cattle, sheep, hogs and calves*, however, constitute the single most valuable agricultural item. *Meatpacking and dairy industries* are major economic activities, and the Kansas City stockyards are among the nation's largest. Food processing ranked as the state's third largest industry in the 1990s.

Eastern Kansas is part of the Grain Belt, an area of major grain production in the central United States.

Kansas was once part of a great shallow sea and has commercially valuable salt deposits. It is in the top 10 states for mineral production, in salt particularly.

It has large reserves of natural gas and helium. It's the leading producer of helium in the United States.






The state is a major producer of crude petroleum. It ranks 8th in U.S. oil production. Production has experienced a steady, natural decline as it becomes increasingly difficult to extract oil over time.

The Kansas economy is also heavily influenced by the aerospace industry. Several large aircraft corporations have manufacturing facilities in Wichita and Kansas City, including Boeing, Beech*, Cessna*, Learjet*, and Hawker**-Beechcraft. Wichita is a center of the aircraft industry, producing chiefly private planes.

The two leading industries are *the manufacture of transportation equipment, industrial and computer machinery*. Other important manufactures are petroleum and coal products, chemical products, non-electrical machinery, publishing, apparel, and mining.

WYOMUNG

Probable meaning	Large prairie place
Derivation	Indian
Nickname	Equality State, The Wonderland of America
Year of Statehood	1890
Capital	Cheyenne
The largest city	Cheyenne
Land area in sq km	254,576
Population (2010)	563,626
Motto	Equal rights

Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Plains Cottonwood 	State flower: Indian Paintbrush** 
State bird: Meadow Lark 	

Wyoming (WY) is a state in the northwestern region of the United States. The majority of the state is dominated by the mountain ranges and rangelands of the Rocky Mountain West, while the easternmost section of the state includes part of a high altitude prairie region known as the High Plains. While the tenth largest U.S. state by size, Wyoming is the least populous, with U.S

Wyoming is known as the “*Equality State*” because of the rights women have traditionally enjoyed there. Wyoming women were the first in the nation to vote, serve on juries and hold public office.

Components of Wyoming’s economy differ significantly from those of other states. The mineral extraction industry and the travel and tourism sector are the main drivers behind Wyoming’s economy. In 2002, more than six million people visited Wyoming’s national parks and monuments. The key tourist attractions in Wyoming include Grand Teton National Park, Yellowstone National Park, Devils Tower National Monument and Fossil Butte National Monument. Each year Yellowstone National Park receives three million visitors.

Historically, agriculture has been an important component of Wyoming’s economy. More than 91% of land in Wyoming is classified as rural. *Dry farming, producing hay, wheat, and barley*, is supplemented by the more *diversified yield (especially sugar beets and dry beans) of irrigated fields*. Most of the inhabitants of the state derive their livelihood directly or indirectly from farming or ranching. The most valuable farm commodities, in terms of cash receipts, are cattle, hay, sugar beets, wheat, and wool. The average ranch in Wyoming is larger than in any state except Arizona. Cooperative grazing tracts are on the increase. Horses are carefully raised and trained.

Mineral production Wyoming’s mineral commodities include *coal, natural gas, coalbed methane (CBM), crude oil, uranium, and trona***. The state is the number one producer of coal in the U.S. Wyoming possesses a reserve of 68.7 billion tons of coal. Major coal areas include the Powder




River Basin and the Green River Basin. It ranked 2nd nationwide for natural gas production, in 2007. The major markets for natural gas include industrial, commercial, and domestic heating. CBM is characterized as methane gas that is extracted from Wyoming's coal bed seams. It is another means of natural gas production. The state ranked 5th nationwide in oil production. Petroleum is most often used as a motor fuel, but it is also utilized in the manufacture of plastics, paints, and synthetic rubber. Wyoming possesses the largest known reserve of trona in the world. Trona is used for manufacturing glass, paper, soaps, baking soda, water softeners, and pharmaceuticals. Although uranium mining in Wyoming is much less active than it was in previous decades, recent increases in the price of uranium have generated new interest in uranium prospecting and mining.

Mining is the largest sector of the state's economy, accounting for about one quarter of the gross state product. Oil wells were first drilled in the 1860s, and today petroleum, natural gas are the state's most important minerals. By the late 1980s, Wyoming ranked first in the United States in the production of coal, sodium carbonate**, and uranium. Considerable amounts of gold, iron, and various clays are also mined. Important manufactures include processed foods and clay, glass, and wood products.

Wyoming has almost 10 million acres of *forested* land. The state's natural beauty makes tourism a major source of revenue. In addition, the multitude of rodeos, annual roundups, and frontier celebrations and the presence of numerous dude* ranches draw a large number of vacationers every year.

IDAHO

Probable meaning	Salmon tribe
Derivation	Shoshone Indian
Nickname	Gem State, Famous Potatoes
Year of Statehood	1890
Capital	Boise
The largest city	Boise
Land area in sq km	217,248
Population (2010)	1,567,582
Motto	May you last forever/ Let it be forever
Flag 	Seal 

State tree: Western White Pine 	State flower: Syringa 
State bird: Mountain Bluebird 	

Idaho (ID) is a state in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States of America. Residents are called “Idahoans”.

In 1863, Congress designated the Idaho Territory with the erroneous understanding that Idaho was a Shoshone word meaning Gem of the Mountains. Idaho’s nickname is the *Gem State* because nearly every known gem has been found here – everything from agates** to zircon**. In spite of the misunderstanding concerning the origin of the name the state continues to be known as the “*Gem State*” and the “*Gem of the Mountains*”. In addition, Idaho is one of only two places in the world where star garnets can be found (the other is the Himalaya Mountains, in India), and is the only place six pointed star garnets have been found.

Idaho is an important agricultural state, producing nearly one third of the potatoes grown in the United States. *Manufacturing* has recently supplanted agriculture as the most important sector of Idaho’s economy. Cattle and dairy goods are among the leading agricultural products. Idaho’s chief crops are *potatoes* (for which the state is famous), *hay*, *wheat*, *peas*, *beans*, and *sugar beets*. The world’s largest factory for *barrel** cheese*, the raw product for processed cheese is located in Gooding.

Important industries in Idaho are food processing, lumber and wood products, machinery, chemical products, paper products, electronics manufacturing, computer equipment, and silver. *Mining*, once the major source of income, and still economically important, produces *phosphate***, *gold*, *silver*, *molybdenum***, *antimony***, *lead*, *zinc*, and other minerals.

Today, the largest industry in Idaho is the science and technology sector. Idaho’s industrial economy is growing, with high-tech products leading the way. Since the late 1970s, Boise has emerged as a center for semiconductor manufacturing. Boise is the home of Micron Technology Inc., the only U.S. manufacturer of dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips, Hewlett-Packard has operated a large plant in Boise since the 1970s, which is devoted primarily to LaserJet printers production.

The Idaho National Laboratory (INL), a government lab for nuclear energy research, is also an important part of the eastern Idaho economy.

The unspoiled quality of much of Idaho’s land has nourished one of the youngest of Idaho’s businesses – the *tourist trade*. Sun Valley, one of

the nation’s best-known year-round vacation spots, is an example of the development of resorts in Idaho.

Idaho has a state gambling lottery which contributed \$333.5 million in payments to all Idaho public schools and Idaho higher education from 1990 – 2006.

COLORADO

Probable meaning	Red
Derivation	Spanish; first given to the Colorado River
Nickname	Centennial State, Switzerland of America
Year of Statehood	1876
Capital	Denver
The largest city	Denver
Land area in sq km	271,042
Population (2010)	5,029,196
Motto	Nothing without Providence (the Deity)
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Colorado Blue Spruce 	State flower: Rocky Mountain Columbine** 
State animal: Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep 	State bird: Lark Bunting 

Colorado (CO) is a state located in the Rocky Mountain region. It is bordered to the north by Wyoming, to the south by New Mexico, at the southwest corner by Arizona, to the east by Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, and to the west by Utah.

Colorado has been nicknamed the “*Centennial State*” because it became a state in the year 1876, 100 years after the signing of the nation’s Declaration of Independence. Colorado also is called “Colorful Colorado” presumably because of its magnificent scenery of mountains, rivers and plains. This phrase has decorated maps, car license plates, tourist information centers and souvenirs of all kinds.

The state is well known for its magnificent scenery of mountains, rivers and plains. It is very popular among the fans of summer and winter sports.

Denver is the capital of Colorado and the state's most populous city. Residents of Colorado are properly known as "Coloradans", although the archaic term "Coloradoan" is still used.

Early industry was based on the extraction and processing of minerals and agricultural products.

Agriculture, especially the *raising of cattle and sheep and production of dairy goods*, is economically important in the state. Crops include wheat, hay, corn, and sugar beets. Since the 1950s manufacturing has been the major source of income in the state. Food processing is a major industry; others include the manufacture of computer equipment, aerospace products, transportation equipment, and electrical equipment; printing and publishing; and the production of fabricated metals, chemicals, and lumber.

Gold was the first of many valuable minerals (notably silver and lead) discovered here. Leading minerals today are *petroleum, coal, molybdenum***, *sand and gravel*, and *uranium***. Gold is no longer mined extensively. There are also large coal and oil deposits.

The federal government is also a major economic force in the state with many important federal facilities including United States Air Force Academy and Peterson Air force Base in Colorado Springs; the National Institute of Standards and Technology in Boulder; U.S. Geological Survey and other government agencies at the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood. In addition to these and other federal agencies, Colorado has abundant National Forest land and four National Parks that contribute to federal ownership of land in Colorado, or 37% of the total area of the state. The state's economy is diversified and is notable for its concentration of scientific research and high-technology industries.

Colorado also produces the largest amount of beer of any state.

Denver is an important financial center. A new \$4 billion international airport opened near Denver in Feb., 1995.

Tourism plays a vital role in Colorado's economy. The state's climate, scenery, historical sites, and extensive recreational facilities bring millions of visitors annually. Numerous resorts in towns attract visitors year-round as well as during ski season. Besides fine hunting, fishing, and skiing there are many special events held in the state, including arts festivals, rodeos, and fairs.

UTAH

Probable meaning	Higher up
Derivation	(Apache) Navajo Indian

Nickname	Beehive State, The Salt Lake State, The Mormon* State
Year of Statehood	1896
Capital	Salt Lake City
The largest city	Salt Lake City
Land area in sq km	220,782
Population (2010)	2,763,885
Motto	Industry
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Blue Spruce 	State flower: Segoe Lily 
State animal: Rocky Mountain Elk 	State bird: Seagull 

Utah (UT) is a western state of the United States. It was the 45 state admitted to the Union on January 4, 1896. Approximately 80 percent of Utah's people live around Salt Lake City. *Great Salt Lake* is a world wonder, the salt content of which is six times more than that of the ocean. The name "Utah" is derived from the Ute Indian language, meaning "people of the mountains".

The nickname of the state is "*Beehive** State*". The beehive** became the official state emblem on March 4, 1959. Utahans relate the beehive symbol to industry and the pioneer virtues of thrift** and perseverance**. The beehive was chosen as the emblem for the provisional** State of Deseret in 1848 and was maintained on the seal of the State of Utah when Utah became a state in 1896.

Utah is known for being one of the most religiously homogeneous states in the Union. Between 60.7 percent and 72 percent of Utahans are reported to be members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (also known as the Mormon* Church or the LDS Church), which greatly influences Utah culture and daily life.

In eastern Utah petroleum production is a major industry. Near Salt Lake City, petroleum refining is done by a number of oil companies. In central Utah, coal production accounts for much of the mining activity.

Cultivated land, including isolated farms in river valleys and

considerable *dry-farming* acreage, is limited to a small percentage of the state's total area. Major crops are *hay, corn, barley, and wheat*, but the bulk of income from agriculture comes from *livestock and livestock products*, including *sheep, cattle, dairying*, and an expanding *poultry industry* and substantial *fruit production*. Agrarian life was well suited to the principles of the Mormon* settlers; moreover, they hoped that the difficulties of successfully farming the dry land would discourage non-Mormons from settling in the area.





Today many residents are engaged in mining or mining-related industries. *Copper* is the chief metal, followed by *gold, molybdenum***, and *magnesium***. Other important mineral products include *beryllium***, *asphalt***, *silver, lead, tin, fluorspar***, *mercury***, *vanadium***, *potassium** salts, manganiferous** ore*, and *uranium*.

The establishment of defense plants and military installations during World War II spurred** phenomenal industrial growth. Utah is now a center for *aerospace research* and the *production of missiles, spacecraft, computer hardware and software, electronic systems, and related items*. Other major manufactures are *processed foods, machinery, fabricated** metals, and petroleum products*.

Tourism has become increasingly important to the state's economy. It is a major industry in Utah and is well known for its year-round outdoor and recreational activities aiming other attractions. With five national parks (Arches, Bryce Canyon, Canyonlands, Capitol Reef, and Zion), Utah is the third state having most national parks after Alaska and California.

NEVADA

Probable meaning	Snowclad Mountain
Derivation	Spanish Sierra Nevada
Nickname	The Silver State, The Sage State, The Sagebrush State, The Vacation State, The Mining State
Year of Statehood	1864
Capital	Carson City
The largest city	Las Vegas
Land area in sq km	287,404
Population (2010)	2,700,551
Motto	All for our Country
Flag 	Seal 

<p>State tree: Single-leaf Pinyon , Bristlecone Pine</p> 	<p>State flower: Sagebrush**</p> 
<p>State animal: Desert Bighorn Sheep</p> 	<p>State bird: Mountain Bluebird**</p> 

Nevada (NV) is a state located in the western region of the U.S., mainly in the region of deserts.

The state is called the “*Silver State*” because of its large silver mine industries; named as the “*Sage** State*” and the “*Sagebrush State*” for the wild sage that grows there prolifically.

In 1864, Nevada became the 36th state to enter the union, and the phrase “Battle Born” on the state flag reflects the state’s entry on the Union side during the American Civil War. Its first settlement was called Mormon Station.

Many of the high plateau areas are excellent for *grazing, and cattle and sheep raising* are important industries. Because of the prevailing dryness and the steep slopes, *agriculture* is not highly developed, but is devoted mainly to growing hay, alfalfa**, and other feed for cattle; however, potatoes, onions, and some other crops are also cultivated.

As of January 1, 2006 there were an estimated 500,000 heads of cattle and 70,000 heads of sheep in Nevada. Most of these animals forage** on rangeland in the summer, with supplemental feed in the winter. Over 90% of Nevada’s cropland is used to grow hay, mostly alfalfa, for livestock feed.

Nevada’s riches do not grow from its land; rather, almost incredible wealth lies below its surface. Although copper mining is now much less dominant than before, Nevada is *the nation’s leading producer of gold, silver, and mercury*. By value, gold is by far the most important mineral mined. *Silver* is a distant second. *Petroleum, diatomite***, *copper, gypsum***, *lithium*** and other minerals are also extracted.

The state’s manufactures include gaming machines and products, aerospace equipment, electric equipment, lawn and garden irrigation devices, seismic monitoring equipment, printing and publishing, food processing, Warehousing** and trucking are also significant Nevada industries.

Nevada’s economy, however, is overwhelmingly based on tourism, especially the gambling (legalized in 1931) and resort industries centered in Las Vegas* and, to a lesser extent, Reno and Lake Tahoe*. Gambling taxes





are a primary source of state revenue. The service sector employs about half of Nevada’s workers. Liberal divorce laws made Reno “the divorce capital of the world” for many years, but similar laws enacted in other states ended this distinction. Much of Nevada (almost 80% of whose land is federally owned) is given over to military and related use. Nellis Air Force Base and the Nevada Test Site have been the scene of much nuclear and aircraft testing; Yucca Mountain is slated to be the primary depository for U.S. nuclear wastes.

Prostitution is legal in parts of Nevada in the form of brothels, but only counties with populations under 400,000 residents have the option to legalize it.

THE FAR WEST

- California
- Oregon
- Washington

CALIFORNIA

Probable meaning	An earthly paradise
Derivation	Supposedly named by the conquistadors for an imaginary island in a Spanish novel
Nickname	Golden State, The Sierra State, The Grape State, The Eureka State
Year of Statehood	1850
Capital	Sacramento
The largest city	Los Angeles and San Francisco
Land area in sq km	413,059
Population (2010)	37,253,956
Motto	“Eureka”** (I have found it)
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: California Redwood 	State flower: Golden Poppy 

State animal: Grizzly Bear



State bird: California Valley Quail



California (CA) is a state on the West Coast of the United States, along the Pacific Ocean. It is bordered by Oregon to the north, Nevada to the east, Arizona to the southeast, and, to the south, by Mexico. California is the most populous U.S. state. Its four largest cities are Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, and San Francisco.

The “*Golden State*” has long been a popular designation for California and was made the official State Nickname in 1968. It is particularly appropriate since California’s modern development can be traced back to the discovery of gold in 1848 and fields of golden poppies can be seen each spring throughout the state. The Golden State Museum is also the name of a new museum opened in late 1998 at the California State Archives in Sacramento. The museum’s exhibits bring to life the events of California’s history.

California has an enormously productive economy. It ranks number one among all the states in both manufacturing and agriculture. *Cotton* is the main crop, and *dairy products* and *beef cattle* are the primary farm products. If California was a country, it would rank as having the fifth-largest economy in the world. Although agriculture is gradually yielding to industry as the core of the state’s economy, California leads the nation in the *production of fruits and vegetables, including carrots, lettuce**, onions, broccoli, tomatoes, strawberries, and almonds*. The favorable climate in this state also lets farmers produce exotic fruits that are difficult to grow anywhere else in the country – for example, *dates, olives, and kiwifruit*. The state’s most valuable crops are *grapes, cotton, flowers, and oranges*. *Dairy products*, however, contribute the single largest share of *farm* income, and California is again the national leader in this sector. The state also produces the major share of U.S. domestic wine. California’s farms are highly productive as a result of good soil, a long growing season, and the use of modern agricultural methods. The gathering and packing of crops is done largely by seasonal migrant labor, primarily Mexicans. Fishing is another important industry.

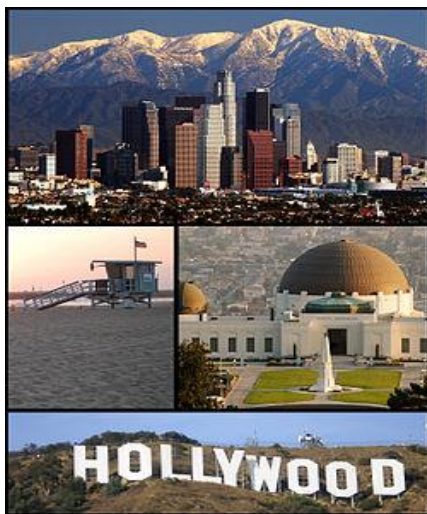
Much of the state’s industrial production depends upon such local resources as *petroleum, natural gas, lumber, cement, and sand and gravel*. Since World War II manufacturing, notably of electronic equipment, computers, machinery, transportation equipment, and metal products, has increased enormously. Defense industries, a base of the economy especially in S. California, have declined following the end of the cold war, a serious blow to the state. But many high-tech companies and small low-tech, often low-wage, companies remain in S California, in what is said to be the

largest manufacturing belt in the United States. Farther north, “Silicon Valley,” between Palo Alto and San Jose, so called because it is the nation's leading producer of semiconductors, is also a focus of software development.

California is the home of several significant economic regions, such as Hollywood (entertainment), Southern California (aerospace), the Central Valley (agriculture), Silicon Valley (computers and high tech), and wine producing regions, such as the Napa Valley, Sonoma Valley and Southern California's Santa Barbara.

California continues to be a major U.S. center for *motion-picture, television film, and related entertainment industries, especially in Hollywood* and Burbank*. Tourism also is an important source of income. Disneyland*, Sea World, and other theme parks draw millions of visitors each year, as does San Francisco with its numerous attractions and several entertainment communities. California also abounds in natural beauty, seen especially in its many national parks and forests – home to such attractions as Yosemite Falls* and giant sequoia** trees – along miles of Pacific beaches.

LOS ANGELES is the largest city in the state of California and the



second largest in the United States. Often abbreviated as *L.A.* and nicknamed *The City of Angels*, Los Angeles has an estimated population of 3.8 million. Additionally the Los Angeles metropolitan area is home to nearly 12.9 million residents, who hail from all over the globe. Los Angeles is the seat of Los Angeles County, the most populated and one of the most diverse counties in the United States. Its inhabitants are known as “Angelenos” or “*Angelinas*” when using the proper Spanish language spelling.

The economy of Los Angeles is driven by international trade, entertainment (television, motion pictures, interactive games, recorded music), aerospace, technology, petroleum, fashion, apparel, and tourism. Los Angeles is also the largest manufacturing center in the western United States. The contiguous** ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach together comprise the fifth busiest port in the world and the most significant port in the Western Hemisphere and is vital to trade within the Pacific Rim**.

Other significant industries include media production, finance, telecommunications, law, healthcare, and transportation.

If the Los Angeles combined statistical area (CSA) were a country, its' economy would rank 17th in the world in terms of nominal GDP.

The city has six major Fortune 500 companies, including aerospace contractor Northrop Grumman, energy company Occidental Petroleum, healthcare provider Health Net.

Some of the major companies headquartered in the cities of Los Angeles county are Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (Beverly Hills), City National Bank (Beverly Hills), Hilton Hotels (Beverly Hills), the Walt Disney Company, Warner Bros., Sony Pictures Entertainment (parent of Columbia Pictures, located in Culver City).

The University of Southern California is the city's largest private sector employer. Los Angeles is classified as a "beta**+world city".

SAN FRANCISCO is the fourth most populous city in California and the 13th most populous city in the United States with a 2010 estimated population of 805,235. It is the most densely populated city in the state, the second most densely populated major city in the U.S., and is the financial, cultural, and transportation center of the larger San Francisco Bay Area.

Tourism is the backbone of the San Francisco economy. Its frequent portrayal in music, film, and popular culture has made the city and its landmarks recognizable worldwide. With a large hotel infrastructure and a world-class convention facility in the Moscone Center, San Francisco is also among the top-ten North American destinations for conventions and conferences.

The legacy of the California Gold Rush turned San Francisco into the principal banking and finance center of the West Coast in the early









twentieth century. Montgomery Street in the Financial District became known as the "Wall Street of the West", home to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, the Wells Fargo corporate headquarters, and the site of the now-defunct** Pacific Coast Stock Exchange. With over 30 international

financial institutions, six Fortune 500 companies, and a large support infrastructure of professional services – including law, public relations, architecture and design – also with significant presence in the city, San Francisco is designated as one of the ten Beta World Cities (best cities of the world).

San Francisco's economy has increasingly become tied to that of its Bay Area neighbor San Jose and Silicon Valley to its south, sharing the need for highly educated workers with specialized skills. San Francisco has been positioning itself as a biotechnology and biomedical hub and research center.

OREGON

Probable meaning	Hurricane
Derivation	Origin uncertain; name used by Indians for a river but may have come from the French “ouragan” meaning “hurricane”
Nickname	Beaver State, The Sunset State
Year of Statehood	1859
Capital	Salem
The largest city	Portland
Land area in sq km	252,151
Population (2010)	3,831,074
Motto	The Union (1957), She Flies With Her Own Wings (1987)
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Douglas Fir 	State flower: Grape 
State animal: Beaver 	State bird: Western Meadowlark 

Oregon (OR) is a state in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States, the area was inhabited by many indigenous** tribes before the arrival of traders, explorers and settlers. The Oregon Territory was created in 1848 after American settlement began in earnest in the 1840s. Oregon became the 33rd state on February 14, 1859. It is located on the Pacific coast between Washington to the north, California to the south, Nevada on the southeast and Idaho to the east. The Columbia and Snake rivers delineate** much of Oregon’s northern and eastern boundaries respectively. Salem is the state’s third most populous city and the state capital, with Portland the most populous.

The American Beaver was named Oregon state animal by the 1969 Legislature. Prized for its fur, the beaver was overtrapped by early settlers and eliminated from much of its original range. Through proper management and partial protection, the beaver has been reestablished in watercourses throughout the state and remains an important economic asset**. The beaver has been referred to as “nature’s engineer,” and its dam-building activities are important to natural water flow and erosion

control. Oregon State University's athletic teams are called the "Beavers."

Oregon is few one of four major world hazelnut** growing regions, and produces 95% of the domestic hazelnuts in the United States.

Oregon has developed an important and growing *wine industry*. While the history of the wine production in Oregon can be traced to before Prohibition, it became a significant industry beginning in the 1970s. In 2005, Oregon ranked third among U.S. states with 303 wineries. Due to regional similarities in climate and soil, the grapes planted in Oregon are often the same varieties found in the French regions of Alsace and Burgundy. Oregon farmers and ranchers also produce cattle, sheep, dairy products, eggs and poultry.

Oregon's major sources of farm income are *greenhouse products, wheat, cattle, and dairy items. Hay, wheat, pears, and onions* are important, and the state is one of the nation's leading producers of *snap beans, peppermint, sweet cherries, broccoli, and strawberries*. Almost half of the state is a rich *forestland*. It comprises the country's greatest reserves of standing timber**; huge areas have been set aside for conservation. Wood processing was long the state's major industry. Since 1991 many areas have been closed to logging in order to protect endangered** wildlife. Nevertheless, Oregon has retained its title as the nation's foremost lumber state, producing more than 5 billion board feet a year.

Other major products are food, paper and paper items, machinery, and fabricated** metals. Printing and publishing are important businesses. In recent decades Oregon (now sometimes called "Silicon** Forest") has become home to many computer and electronic companies.

High technology industries and services have been a major employer since the 1970s. *Tektronix** was the largest private employer in Oregon until the late 1980s, *Intel's** creation and expansion of several facilities in eastern Washington County continued the growth that *Tektronix* had started. Recently, biotechnology giant *Genentech* purchased several acres of land in Hillsboro in an effort to expand its production capabilities.

Abundant, cheap *electric power* is supplied by numerous dams, most notably those on the Columbia River, including one of the largest hydroelectric generators in the world. The dams also aid in flood control and navigation.

Oregon's *river resources* are one of its greatest assets**. Although ocean fisheries have reduced the river fisheries in recent years, its *salmon-fishing industry*, centered around Astoria, is one of the world's largest; other catches are *tuna* and *crabs*.






Although mining is still underdeveloped, Oregon leads the nation in the production of nickel.

Oregon's beautiful forests, waterfalls, ocean beaches, pristine** lakes, and mountains make tourism another important industry. Major

attractions are the Oregon Caves National Monument, Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Parks, etc. Crater Lake National Park is a famed destination. *There are 13 national forests, one national grassland, and more than 220 state parks.*

Portland reportedly has more strip clubs per capita than Las Vegas or San Francisco.

WASHINGTON

Derivation	Named in honor of George Washington
Nickname	Evergreen State
Year of Statehood	1889
Capital	Olympia
The largest city	Seattle
Land area in sq km	177,299
Population (2010)	6,724,540
Motto	“Al-Ki” (bye and bye in Indian)
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Western Hemlock 	State flower: Coast Rhododendron** 
State bird: Goldfinch** 	

Washington (WA) is a state in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. Washington was carved out of the western part of Washington Territory which had been ceded by Britain in 1846 by the Oregon Treaty as settlement of the Oregon Boundary Dispute. It was admitted to the Union as the 42nd state in 1,889. It is the only state named for a president. Washington was nicknamed “*The Evergreen State*” for its abundant evergreen forests. The nickname was adopted by the Legislature in February, 1893.

Significant business within the state includes the *design and manufacture of jet aircraft* (Boeing), *computer software development, electronics, biotechnology, aluminum production, lumber and wood*

products (Weyerhaeuser), *mining*, and *tourism*. The state has significant amounts of hydroelectric power generation.

Washington's water resources provide both *irrigation and enormous hydroelectric power*. The impact of the Columbia River on the life and economy of the state can scarcely be overestimated. In early days the river was a means of *transport and a salmon-fishing field* for many Native American tribes. Now the Columbia is one of the greatest sources of hydroelectric power in the world and extensive irrigation to the Columbia Plateau.

Puget Sound (the gulf) is the heart of Washington's *industrial and commercial development*. It is navigable and has many beautiful bays, on which are situated such commercial and industrial cities as Seattle, Tacoma, and Everett. Seattle, an exporter and importer in trade with Asia and a gateway to Alaska, is a major U.S. city and a center for the manufacture of jet aircraft (as well as missiles and spacecraft) by the Boeing Corp. In recent years, computer software (Microsoft Corp. is near Seattle), electronics, and biotechnology have become increasingly important to the economy.

Washington's huge *food processing industry* is based on the state's diversified irrigated farming and dairying as well as on its abundant fishing resources. Salmon is the biggest catch, but halibut**, bottomfish, oysters, and crabs are also significant.

Much of the land in East Washington is used for *dry farming*. This region contains most of Washington's vineyards; from the 1980s the state has developed an important wine industry.

Washington is a leading agricultural state. In 2004, Washington ranked first in the nation in production of *red raspberries* (90.0% of total U.S. production), *wrinkled seed peas* (80.6%), *hops* (75.0%), *spearmint oil* (73.6%), *apples* (58.1%), *sweet cherries* (47.3%), *pears* (42.6%), *peppermint oil* (40.3%), *Concord grapes* (39.3%), *carrots for processing* (36.8%), and *Niagara grapes* (31.6%). Washington also ranked second in the nation in production of *lentils***, *fall potatoes*, *dry edible peas*, *apricots*, *grapes*, *asparagus*** (over a third of the nation's production), *sweet corn* for processing, and *green peas* for processing: third in *tart cherries*, *prunes and plums*, and *dry summer onions*: fourth in *barley* and *trout*; and fifth in *wheat*, *cranberries*, and *strawberries*. The apple industry is of particular importance to Washington. Because of the favorable climate of dry, warm summers and cold winters of central Washington, the state has led the U.S. in apple production since the 1920s. *Washington is a major wheat producer. It is also a major producer of onions, plums, and other fruits, nuts, and vegetables. Cattle, dairy goods, sheep, and poultry* are also economically important.

More than half of the state's area is *forested*, and the lumber and wood-products industry remains one of its largest.

Other important manufactures in the state are *chemicals and primary** metals, especially aluminum*. Washington’s chief minerals are *sand and gravel, cement, stone, and diatomite***. *Gold, lead, and zinc* are also found.





Tourism is an increasingly important industry.

Bill Gates (worth \$59.2 billion), the second wealthiest man in the world, is the best known billionaire from the state. Other Washington state billionaires include Paul Allen (Microsoft), Steve Ballmer (Microsoft), Jeffrey Bezos (Amazon), Craig McCaw (McCaw Cellular), James Jannard (Oakley), Howard Schultz (Starbucks), and Charles Simonyi (Microsoft).

THE SOUTHEAST

- Alabama
- Mississippi
- Georgia
- Arkansas
- Tennessee
- Kentucky
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Virginia
- Louisiana
- Florida

ALABAMA

Probable meaning	Tribal town
Derivation	Indian; named after a tribe of Creek* Confederacy and tribal town: Alibamon – name of a Muskogean tribe
Nickname	Cotton State, Yellowhammer State, The Heart of Dixie, The Lizard State
Year of Statehood	1819
Capital	Montgomery
The largest city	Birmingham
Land area in sq km	134,183
Population (2010)	4,779,736
Motto	We Dare Defend our Rights
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Southern Longleaf Pine 	State flower: Camellia** 

State bird: Yellowhammer**



Alabama (AL) is a state located in the southern region of the United States of America. It is bordered by Tennessee to the north, Georgia to the east, Florida and the Gulf of Mexico to the south, and Mississippi to the west. Alabama ranks 30th in total land area and ranks second in the size of its inland waterways.

The capital of the state, *Montgomery*, is a place where the movement for the rights of the black people began.

Alabama has been known as the “*Yellowhammer State*” since the Civil War. The yellowhammer nickname was applied to the Confederate* soldiers from Alabama when a company of young cavalry soldiers from Huntsville, under the command of Rev. D.C. Kelly, arrived at Hopkinsville, where General Forrest’s troops were stationed. The officers and men of the Huntsville Company wore fine, new uniforms, whereas the soldiers who had long been on the battlefields were dressed in faded, worn-out uniforms. On the sleeves, collars and coattails of the new Cavalry troop were bits of brilliant yellow cloth. As the company rode past General Forrest’s soldiers one of them cried out in greeting “Yellowhammer, Yellowhammer, flicker, flicker!” The greeting brought a roar of laughter from the men and since that moment the Huntsville soldiers were spoken of as the “yellowhammer company.” The term quickly spread throughout the Confederate Army and all Alabama troops were referred to unofficially as the “Yellowhammers.”

The central Black Belt*, formerly a principal *cotton-growing area*, is now employed largely for *raising poultry* (the state ranks third in U.S. broiler chicken production) *and cattle*, Alabama’s most valuable agricultural products. *Cotton* is still the chief crop. Although known as “The Cotton State”, Alabama ranks between eight and ten in national cotton production, according to various reports, with Texas, Georgia and Mississippi comprising the top three. The state’s agricultural outputs also include *eggs, plant nursery items, greenhouse plants, peanuts, grains* such as *corn* and *sorghum, milk, soybeans, peaches* and *vegetables*.

Although about half of Alabama’s area is devoted to *agriculture, manufacturing* accounts for a larger share of the state’s income. Alabama has the second most extensive (after Georgia) *forests* in the contiguous** United States, and *pulp and paper products* lead manufactures. Other major industries produce chemicals, electronics, textiles, processed foods, and automobiles. *Oil* and *gas, cement, and stone* lead mineral production; the state’s once-prominent coal industry is gradually declining. The Marshall NASA *Space Flight Center, Redstone Arsenal, Maxwell Air Force Base*

contribute significantly to the economy. Other state's industrial outputs include *iron and steel products* (including cast-iron and steel pipe); *lumber, and wood products*; *mining* (mostly coal); *plastic products*; *cars and trucks*; and *apparel***. Also, Alabama produces *aerospace and electronic products*, mostly in the Huntsville area, which is home of *the NASA Space Flight Center and the US Army Aviation and Missile Command*.





Alabama is also home to *the largest automobile growth*.

Birmingham is also a leading banking center, serving as home Regions Financial Corporation.

Telecommunications provider AT&T, formerly BellSouth, has a major presence with several large offices in the metropolitan area.

The Port of Mobile is the 10th largest by tonnage in the United States.

MISSISSIPPI

Probable meaning	Large river
Derivation	Indian
Nickname	Magnolia State, The Ground-hog** State
Year of Statehood	1817
Capital	Jackson
The largest city	Jackson
Land area in sq km	124,062
Population (2010)	2,967,297
Motto	By valor and arms
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Magnolia	State flower: Magnolia 
State bird: Mockingbird** 	

Mississippi (MS) is a state located in the Deep South of the United States. Jackson is the state capital and largest city. The state's name comes from the Mississippi River, which flows along its western boundary, and takes its name from the Ojibwe word *misi-ziibi* (“Great River”).

Mississippi is the stronghold of the Old South, the centre of the movement for the Civil Rights.

The nickname of the state is "*Magnolia State*". It is named so because of the abundance of magnolia flowers and trees in the state. The magnolia is the official state flower and the official state tree.

Before the Civil War, Mississippi was the fifth-wealthiest state in the nation, wealth generated by cotton plantations along the rivers. Slaves were then counted as property and the rise in the cotton markets since the 1840s had increased their value. A majority (55 %) of the population of Mississippi was enslaved in 1860. Ninety percent of the Delta bottomlands were undeveloped and the state had low population overall.

Largely due to the domination of the plantation economy, focused on the production of agricultural cotton only, the state was slow to use its wealth to invest in infrastructure such as public schools, roads and railroads. Industrialization did not come in many areas until the late 20th century. Before the war the most successful planters, such as Confederate President Jefferson Davis*, owned riverside properties along the Mississippi River. Most of the state was undeveloped frontier away from the riverfronts.

During the Civil War, 30,000 mostly white Mississippi men died from wounds and disease, and many more were left crippled and wounded. Changes to the labor structure and an agricultural depression throughout the South caused severe losses in wealth. Poor whites and landless former slaves suffered the most from the postwar economic depression. It took years for the state to rebuild levees damaged in battles.

Mississippi's rank as one of the poorest states is related to its dependence on cotton agriculture before and after the Civil War, late development of its frontier bottomlands in the Mississippi Delta, repeated natural disasters of flooding in the late 19th and early 20th century requiring massive capital investment.

In addition, the reliance on agriculture grew increasingly costly as the state suffered loss of crops due to the devastation of the boll weevil** in 20th century, devastating floods in 1912-1913 and 1927, collapse of cotton prices after 1920, and drought in 1930.

With the Depression coming so soon after the flood, the state suffered badly during those years. In the Great Migration, tens of thousands of African Americans migrated North and West for jobs and chances to live as other citizens. The legislature's 1990 decision to legalize casino gambling along the Mississippi River and the Gulf Coast has led to economic gains for the state.

Mississippi is traditionally one of the more *rural* states in the Union; not until 1965 did *manufacturing* take over as the leading revenue-producing sector of its economy. In 2000, it ranked third in the nation in the production of cotton, but soil erosion resulting from overcultivation and

the destruction caused by the boll weevil have led to the increased agricultural diversification. The other most important crops are *rice*, *peanuts* and *soybeans*. Today *broiler chicken production*, *aquaculture* (chiefly catfish** raising) and *dairying* are increasingly important; its *catfish aquaculture farms* produce the majority of farm-raised catfish consumed in the United States.

The state's most valuable mineral resources, petroleum and natural gas, have been developed only since the 1930s.






Industry has grown rapidly with the development of oil resources and has been helped by the Tennessee Valley Authority and by a state program to balance agriculture with industry, under which many communities have subsidized new industries. Revenue from industrial products, including chemicals, plastics, foods, and wood products, have exceeded those from agriculture in recent years. On the Gulf coast there is a profitable fishing and seafood processing industry, and gambling is important there.

In 2007 Mississippi had the third largest gambling revenue of any state, behind New Jersey and Nevada. Federally recognized Native American tribes have also established gaming casinos on their reservations, which are yielding revenue to support education and economic development.

On August 30, 2007, a report by the United States Census Bureau indicated that Mississippi was the poorest state in the country. Many cotton farmers in the Delta have large, mechanized plantations, some of which receive extensive Federal subsidies, yet many other residents still live as poor, rural, landless laborers. Of \$1.2 billion from 2002-2005 in Federal subsidies to farmers in the Bolivar County area of the Delta, only 5% went to small farmers. There has been little money apportioned for rural development. Small towns are struggling. More than 100,000 people have left the region in search of work elsewhere. The state had an average household income of \$34,473 and a per capita of \$9,432.

GEORGIA

Derivation	Neo-Latin; named for Kings George I and II by James E. Oglethorpe, colonial administrator
Nickname	The Empire State of the South, The Peach State
Year of Statehood	1788
Capital	Atlanta
The largest city	Atlanta
Land area in sq km	153,078
Population (2010)	9,687,653
Motto	Wisdom, Justice and Moderation

<p>Flag</p> 	<p>Seal</p> 
<p>State tree: Live Oak</p> 	<p>State flower: Cherokee Rose</p> 
<p>State bird: Brown Thrasher**</p> 	

Georgia (GA) is a south-eastern state, former British colony. It was one of the original Thirteen Colonies that revolted against British rule in the American Revolution. It was the last of the Thirteen Colonies to be established, in 1733. It was the fourth slate to ratify the United States Constitution, on January 2, 1788. It declared its secession from the Union on January 21, 1861 and was one of the original seven Confederate states. It was the last state to be restored to the Union, on July 15, 1870.

The capital of the state, Atlanta, was the centre of the summer Olympic Games in 1996.

Georgia is known as the “Peach State” because of the growers’ reputation for producing the highest quality fruit. The peach became the official state fruit in 1995.

Although the *trade* and *service sectors* supply the majority of jobs in Georgia, manufacturing and agriculture remain important to the state’s economy. In addition, *federal facilities, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, near Atlanta; Fort Benning, near Columbus; and the Kings Bay naval base,* contribute to the economy.

Georgia is the largest state in land area east of the Mississippi River. Its agricultural outputs are *poultry* and *eggs, pecans, peaches, peanuts, rye, cattle, hogs, dairy products, turfgrass**,* tobacco, and *vegetables.*

Food processing is also a major industry in Georgia, with widespread farms producing *peanuts, corn, and soybeans* across middle and south Georgia. It is the leading U.S. producer of *peanuts.* The state is the number one producer of *pecans*** in the world, with the region around Albany in southwest Georgia being the center of Georgia’s pecan production. Gainesville in northeast Georgia *touts*** itself as the Poultry Capital of the World.

Cotton, once Georgia's most valuable crop, has declined in importance; in the 1990s it was rivaled by *peanuts, tobacco, and corn*. Georgia is the nation's largest producer of *peanuts*. *Livestock*** and *poultry raising* account for the largest share of farm income; *broilers, eggs, and cattle* are major products.

Its industrial outputs are textiles and apparel, transportation equipment, cigarettes, food processing, paper products, chemical products, electric equipment.

Industry in Georgia is quite diverse. Major products in the mineral and limber industry include a variety of *clays, stones, and sands*. The clay palygorskite**, known as attapulgitite**, was named because of its abundance near town of Attapulgus. Attapulgitite has numerous medical, cosmetic, and industrial uses. The *manufacture of textiles and textile products* has long been Georgia's leading industry. Textile industry is located around the cities of Rome, Columbus, Augusta, Macon and along the 1-75 corridor between Atlanta and Chattanooga, and Dalton – the Carpet Capital of the World.

Much of Georgia is heavily forested with pine, and the state is a leading producer of *lumber*** and *pulpwood***. Although the state is rich in minerals, mining is not as important as manufacturing and agriculture. The most valuable minerals produced are *clays, stone, kaolin***, *iron ore, sand, and gravel*.

Georgia also has large deposits of marble, and marble slabs from quarries there have been used to build several state capitol buildings and portions of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Georgia's electricity generation and consumption are among the highest in the United States, with coal being the primary electrical generation of fuel. However, the state also has two nuclear power plants which contribute less than one fourth of Georgia's electricity generation.

Automobile manufacturing is important around Atlanta. Atlanta has a very large effect on the state of Georgia and the Southeastern United States. Some industries there include aircraft manufacturing, food and chemical processing, printing, publishing, and large corporations. Some of the corporations are headquartered in Atlanta. Atlanta has been the site of enormous growth in real estate, service, and communications industries. With its great population base and location along major transportation routes, Atlanta is a leading center of tourism.

Tourism also makes an important contribution to the economy. Georgia is home to the Granite Capital of the World (Elberton*).






With its moderate winter climate and its Southern charm and beauty, the state is a popular *vacation area*. The Sea Islands are especially noted for their scenery and resorts. Warm Springs, established with the help of President Franklin D. Roosevelt for the treatment of poliomyelitis, is now a historical landmark. Georgia's other attractions include *Okefenokee*

Swamp, a large wilderness area, Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, on which is carved a Confederate memorial, etc.

If Georgia were a stand-alone country, it would be the 28th largest economy in the world.

There are 15 Fortune 500 companies and 26 Fortune 1000 companies with headquarters in Georgia, including such names as Home Depot, UPS, Coca Cola, Delta Air Lines, AFLAC*, Southern Company, and SunTrust Banks.

ARKANSAS

Probable meaning	South wind people/ Downstream people (place)
Derivation	French version of Sioux Indian tribe name
Nickname	Land of Opportunity, The Natural State, The Guinea Pig State, The Bear State
Year of Statehood	1836
Capital	Little Rock
The largest city	Little Rock
Land area in sq km	138,070
Population (2010)	2,915,918
Motto	The People Rule
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Pine 	State flower: Apple Blossom 
State bird: Mockingbird** 	

Arkansas (AR) is a state located in the southern region of the United States. Arkansas shares a border with six states, with its eastern border largely defined by the Mississippi River. The capital and most populous city is Little Rock, located in the central portion of the state.

– is situated in the southern part of the country.

Officially known as “*The Natural State*”, Arkansas is known throughout the country for its natural beauty, clear lakes and streams and abundance of natural wildlife. The nickname was originally created (as

“Arkansas Is A Natural”) for state tourism advertising in the 1970s, and is still regularly used to this day.



The state’s agriculture outputs are poultry and eggs, soybeans, sorghum**, cattle, cotton, rice, hogs, and milk. A major *cotton-producing state* in the 19th century, Arkansas has since diversified its agricultural production and overall economy. Cotton is still an important crop, but ranks below soybeans and rice. Arkansas has become a leading producer of *poultry, raising over one billion broiler chickens a year; turkeys, dairy goods, and catfish*** are also important. The state’s most important mineral products are *petroleum, bromine** and bromine compounds, vanadium**, natural gas, and it is the nation’s leading bauxite** producer*. Principal manufactures are food products, food processing, chemicals, lumber** and paper goods, electrical equipment, furniture, fabricated metal products, machinery, automobile and airplane parts. In recent years, automobile parts manufacturers have opened factories in eastern Arkansas to support auto plants in other states. Additionally, the city of Conway is the site of a school bus factory. *The Pine Bluff Arsenal* is among military installations contributing to the Arkansas economy.





Several global companies are headquartered in the northwest corner of Arkansas, including Wal-Mart (the world’s largest public corporation), J.B. Hunt and Tyson Foods. This area of the state has experienced an economic boom since the 1970s as a result.

According to Forbes.com Arkansas currently ranks 21st for The Best States for Business and 9th for Business Cost.

Tourism is also very important to the Arkansas economy.

TENNESSEE

Probable meaning	Cherokee Indian village Tanasi
Derivation	Cherokee Indian
Nickname	Volunteer State, Big Bend** State, The River with the Big Bend, Hog and Hominy State, The Mother of Southwestern Statesmen
Year of Statehood	1796
Capital	Nashville
The largest city	Memphis
Land area in sq km	109,834
Population (2010)	6,346,105
Motto	Agriculture, commerce
Flag	Seal
	

State tree: Tulip Poplar 	State flower: Iris 
State animal: Raccoon** 	State bird: Mockingbird** 

Tennessee (TN) is a state located in the Southeastern United States. Tennessee is the 14th fastest growing state in the nation and is ranked 17th by population. In 1796, it became the 16th state to join the Union.

Tennessee has had several nicknames, but the most popular is “*The Volunteer State*.” The nickname originated during the War of 1812, in which the volunteer soldiers from Tennessee, serving under Gen. Andrew Jackson, displayed marked valor in the Battle of New Orleans.

Other nicknames include the “*Big Bend State*,” which refers to the Indian name of the Tennessee River; “*The River with the Big Bend*”; and “*Hog and Hominy State*,” now obsolete but formerly applied because “the corn and pork products of Tennessee were in such great proportions between 1830 and 1840”; and “*The Mother of Southwestern Statesmen*,” because Tennessee furnished the United States with three presidents and a number of other leaders who served with distinction in high government office.

Tennesseans sometimes are referred to as “*Volunteers*”, “*Big Benders*” and “*Butternuts*.” The first two are derived from the nickname of the state, while the tag of “*Butternuts*” was first applied to Tennessee soldiers during the Civil War because of the tan** color of their uniforms. Later, it sometimes was applied to people across the entire state.

Although Tennessee is now *primarily industrial*, with most of its people residing in urban areas, many Tennesseans still derive their livelihood from the land. The state’s leading crops are *cotton, soybeans, and tobacco*; *cattle, dairy products, and hogs* are also principal farm commodities. As proof of interest in beef production, the state has over 82,000 farms, and beef cattle are found in roughly 59 percent of the farms in the state. Although cotton was an early crop in Tennessee, large-scale cultivation of the fiber did not begin until the 1820s with the opening of the land between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers. Other major outputs for the state include textiles and electrical power.






Tennessee’s leading mineral, in dollar value, is stone; zinc ranks second (Tennessee leads the nation in its production). *Industry is being continually diversified*; the state’s leading manufactures are *chemicals and*

related products, foods, electrical machinery, primary metals, automobiles, textiles and apparel**, and stone, clay, and glass items. Aluminum production has been important since World War I.

Major corporations with headquarters in Tennessee include FedEx* Corporation, AutoZone Incorporated and International Paper, all based in Memphis; the North American head quarters of Nissan, based in Franklin; and the head-quarters of Caterpillar Financial based in Nashville.

Tennessee has long been a major *tourist destination*, owing largely to its beautiful scenery, an enormous Kentucky-Tennessee recreation area. Visitors are also drawn by Tennessee’s famed music capitals, the country-music Mecca of Nashville* and the blues and jazz hub of Memphis*.

KENTUCKY

Probable meaning	Plain, Land of tomorrow or Meadowland
Derivation	Indian
Nickname	Bluegrass state, The Tobacco State
Year of Statehood	1792
Capital	Frankfort
The largest city	Louisville
Land area in sq km	105,027
Population (2010)	4,339,367
Motto	United we stand, divided we fall
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Tulip Poplar 	State flower: Goldenrod** 
State bird: Kentucky Cardinal** 	

Kentucky (KY) is a state located in the East Central United States of America. Kentucky is normally included in the group of Southern states (in particular the Upland South), but it is sometimes included, geographically and culturally, in the Midwest. Originally a part of

Virginia, in 1792 it became the 15th slate to-join the Union. Kentucky is the 37th largest state in terms of land area, and ranks 26th in population.

Kentucky is known as the “Bluegrass Slate”, a nickname based on the fact that bluegrass is present in many of the lawns and pastures throughout the state. Bluegrass is not really blue – it’s green – but in the spring, bluegrass** produces bluish-purple buds that when seen in large fields give a rich blue cast to the grass. Early pioneers found bluegrass growing on Kentucky’s rich limestone soil, and traders began asking for the seeds of the “blue grass from Kentucky”.






Kentucky is a land with diverse environments and abundant resources, including the world’s longest cave system, the greatest length of navigable waterways and streams in the Lower 48 states, and the two largest man-made lakes east of the Mississippi River. It is also home to the highest per capita number of deer and turkey in the United States, the largest free ranging elk** herd east of Montana, and the nation’s most productive coalfield. Kentucky is also known for *thoroughbred horses*, *horse racing* (the Kentucky Derby), *bluegrass* music*, *bourbon*, *distilleries*, *automobile manufacturing*, *tobacco*, and *college basketball*.

Unlike many bordering states which developed a widespread industrial economy, much of rural Kentucky has maintained a farm based economy, with *cattle*, *corn*, and *soybeans* being the main crops. The area immediately outside Lexington is also the leading region for breeding Thoroughbred racing horses, due to the high calcium** content in the soil (from the underlying limestone) making the pastures especially productive. Despite being the 14th smallest state in terms of land area, Kentucky still ranks 5th in the total number of farms, with more farms per square mile than any other U.S. state. The state ranks 5th nationally in goat farming, 8th in beef cattle production, and 14th in corn production. *Tobacco*, in which Kentucky is second only to North Carolina among U.S. producers, has long been the state’s chief crop.

Kentucky derives the greatest share of its income, however, from industry. *Even Lexington*, one of the world’s largest loose-leaf tobacco markets, is industrialized. The state’s chief manufactures include electric equipment, food products, food processing, automobiles, nonelectrical machinery, chemicals, and apparel. Kentucky ranks 4th among U.S. states in the number of automobiles and trucks assembled. The Chevrolet Corvette, Cadillac XLR, Ford , Explorer, Ford Super Duty trucks, Toyota Camry, Toyota Avalon and other types of Toyota are assembled in Kentucky.

Printing and publishing as well as tourism have become important industries. Kentucky is also one of the major U.S. producers of *coal* (its fields are recognized as being among the most productive in the nation), *the state’s most valuable mineral*. *Stone*, *petroleum*, and *natural gas* are also extracted.

NORTH CAROLINA

Derivation	Neo-Latin; named for Charles I and Charles II
Nickname	Old North State, Tar Heel State
Year of Statehood	1789
Capital	Raleigh
The largest city	Charlotte
Land area in sq km	136,724
Population (2010)	9,535,483
Motto	To be rather than to seem
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Longleaf Pine 	State flower: Dogwood** 
State bird: Cardinal** 	

North Carolina (NC) is a state located on the Atlantic Seaboard in the southeastern United States. The state borders South Carolina and Georgia to the south, Tennessee to the west and Virginia to the north. North Carolina contains 100 counties.

North Carolina was one of the original Thirteen Colonies, originally known as Carolina. The word *Carolina* is from the word *Carolus*, the Latin form of Charles [After Charles I (1625-1649)].

In 1710 Carolina was divided into South Carolina and North Carolina. From this came the nickname the “*Old North State*.” Historians have recorded that the principle products during the early history of North Carolina were “tar, pitch**, and turpentine**.” It was during one of the fiercest battles of the Civil War, so the story goes, that the column supporting the North Carolina troops was driven from the field. After the battle the North Carolinians, who had successfully fought it out alone, were greeted from the passing derelict** regiment with the question: “Any more tar down in the Old North State, boys?” Quick as a flash came the answer: “No, not a bit, old Jeff’s (Jefferson Davis) bought it all up.” “Is that so; what is he going to do with it?” was asked. “He’s going to put on you-un’s

heels to make you stick better in the next fight.” General Lee, upon hearing of the incident, said: “God bless the ‘*Tar Heel*’ boys,” and from that they took the name.

Over the past century, North Carolina has grown to become a national leader in agriculture, financial services, and manufacturing. The state’s industrial output – mainly *textiles, chemicals, electrical equipment, paper and pulp/paper products* – ranked 8th in the nation in the early 1990s. The state has long been a major textile manufacturer, producing cotton, synthetic, and silk goods as well as various kinds of knit items. Nowadays the textile industry, which was once a mainstay of the state’s economy, has been steadily losing jobs to producers in Latin America and Asia for the past 25 years, though the state remains the largest textile employer in the United States. Plentiful forests supply the thriving furniture and lumber industries. But over the past few years furniture production, has also been hard hit by jobs moving to Asia (especially China). *Tobacco*, one of North Carolina’s earliest sources of revenue, remains vital to the local economy. North Carolina is the leading producer of tobacco in the country. It grows 40% of all U.S. tobacco, but the continuing trend is toward diversification.

Broilers, hogs, turkeys, greenhouse products, sweet potatoes, corn, soybeans, peanuts, milk, nursery stock, cattle and eggs are important.

Other leading manufactures are *electrical machinery, computers, and chemicals*; the Research Triangle complex* near Chapel Hill has spurred** high-tech manufacturing, as well as bringing federal jobs into the state. The state also has mineral resources: it leads the nation in the production of *feldspar***, *mica***, and *lithium** materials* and produces substantial quantities of *olivine***, *crushed granite, talc, clays*, and *phosphate rock*. There are valuable coastal *fisheries*, with *shrimp, menhaden***, and *crabs* are the principal catches. Charlotte developed in the 1980s into a major U.S. banking center, and related businesses have flourished in the area.

North Carolina has recently been affected by offshoring and industrial growth in countries like China: one in five manufacturing jobs in the state has been lost to overseas competition. There has been a distinct difference in the economic growth of North Carolina’s urban and rural areas. While large cities such as Charlotte, Raleigh, Greensboro, and others have experienced rapid population and economic growth over the last thirty years, many of the state’s small towns have suffered from loss of jobs and population. Most of North Carolina’s small towns historically developed around textile and furniture factories. As these factories closed and moved to low-wage markets in Asia and Latin America, the small towns that depended upon them have suffered.







Charlotte, North Carolina’s largest city, continues to experience rapid growth, in large part due to the banking & finance, industry. Charlotte is now the second largest banking center in the United States (after New

York), and is home to Bank of America and Wells Fargo* subsidiary. The Charlotte metro area is also home to 5 other Fortune 500 companies.

The information and biotechnology industries have been steady on the rise since the creation of the Research Triangle Park (RTF) in the 1950s. The first gold nugget found in the U.S. was found in Cabarrus County in 1799. The first gold dollar minted** in the U.S. was minted at the Bechtler Mint in Rutherford County.

North Carolina is famous for its 18 state and national parks and forests.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Derivation	Neo-Latin; named for Charles I and Charles II
Nickname	Palmetto State, The Rice State, The Keystone of the South Atlantic Seaboard
Year of Statehood	1788
Capital	Columbia
The largest city	Columbia
Land area in sq km	80,743
Population (2010)	4,625,364
Motto	While I breath I hope
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Sabal Palmetto (Cabbage Palmetto) 	State flower: Yellow Jessamine** 
State animal: White-tailed Deer 	State bird: Wren** 

South Carolina (SC) is a state in the southern region (Deep South) of the United States. It borders Georgia to the south and North Carolina to the north. Originally part of the Province of Carolina, the Province of South Carolina was one of the 13 colonies that declared independence from the British Crown during the American Revolution. The colony was originally named in honor of King Charles I of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as

Carolus is Latin for Charles. South Carolina was the first state to vote to secede from the Union and was a founding state of the Confederate States of America.




The nickname of the state is “*Palmetto** State*”. It refers to the South Carolina official state tree, the Sabal* Palmetto

South Carolina’s manufacturing industries have historically depended on the state’s *agricultural products* as well as on *water power*. For example, the huge textile and clothing industries, centered in the Piedmont, are based on that region’s cotton crop; lumbering and related enterprises (such as the manufacture of pulp and paper) rely on forestland that covers the state – the longleaf and loblolly pine** are prevalent. Other leading manufactures are chemicals, machinery, and automobiles. South Carolina’s *mineral resources have been of minor importance* in the state’s economy; except for some gold, most are nonmetallic – cement, stone, clays, and sand and gravel.

Industrial outputs include *textile goods, chemical products, paper products, machinery, automobiles and automotive products and tourism*.

In agriculture, *tobacco and soybeans* now rival *cotton* as South Carolina’s chief crops. *Poultry, cattle, dairy products, soybeans and hogs* are economically important, and *peanuts, pecans***, *sweet potatoes*, and *peaches* are grown in abundance. *Fishing* is a major commercial enterprise; the chief catches are blue crabs and shrimp. *Military bases and nuclear facilities* are important to the economy, and the tourist industry today ranks as the state’s chief source of income.

VIRGINIA

Derivation	Neo-Latin; named in honor of Elizabeth I, the Virgin Queen of England
Nickname	The Old Dominion, Mother State, Mother of Presidents
Year of Statehood	1788
Capital	Richmond
The largest city	Norfolk
Land area in sq km	106,124
Population (2010)	8,001,024
Motto	Thus always to tyrants
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Dogwood 	State flower: American Dogwood**

State bird: Cardinal**



Virginia (VA) is a state on the Atlantic Coast of the Southern United States. It was the first colony where the first permanent English settlement Jamestown was founded.

The state is known as “Mother of Presidents”, because it is the birthplace of eight U.S. presidents (George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Zachary Taylor, Woodrow Wilson, John Tyler, Harrison William). The state is geographically shaped by the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Chesapeake Bay, home to much of the state’s flora and fauna. Virginia Beach is the most populous city, and Fairfax County is the most populous political subdivision. The state population is over seven million.

Charles II of England quartered the arms of Virginia on his shield in 1663, thus adding Virginia to his dominions of France, Ireland and Scotland. That’s why it’s called “*The Old Dominion*”.

Virginia’s economy is very well balanced with many diverse sources of income, made up of 4.1 million civilian workers. One-third of Virginia’s jobs are in the service sector. In 2006, Forbes Magazine named Virginia the best state in the nation for business. Virginia has eighteen total Fortune 500 companies, ranking the tenth state nationwide.

Virginia has the highest concentration of technology workers of any state. Computer chips became the state’s highest-grossing export in 2006, surpassing its traditional top exports of coal and tobacco, combined. Northern Virginia once considered the state’s dairy capital, now hosts *software, communication technology, and consulting companies*.






Coal is Virginia’s chief mineral; *stone, cement, sand, and gravel* are also important. Roanoke is a center for the rail transport equipment industry, and a high proportion of the nation’s shipyards. Norfolk is a major U.S. naval base, and Portsmouth is a U.S. naval shipyard; Hampton is a center for aeronautical research. N Virginia has become the home of one of the largest concentrations of *computer communications firms* in the U.S. Other leading industries include *tourism* and the *manufacture of chemicals, electrical equipment, and food, textile, and paper products*. Tens of thousands of Virginians work in government, especially in the District of Columbia.

In Southern Virginia from Hampton Roads to Richmond and to Lee County, the economy is based on military installations, and cattle, tobacco and peanut farming. About twenty percent of Virginian jobs are in agriculture, with 47,000 farms. *Tomatoes* surpassed *soy* as the most

profitable crop in Virginia, with *peanuts* and *hay* as other agricultural products. *Tobacco*, Virginia's traditional staple**, is still the leading crop, and *grains, corn, soybeans, peanuts, sweet potatoes, cotton, and apples* (especially in the Shenandoah Valley) are all important. Wine production is also important; but the major sources of agricultural income are now *poultry, dairy goods, and cattle*, raised especially in the Valley of Virginia. Oysters and crabs are an important part of the Chesapeake Bay economy, but declining populations due to disease, pollution, and overfishing have diminished catches.

Many of Northern Virginia's well-educated population work directly for federal agencies. Many others work for government contractors, including defense and security contractors. Well-known government agencies headquartered in Northern Virginia include the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of Defense, as well as the National Science Foundation.

LOUISIANA

Derivation	Named for Louis XIV of France
Nickname	Pelican State, Sugar State, Creole State
Year of Statehood	1812
Capital	Baton Rouge
The largest city	New Orleans
Land area in sq km	126,160
Population (2010)	4,533,372
Motto	Union, justice and confidence
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Bald Cypress 	State flower: Magnolia 
State bird: Pelican 	

Louisiana (LA) is a state located in the southern region of the United States of America. Louisiana is the only state divided into parishes, which are local governments equivalent to counties. The largest parish by population is Jefferson Parish, and the largest by land area is Cameron Parish.

Some Louisiana urban environments have a multicultural, multilingual heritage, being so strongly influenced by French, Spanish and African cultures that they have been considered somewhat exceptional in the U.S. Before the American influx and statehood at the beginning of the 19th century, the territory of current Louisiana State had been a Spanish and French colony.

The nickname “*Pelican State*” is a tribute to the official state bird, the brown pelican, which is native to Louisiana.

Louisiana’s climate (subtropical in the south and temperate in the north) and rich alluvial** soil make the state one of the nation’s leading producers of *sweet potatoes, rice, sugarcane, cattle, poultry and eggs*. Other major commodities are *soybeans, cotton, and dairy products, and strawberries, corn, hay, pecans***, and *truck** vegetables* are produced in quantity. The state’s principal agricultural products include *seafood* (it is the biggest producer of *crawfish* in the world, supplying approximately 90%). *Shrimp, menhaden***, and *oysters* are principal catches.

Louisiana is a leading *fur-trapping state*; its marshes supply most of the country’s *muskrat** furs*. *Pelts*** are also obtained from *mink, nutria***, *coypus***, *opossums, otter***, and *raccoon***.

The state has great *mineral wealth*. It leads the nation in the *production of salt and sulfur***, and it ranks high in the *production of crude petroleum* (of which many deposits are offshore), *natural gas, and natural-gas liquids*. Petroleum and gas deposits are found in abundance both onshore and offshore in State-owned waters. The Gulf of Mexico OCS is the largest U.S. petroleum-producing region. Louisiana ranks fourth in petroleum production and is home to about 2 percent of total U.S. petroleum reserves. *Timber*** is plentiful; forests cover almost 50% of the land area. The state rapidly industrialized in the 1960s and 70s and has *giant oil refineries***, *petrochemical plants, foundries***, and *lumber** and paper mills*. Other industries produce *foods, transportation equipment, and electronic equipment*. Industry also generates *chemical products, petroleum, coal and paper products*.

The Port of South Louisiana, located on the Mississippi between New Orleans and Baton Rouge, is the largest volume shipping port in the Western Hemisphere and 4th largest in the world, as well as the largest bulk cargo port in the world.

Tourism and culture are major players in Louisiana’s economy, earning an estimated \$5.2 billion per year. Louisiana also hosts many important cultural events, such as the World Cultural Economic Forum, which is held annually in the fall in New Orleans. The city is the major attraction with its history, nightlife, and Old World charm. The largest city in Louisiana, it is especially noted for its picturesque French quarter, which has many celebrated restaurants, and for the Mardi Gras* – perhaps the most famous festival in the United States –held annually since 1838.

Baton Rouge is the capital and the second largest city. Louisiana is rich in tradition and legend. Four different groups have contributed to its unique heritage: the Creoles, descendants of the original Spanish and French colonists; the Cajuns, whose French ancestors were expelled from Acadia* by the British in 1755; the American cotton planters; and the African Americans who worked to create much of Louisiana’s wealth and whose music (jazz), especially, has swept the world.

NEW ORLEANS is a major U.S. port and the largest city in Louisiana.

New Orleans is the center of the Greater New Orleans metropolitan area, the largest metro area in the state.



The city is named after Philippe II, Due d’Orléans. Regent of France, and is one of the oldest cities in the United States. It is well known for its multicultural and multilingual heritage cuisine, architecture, music (particularly as the birthplace of jazz), and its annual Mardi Gras and other celebrations and festivals. The city is often referred to as the “most unique” city in America.







New Orleans is home to one of the largest and busiest ports in the world. It also accounts for a major portion of the nation’s refinery and production of petroleum, has a top 50 research university, Tulane University, as well as half a dozen other institutions of higher education, and is renowned for its cultural tourism.

New Orleans is also an industrial and distribution center. The Port of New Orleans is the 5th-largest port in the United States based on volume of cargo handled, second-largest in the state after the Port of South Louisiana.

Tourism is a major staple of the city’s economy. According to current travel guides, New Orleans is one of the top ten most visited cities in the United States. In 2004, tourism employed 85.000 people, making it New Orleans’ top industry.

FLORIDA

Probable meaning	Flowery
Derivation	Spanish; given by Ponce de Leon on Easter Sunday

Nickname	Sunshine State, Alligators State, Orange State
Year of Statehood	1845
Capital	Tallahassee
The largest city	Jacksonville
Land area in sq km	152,256
Population (2010)	18,801,310
Motto	In God We Trust
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Sabal Palm 	State flower: Orange Blossom 
State animal: Florida Panther 	State bird: Mockingbird** 

Florida (Fl) is a state located in the southeastern region of the United States, bordering Alabama to the northwest and Georgia to the north. It was the 27th state admitted to the United States. Much of the land mass of the state is a large peninsula with the Gulf of Mexico to the west, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east.

The nicknames of the state are “*Sunshine State*”, “*Alligators State*”, “*Orange State*”.

It is nicknamed the “Sunshine state” because of its generally warm climate – subtropical in many regions of the state, with true tropical climate in the far southern portions near Key West. “*Sunshine State*” was adopted as the State Nickname by the 1970 Legislature.

The state has a few large urban areas, a number of smaller industrial cities, and many small towns. The United States Census Bureau ranks Florida as the fourth most populous state in the U.S. Tallahassee is the state capital and Miami is the largest metro (metropolitan) area. Residents of Florida are properly known as “Floridians”.

Tourism makes up the largest sector of the state economy. Warm weather and hundreds of miles of beaches attract about 60 million visitors to the state every year. Amusement parks, especially in the Orlando area, make up a significant portion of tourism. Walt Disney World*, a massive cluster of theme parks near Orlando is one of the world’s leading tourist

attractions; the Walt Disney World Resort is the largest vacation resort in the world, consisting of four theme parks and more than 20 hotels in Lake Buena Vista; Universal Studios*, a combination theme park and film and television production facility, also near Orlando. Famed beaches, such as those at Miami Beach, Daytona Beach, and Fort Lauderdale*, attract millions of vacationers. With more than 4,000 sq mi (10,360 sq km) of inland water and with the sea readily accessible from almost anywhere in the state, Florida is a fishing paradise. Other attractions include Everglades National Park*, with its unusual plant and animal life; Palm Beach, with its palatial estates; and Sanibel Island's* picturesque resorts. Hemingway's house is located on the Key West Island, and now it is open for tourists.

The second largest industry is agriculture. *Citrus** fruit*, especially *oranges*, are a major part of the economy, and Florida produces the majority of citrus fruit grown in the U.S.: in 2006 67 percent of all citrus, 74 percent of oranges, 58 percent of tangerines, and 54 percent of grapefruit. About 95 percent of commercial orange production in the state is destined for processing (mostly as orange juice, the official state beverage). Other products include *sugarcane***, *strawberries*, *tomatoes*, *market-ready corn*, *celery***, and many varieties of winter vegetables. *Cattle* and *dairy products* are important, as is commercial fishing, with the catch including *crabs*, *lobsters*, and *shrimps*. The Everglades Agricultural Area is a major center for agriculture. The environmental impact of agriculture – especially water pollution – is a major issue in Florida today.

Cape Canaveral is the site of the John F. Kennedy Space Center, and many defense and scientific-research companies are in the area. Space flights, including those to the moon and the space shuttle missions, have been launched from Cape Canaveral. There are also major air and naval facilities, especially near Tampa and Pensacola. Construction is a major industry in fast-growing Florida, and Miami is a center of international (especially Latin American) trade.

Florida's mineral resources include *phosphate rock*, *sand*, and *gravel*. *Phosphate mining*, concentrated in the Bone Valley, is the state's third-largest industry. The state produces about 75 percent of the phosphate required by farmers in the United States and 25 percent of the world supply, with about 95 percent used for agriculture (90 percent for fertilizer and 5 percent for livestock feed supplements) and 5 percent used for other products.

Florida's *leading manufactured items* are *food products*, *printed and published materials*, *electrical and electronic equipment*, and *transportation equipment*. *Lumber and wood products* are also important. Most of the state's *timber* is yellow pine.

THE SOUTHWEST

- Arizona
- New Mexico
- Oklahoma
- Texas

ARIZONA

Probable meaning	Little spring place
Derivation	Spanish version of Prima Indian word meaning “spring”
Nickname	The Grand Canyon State, The Copper State, The Sunset State, The Italy of America
Year of Statehood	1912
Capital	Phoenix
The largest city	Phoenix
Land area in sq km	296,163
Population (2010)	6,392,017
Motto	God Enriches
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Palo Verde 	State flower: Saguaro Cactus 
State bird: Cactus Wren 	

Arizona (AZ) is a state located in the southwestern region of the United States.

Arizona’s most famous nickname “*The Grand Canyon State*” celebrates its most famous natural feature, the Grand Canyon. Arizona’s other nickname “*Copper State*” celebrates its fabulous mineral wealth.

The state was the 48th and last of the contiguous states admitted to the Union on February 14, 1912.

Arizona is one of the Four Corners states. It borders New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, California, touches Colorado, and has a 389-mile (626 km) international border with Mexico. In addition to the Grand Canyon, many

other national forests, parks, monuments, and Indian reservations are located in the state.

Arizona is noted for its desert climate, exceptionally hot summers, and mild winters, but the high country in the north features pine forests and mountain ranges with cooler weather than the lower deserts.

If Arizona (and each of the other US states) were an independent country along with all existing countries (2005), it would have the 61st largest economy in the world. This figure gives Arizona a larger economy than such countries as Ireland, Finland, and New Zealand. Arizona currently has the 21st largest economy among states in the United States.

Early in its history, Arizona's economy relied on the "Five C's": copper, cotton, cattle, citrus, and climate (tourism).

The state's *principal crops are cotton, lettuce**, cauliflowers, broccoli, and sorghum***. At one point Arizona was the largest producer of cotton in the country. *Cattle, calves, and dairy goods* are, however, the most valuable Arizona farm products. Manufacturing is the leading economic activity, with electronics, printing and publishing, processed foods, and aerospace and transportation leading sectors. High-technology research and development, communications, and service industries are also important, as are construction (the state is rapidly growing) and tourism. Military facilities contributing to Arizona's economy: testing and training with military aircraft and desert storage of commercial and military planes are both major undertakings. *Arizona abounds in minerals. Copper* is the state's most valuable mineral and is still extensively mined from many expansive open-pit and underground mines. Arizona leads the nation in its production, accounting for two-thirds of the nation's output. Other leading resources are *molybdenum**, sand, gravel, and cement*.







The mountains in the north and central regions have 3,180,000 acres (1,286,900 hectares) of commercial forests, chiefly firs, which support *lumber and building-materials industries*. The U.S. government owns about 95% of the commercial forests in the state.

National and state forests attract millions of *tourists* yearly. Tourism centers in the Grand Canyon*, the Painted Desert, the Petrified Forest*, meteor craters, ancient Native American ruins, and the Navajo** and Hopi** reservations that cover nearly all of the state's northeast area. Arizona's warm, dry climate and Spanish colonial ruins also attract a large tourist trade, as do golf courses and other leisure facilities.

The state government is Arizona's largest employer, while Wal-Mart is the state's largest private employer, with 17.343 employees (2008).

NEW MEXICO

Derivation	Spanish Nuevo Mexico
Nickname	The Land of Enchantment, Sunshine

	State, The Cactus State
Year of Statehood	1912
Capital	Santa Fe
The largest city	Albuquerque
Land area in sq km	316,322
Population (2010)	2,059,179
Motto	It grows as it goes
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Nut Pine or Pinon Tree 	State flower: Yucca** Flower 
State animal: Black Bear 	State bird: Roadrunner* 

New Mexico (NM) is a state located in the southwestern region of the United States. Inhabited by Native Americans for many centuries, it has also been part of the Imperial Spanish viceroyalty** of New Spain, part of Mexico, and a U.S. territory. Among U.S. states, New Mexico has the highest percentage of Hispanics at 43%, being descendants of Spanish colonists and recent immigrants from Latin America. It also has the third-highest percentage of Native Americans after Alaska and Oklahoma. The tribes represented in the state consist of mostly Navajo and Pueblo peoples. As a result, the demography and culture of the state are unique for their strong Spanish, Mexican, and Native American cultural influences.

This state in the southwest contains the largest Indian reservation in the U.S., inhabited by the Navajo*, Apaches* and Utes*.

The state's nicknames are "*Land of Enchantment*", "*Sunshine State*". The phrase "*Land of Enchantment*" adorns automobile license plates and is used frequently in state publications to promote tourism.

Because irrigation opportunities are few, most of the arable land is given over to grazing. There are many large *ranches*, with *cattle and sheep* on the open range year round. In the dry farming regions, the major crops are hay and sorghum** grains. Onions, potatoes, and dairy products are also important. In addition, *nuts*, *pinto beans***, and *chilis*** are crops particularly characteristic of New Mexico. Pinewood is the chief commercial wood.

Much of the state's income is derived from its *considerable mineral wealth*. New Mexico is a leading producer of *uranium ore, manganese ore***, *potash, salt, copper ore, crude oil, natural gas, beryllium, and tin concentrates* in the United States. *Petroleum and coal* are also found in smaller quantities. *Silver and turquoise*** have been used in making jewelry since long before European exploration.

Federal government spending is a major driver of the New Mexico economy. Many of the federal jobs relate to the military; the state hosts three air force bases: a testing range (White Sands Missile Range); and an army proving ground and maneuver range (Fort Bliss – McGregor Range). Other federal installations include the technology labs of Los Alamos National Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratories.

Manufacturing, centered especially around Albuquerque, includes *food and mineral processing and the production of chemicals, electrical equipment, and ordnance*. *High-technology manufacturing* is increasingly important, much of it is in the defense industry.





New Mexico provides a number of economic incentives** to businesses operating in the state, including various types of tax credits and tax exemptions**. Most of the incentives are based on job creation.

The state provides financial incentives for film production.

Millions of acres of the wild and beautiful country of New Mexico are under federal control as national forests and monuments and help to make *tourism* a chief source of income. Best known of the state's attractions are the Carlsbad Caverns National Park and the Aztec Ruins National Monument. Several of New Mexico's surviving native pueblos are also much visited.

OKLAHOMA

Probable meaning	Red people
Derivation	Choctaw Indian
Nickname	Sooner State
Year of Statehood	1907
Capital	Oklahoma City
The largest city	Oklahoma City
Land area in sq km	181,789
Population (2010)	3,751,351
Motto	Labour conquers all things
Flag 	Seal 

State tree: Redbud 	State flower: Mistletoe** 
State animal: Buffalo 	State bird: Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** 

Oklahoma (OK) is a state located in the South Central region of the United States of America. Oklahoma is the 28th most populous and 20th-largest state. The state’s name is derived from the Choctaw* words *okla* and *humma*, meaning “red people”, and is known informally by its nickname, *The Sooner State*. In 1889, the Indian Territory was opened to settlers. Thousands of people lined up on the border and, when the signal was given, they raced into the territory to claim their land. Some people went in early to claim their land; they became known as *Sooners*.

Oklahoma was the 46th state to enter the union. Its residents are known as *Oklahomans*, and its capital and largest city is Oklahoma City. It is the only state that shares its name with its capital city.

A major producer of *natural gas, oil and agriculture*, Oklahoma relies on an economic base of *aviation, energy, telecommunications, and biotechnology*. It has one of the fastest growing economies in the nation, ranking among the top states gross domestic product growth. Oklahoma City and Tulsa serve as Oklahoma’s primary economic anchors**, with nearly 60 percent of Oklahomans living in their metropolitan statistical areas. *The state holds a mixed record in education and healthcare, and its largest universities participate in the NCAA** and NAIA** athletic associations.*

With small mountain ranges, prairie, and eastern forests, most of Oklahoma lies in the Great Plains and the U.S. Interior Highlands, a region especially prone to severe weather.

Based in the sectors of aviation, energy, transportation equipment, food processing, electronics, and telecommunications, Oklahoma is an important producer of *natural gas, aircraft, and food*.

Oklahoma is rich in natural resources, including coal, but the one that gave the state its wealth is *oil*. After the first well was drilled in 1888, the petroleum industry grew enormously, until Oklahoma City and Tulsa were among the great *natural gas and petroleum centers* of the world. Oklahoma is the nation’s second-largest producer of natural gas, fifth-largest producer of crude oil, has the second-greatest number of active drilling rigs, and ranks fifth in crude oil reserves. As a whole, the oil energy industry contributes \$23 billion to Oklahoma’s gross domestic product. Ten

percent of the nation’s natural gas supply is held in Oklahoma. According to Forbes Magazine, three of the largest private oil-related companies in the nation are located in the state, and all five of Oklahoma’s, Fortune 500 companies are oil-related.






The government sector provides the most jobs, followed by the transportation and utilities sector, and the sectors of education, business, and manufacturing. Among the state’s largest industries is the aerospace sector. Tulsa is home to the largest airline maintenance base in the world, which serves as the global maintenance and engineering headquarters for American Airlines. In total, aerospace accounts for more than 10 percent of Oklahoma’s industrial output, and it is one of the top 10 states in aerospace engine manufacturing. Due to its position in the center of the United States, Oklahoma is also among the top states for logistic** centers, and a major contributor to weather-related research. The state is the top manufacturer of tires in North America and contains one of the fastest-growing biotechnology industries in the nation. *Tire manufacturing, meat processing, oil and gas equipment manufacturing, air conditioner manufacturing, nonelectrical machinery and fabricated** metal products* are the state’s largest manufacturing industries.

Oklahoma is the 27th-most agriculturally productive state, ranking 5th in production of wheat (it produces 6.1 percent of American wheat), and 5th in cattle production. Approximately 5.5 percent of American beef comes from Oklahoma, while the state produces 4.2 percent of American pig products, and 2.2 percent of dairy products. Poultry and swine are its second and third-largest agricultural industries. Many of Oklahoma’s factories process local foods.

Six Fortune 500 companies and one additional Fortune 1000 company are headquartered in Oklahoma, and it has been rated one of the most business-friendly states in the nation.

TEXAS

Probable meaning	Hello, friend
Derivation	Caddo Indian
Nickname	Lone Star State, The Beef State, The Blizzard State
Year of Statehood	1845
Capital	Austin
The largest city	Houston
Land area in sq km	695,079
Population (2010)	25,145,561
Motto	Friendship

<p>Flag</p> 	<p>Seal</p> 
<p>State tree: Pecan</p> 	<p>State flower: Bluebonnet**</p> 
<p>State bird: Mockingbird**</p> 	

Texas (TX) is a state in the South Central United States. Texas is the second largest U.S. state in both area and population. Houston is the largest city in Texas and the fourth-largest in the United States, while the Dallas is the largest metropolitan area in the state and the fourth-largest in the nation. Other major cities include San Antonio, El Paso, and Austin.

Texas is nicknamed the ‘*Lone Star State*’ to signify Texas as an independent republic and as a reminder of the state’s struggle for independence from Mexico.

Texas contains diverse landscapes, resembling in places both the Deep South and the Southwest. Traveling from east to west, one can observe piney woods and semi-forests** of oak and cross timbers, rolling plains and prairie, rugged hills, and finally the desert of the Big Bend. The phrase “everything is bigger in Texas” derives in part from the state’s geographic sprawl and the wide open spaces of its desert and prairie regions. Due to its long history as a center of the American cattle industry, Texas is associated throughout much of the world with the image of the cowboy.

Mineral resources compete with industry for primary economic importance in Texas. Since oil was discovered, the state’s economy has reflected the state of the petroleum industry. The state is the leading U.S. *producer of oil, natural gas, and natural-gas liquids*, despite recent production declines. It is also a major *producer of helium***, *salt, sulfur***, *sodium sulfate***, *clays, gypsum***, *cement, crushed stone, lime, salt, sand, gravel and talc***. Texas manufactures an enormous variety of products, including *chemicals and chemical products, petroleum, food and food products, transportation equipment, machinery, and primary** and fabricated** metals*. The development and manufacture of *electronic equipment, such as computers*, has in recent decades become one of the state’s leading industries; the area around Dallas – Fort Worth has become

known as “Silicon Prairie,” a name now also extended to Austin and its suburbs.

The state is a leader in renewable energy sources; it produces the most wind power in the nation. The Energy Information Administration states that the state’s large agriculture and forestry industries give Texas enormous biomass for use in biofuels. The state also has the highest solar power potential for development in the nation.

*Agriculturally, Texas is one of the most important states in the country. It has the most farms and the highest acreage in the United States. It easily leads the nation in producing cattle, cotton, and cottonseed. Cattle is the state’s most valuable agricultural product, and the state leads nationally in production of sheep and goat products. The state grows significant amounts of cereal crops and produces cotton lint** (it leads the nation in production of cotton.), grains, sorghum**, vegetables, citrus** and other fruits, and rice. The greatest farm income is derived from cattle, cotton, dairy products, and greenhouse products. Hogs, wool, and mohair** are also significant. Among other important Texas crops are melons, wheat, pecans**, oats, and celery**. Texas has a large commercial fishing industry. Principal catches are shrimp, oysters, and menhaden**.*

Texas ranks as the most business friendly state in the nation. This ranking stems in part from the state’s three-billion-dollar Texas Enterprise Fund. The state holds the most Fortune 500 company headquarters in the United States.

DALLAS is the third largest city in the state of Texas and the ninth-largest in the United States with the population of approximately 1.2 million. The city is the main economic center of the state.

In its beginning, Dallas relied on farming, and its prime location on



Indian trade routes to sustain itself. Its key to growth came in 1873 with the building of multiple rail lines through the city. As Dallas grew and technology developed, cotton became its boon, and by 1900, Dallas was the largest inland cotton market in the world, becoming a leader in cotton gin machinery manufacturing. In the 1930s, petroleum was discovered east of Dallas near Kilgore. Petroleum discoveries in the other districts in the following years further solidified Dallas’s

position as the hub of the market.






Decades later, the telecommunications and information revolutions still drive a large portion of the local economy. The city is sometimes referred to as the heart of “Silicon Prairie” because of a high concentration

of telecommunications companies in the region, the epicenter of which lies along the *Telecom Corridor* located in Richardson, a northern suburb of Dallas. The Corridor is home to more than 5.700 companies.

Dallas is no longer a hotbed for manufacturing like it was in the early 20th century, but plenty of goods are still manufactured in the city. Texas Instruments* employs 10.400 people at its corporate headquarters and chip plants in neighboring Richardson, and defense and aircraft manufacturing still dominates the economy of nearby Fort Worth.

In addition to its large number of businesses, Dallas has more shopping centers per capita than any other city in the United States and is also home to the second shopping center ever built in the United States, Highland Park Village, which opened in 1931. Dallas is home of the two other major malls in North Texas, the Dallas Galleria and North Park Center, which is the 2nd largest mall in Texas. Both malls feature high-end stores and are major tourist draws for the region.

ALASKA

Derivation	Russian version of Aleut word for Alaska Peninsula
Nickname	The Last Frontier, Land of the Midnight Sun, Uncle Sam's Attic
Year of Statehood	1959
Capital	Juneau
The largest city	Anchorage
Land area in sq km	1,599,598
Population (2010)	710,231
Motto	North to the Future
Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Sitka Spruce 	State flower: Forget-me-not** 
State bird: Willow Ptarmigan** 	

Alaska is the largest state of the United States of America by area; it is situated in the northwest extremity of the North American continent,

with Canada to the east, the Arctic Ocean to the north, and the Pacific Ocean to the west and south, with Russia further west across the Bering Strait. Approximately half of Alaska's residents reside within the Anchorage metropolitan area. It remains the least densely populated state.

Alaska is called "*The Last Frontier*", because of its opportunities and many lightly settled regions, and the "*Land of the Midnight Sun*", because the sun shines nearly around the clock during Alaskan summers.

Alaska was sold to the U.S.A. by tsarist Russia in 1867.

In 1959 Alaska* became the 49th state of the U.S.A. When the peninsula was purchased from Russia in 1867, most Americans had little interest in "the land of icebergs and polar bears". Now Alaska, the "Last Frontier", is America's largest state, but very-few people live there.

Arctic Alaska has been the home of the Eskimos for many centuries. It is believed that the Eskimos moved there from Mongolia or Siberia along the Bering Strait. The Eskimos and the American Indians of southeastern Alaska are the state's earliest known inhabitants.

Agriculture represents only a fraction of the Alaskan economy, ranking last in the nation in number of farms and value of farm products. The state's best arable land is in its central region. The state's most valuable farm commodities are greenhouse and dairy products and potatoes. Agricultural production is primarily for consumption within the state and includes *nursery stock, dairy products, vegetables, and livestock*.

Manufacturing is limited, with most foodstuffs and general goods imported from elsewhere.

Alaska leads the nation in the value of its commercial fishing catch. Its main export product (excluding oil and natural gas) is *seafood*, primarily *salmon, shrimp, halibut, herring, cod, Pollock** and crab*. Anchorage* and Dutch Harbor are major fishing ports, and the freezing and canning of fish dominate the food-processing industry, the state's largest manufacturing enterprise. Lumbering and related industries are of great importance, although disputes over logging in the state's great national forests are ongoing. Mining, principally of *petroleum* and *natural gas*, is the state's most valuable industry. Gold, which led to settlement at the end of the 19th century, is no longer mined in quantity. Fur-trapping, Alaska's oldest industry, endures; pelts** are obtained from a great variety of animals. The Pribilof Islands* are especially noted as a source of sealskins (the seals there are owned by the U.S. government, and their use is carefully regulated).

The oil and gas industry dominates the Alaskan economy, with more than 80% of the state's revenues derived from petroleum extraction. In 1968 vast reserves of *oil and natural gas* were discovered on the Alaska North Slope near Prudhoe Bay*. The *petroleum reservoir* was determined to be twice the size of any other field in North America. The 800-mi (1,287-km) Trans-Alaska pipeline from the North Slope to the ice-free port

of Valdez opened in 1977, after bitter opposition from environmentalists, and oil began to dominate the state economy.

Alaska has vast energy resources. Major oil and gas reserves are found in the Alaska North Slope (ANS) and Cook Inlet basins. According to the Energy Information Administration, Alaska ranks second in the nation in crude oil production. Prudhoe Bay on Alaska's North Slope is the highest yielding oil field in the United States and on North America. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline can pump up to 2.1 million barrels (330,000 m³) of crude oil per day, more than any other crude oil pipeline in the United States. Additionally, substantial coal deposits are found in Alaska's bituminous, sub-bituminous, and lignite coal basins. Alaska also offers some of the highest hydroelectric power potential in the country from its numerous rivers.

Alaska's economy depends heavily on increasingly expensive diesel fuel for heating, transportation, electric power and light.




Employment is primarily in government and industries such as natural resource extraction, shipping, and transportation. Military bases are a significant component of the economy in both Fairbanks* and Anchorage*. Federal subsidies are also an important part of the economy, allowing the state to keep taxes low. Its industrial outputs are crude petroleum, natural gas, coal, gold, precious metals, zinc and other mining, seafood processing, timber and wood products.

The state's strategic location has generated considerable defense activity since World War II, including the establishment of highways, airfields, and permanent military bases. Alaska's tourism increased dramatically with the help of improvements in transportation.

There is also a growing service around tourism sector. Tourists have contributed to the economy by supporting local lodging.

HAWAII

Probable meaning	Homeland
Derivation	Native word
Nickname	Hospitable State, Aloha* State
Year of Statehood	1959
Capital	Honolulu
The largest city	Honolulu
Land area in sq km	16,770
Population (2010)	1,360,301
Motto	The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness

Flag 	Seal 
State tree: Kukui** (candlenut) 	State flower: Hibiscus** 
State bird: Nene (Hawaiian Goose) 	

Hawaii (HI) is a state in the U.S., located on an archipelago in the central Pacific Ocean southwest off the continental United States. The state was admitted to the Union on August 21, 1959, as it the 50th state. Hawaii became officially known as the “*Aloha State*” by a 1959 legislative act. Its capital is Honolulu on the island of O’ahu.

This state encompasses** nearly the entire volcanic chain of Hawaiian Island, which comprises hundreds of islands spread over 1,500 miles (2,400 km). The southeastern end of the archipelago, the eight “main islands” are Ni’ihau, Kaua’i, O’ahu, Moloka’I, Lana’I, Kaho’olawe, Maui, and Hawaii. The last is by far the largest, and is often called the “Big Island” or “Big Isle” to avoid confusion with the state as a whole.

In the fifth or sixth century, brave Polynesian voyagers sailed to Hawaii across thousands of miles of the Pacific in their double canoes. They are believed to have been the island's first inhabitants. The first European to visit Hawaii was Captain James Cook in 1778, traders and priests soon followed.

In 1900 the Hawaiian former kingdom was annexed by the U.S.A., and in 1959 it became its fiftieth state. Only about one-sixth of the inhabitants originated from Europe or America. Honolulu, is home for more than half of all Hawaiians. Waikiki beach extends along the shore from Honolulu-to Diamond Head, a dead volcano.

The history of Hawai’i can be traced through a succession of dominating industries: sandalwood, whaling, sugarcane, pineapple, military, tourism, and education. Since statehood was achieved in 1959, tourism has been the largest industry in Hawai’i. *Sugarcane* and *pineapples* are grown chiefly on large company-owned plantations. *Macadamia** nuts*, *papayas***, *greenhouse vegetables*, and *coffee* are also important. Other products include *cattle and dairy products*. Commercial fishing, especially *tuna***, is also significant.

Industrial exports from Hawai'i include *food processing* and *apparel***. These industries play a small role in the Hawai'i economy, however, due to the considerable shipping distance to the ports and the people of the West Coast of the United States. Food exports include coffee, macadamia nuts, pineapple, livestock, and sugarcane.

Tourism is, however, the leading source of income, and defense installations, including Pearl Harbor*, follow. Millions of tourists contribute to the revenue of the state, thus not all the taxes collected come directly from residents. Business leaders, however, have often considered the state's tax burden as being too high, contributing to both higher prices and the perception of an unfriendly business climate.

Part II

CHECK YOURSELF

TESTS

Test 1

1. What US states are the leading natural gas and oil producers?
2. Where in the US are the iron-ore deposits found?
3. Which US states are leading producers of gold?
4. What place does the United States hold in the production of gold?
5. Which US states are important sources of silver?
6. What is the Big Three of the US automobile industry?
7. Which US states are the leaders in the production of electronic equipment?
8. What are the US leading agricultural crops?
9. What part of the US is called the Corn Belt?
10. Where is the Wheat Belt located in the US?
11. What part of the US is known as the “bread basket” of America and of the world?
12. Why did the people in Alabama erect the monument to the cotton “boll weevil”?
13. Which of the US states are considered to be leading dairy states?
14. What is the nation’s leading fishing port?
15. Where is the shipbuilding developed?
16. What are the largest airports in the USA?
17. What are the grounds for nicknaming the USA the “Welfare State”?
18. What is the role of food stamps in American society?
19. What is the Medicaid Program about?
20. What is the essence of the Medicare Program?
21. What parts of the USA are called “Potato Belt” and “Tomato Belt”?
22. When did McDonald’s invade America?

Test 2

To what states do the following nicknames belong?

1. Copper State
2. Golden States
3. Diamond State
4. Treasure State
5. Silver State
6. Granite State

7. Oil State/ Coal State / Steel State

Test 3

To what states do the following nicknames belong?

1. Orange State
2. Peach State
3. Sugar State
4. Cotton State
5. Breadbasket State
6. Garden State
7. Pine Tree State

Test 4

1. Who did well in the first colonies of the New World?
2. What features characterized the early settlers in America?
3. What did colonial prosperity depend on?
4. What was one of the most important sources of the colonists' wealth?
5. What were the first industrial enterprises in the early colonies?
6. What did the colonists build shipyards for?
7. What did they grow on their first plantations?
8. Who worked on the plantations mainly?
9. When was the Constitution adopted?
10. What did the Constitution provide in the sphere of economy?
(for answers see text **A brief history of the U.S. economy**)

Test 5

1. What laid the foundation for the modern U.S. industrial economy?
2. What is meant by the second industrial revolution?
3. What discoveries and inventions were made at the dawn of the 20th century?
4. Where was coal founded?
5. Where was oil discovered?
6. What mines and factories were opened and in what regions?
7. What developed mass production methods?
8. What contribution did Henry Ford make into the production of automobiles?
9. What were tycoons and in what spheres of industry did they appear?
(for answers see text **Inventions and industrial development**)

Test 6

1. What makes the U.S.A. dependent on some imports?

2. How does the country rank in the production of electrical and nuclear energy?
3. What mineral resources does the U.S. extract?
4. What agricultural products does the U.S.A. export?
5. What industrial goods are the major U.S. exports?
6. What do leading American imports include?
7. What are the major U.S. partners?
8. What stimulated the development of the U.S. economy?
(for answers see text **Material-economic resources of the U.S.**)

Test 7

1. What progress had the U.S. achieved by the end of the 19th century?
2. What living standards do Americans enjoy today?
3. What did the country endure in the first half of the last century?
4. How has American “gross national product” increased since the W. W. II?
5. In what fields of science is America the leader?
6. What are silicon valleys?
7. Where is American Silicon Valley situated?
8. How many people of America are involved in agriculture?
9. How much agricultural production does America produce? 1
10. With what economy did the U.S.A. enter the 21st century?
(for answers see text **Achievements of American economy**)

Test 8

1. Before the Great Depression retired people had to live on.
 - a) their own money
 - b) government pensions
 - c) social security
2. The Social Security Act of 1935 established
 - a) five insurance programs
 - b) two insurance and three welfare programs
 - c) five welfare programs
3. To get social security benefits people
 - a) just need to retire
 - b) need to pay social security deductions all their lives
 - c) just need to be of retirement age
4. To be on a welfare program one needs
 - a) to pay a certain amount of money from his pay check for it for several years
 - b) to qualify
 - c) to be unemployed
5. When Social Security program grew in 1939

- a) retired people got more money
 - b) widows and children of the workers were allowed to get the money
 - c) one could get the money at an earlier age
 - 6. Medicare provides medical insurance for
 - a) all retired people in the US
 - b) old people
 - c) people over 65
 - 7. Medicaid provides medical insurance for
 - a) poor handicapped people
 - b) any old person
 - c) any person on welfare
 - 8. Head Start is a program for
 - a) gifted preschool children
 - b) preschool children from poor families
 - c) handicapped children only
 - 9. Food Stamps...
 - a) can be exchanged for money
 - b) can be exchanged only for food in shops
 - c) allow a person to eat in a restaurant
- (for answers see text **Welfare state**)

Test 9
States and Cities of the USA

1. Which US state is the most densely populated one?
2. Which US state is the least densely populated one?
3. Which US state is the most populous state
4. When did the United States purchase Alaska from Russia?
5. What state is the largest in the USA?
6. What state is the smallest in the USA?
7. Which American state on the mainland borders only one other state?
8. Which US state was founded as a refuge for Catholics?
9. Which US state was founded as a refuge for Quakers?
10. What US state is known as a "Puritan State"?
11. What US state is known as the "Land of 10,000 Lakes" or "Lake State"?
12. What US state is known as "the Mother of Presidents"?
13. Where is Dixieland situated?
14. What cities are considered to be the most populous?
15. What city is the movie theater capital of the USA?
16. What parts does New York consist of?
17. What city is known as "the Athens of America"?
18. What city is known as "Motor City" or the capital of the car industry?

19. What city is considered to be the “Entertainment Capital of the World”?
What is the meaning of its name?
20. What nicknames of Las Vegas do you know?
21. What is New Orleans famous for?
22. What town was the center for country music?
23. What US state is assumed to be the capital of the “New South”?
24. What cities were the first capitals of the USA?
25. What city basically works for Pentagon?
26. In what state of the USA French is the second language of many people?

KEYS

Test 1

1. Oklahoma (1), New Mexico (2), Wyoming (3), Kansas (4), Alaska (5), California (6)
2. Minnesota, Wisconsin
3. South Dakota, California, Utah, Nevada
4. The 4th largest producer in the world.
5. Nevada, Idaho, Alaska, Montana.
6. Ford, Chrysler, General Motors.
7. California, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts
8. Hay, wheat, corn, cereals, grapes, potatoes, beets, soybeans, pea nuts.
9. The centre of the American continent to the east of the Mississippi.
10. Part of North American Great Plain: Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakotas, Idaho, Oregon, Illinois Washington, Montana.
11. Midwest. Tofu in Japan (fish and bread balls), noodles in China are made from crops of Midwest.
12. It destroyed cotton crops. In 1910 they stopped to grow cotton and started to raise peanuts and melons. First it was received as misfortune, but then they prospered on new crops and erected the monument to the past in the town of Enterprise.
13. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New York, California.
14. New Bedford, Mass.
15. Along the Atlantic coast and in San Francisco.
16. There are 5.100 public and 12.400 private airports: O'Hara (Chicago), John Kennedy (New York), Hartsfield in Atlanta, Los Angeles International Airport.
17. They have highly developed social services (health insurance, unemployment benefits, free education, free y health, food stamps).
18. Food Stamp Program was introduced in 1961 to improve the nutrition of poor families by enabling them to bin with food stamps.
19. Medical services to low-income people funded by general tax revenues. It was established in 1965.
20. It is a federally administered program of compulsory health insurance (1966). It covers most persons over 65 yet and pays a percentage of the cost of outpatient fees, hospital care, limited stays in skilled nursing facilities and some additional medical expenses. It is financed by Social Security taxes.
21. Tomato Belt – California and Florida; Potato Belt – Idaho, Oregon, Colorado, Maine and Washington.

22. In 1955 when Roy Kroc (1902-1984) bought the right to extend their business from Richard and Maurice McDonald.

Test 2

1. Arizona
2. California, South Dakota
3. Delaware
4. Montana
5. Nevada
6. New Hampshire
7. Pennsylvania

Test 3

1. Florida
2. Georgia
3. Louisiana
4. Alabama
5. Kansas
6. New Jersey
7. Maine

Test 9

1. New Jersey (413 people per km²).
2. Alaska (0.3 people per km²).
3. California (31,957,300 people).
4. In 1867 under the Russian tsar Alexander II Alaska was sold to the USA for \$7.2 million, 2 cents per acre.
5. Alaska (1,500,000 km²).
6. Rhode Island (1,214 miles²).
7. Maine. It borders on New Hampshire.
8. Maryland.
9. Pennsylvania.
10. Massachusetts. Its other nicknames are “Old Colony”, “Bay State” and “Baked Bean State”.
11. Minnesota.
12. Virginia. It is an official name of Virginia, the birthplace of eight presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Zachary Taylor, Woodrow Wilson, John Tyler, Harrison William.
13. Dixieland is an American name for the Southern slave states, esp. those that were formerly part of the Confederacy. “Dixie” is a corruption of the name Dixon. Dixon and Mason were the two land

surveyors in the South in the 18th century, who were the first to draw a line on the maps, thus separating the slave states from the rest of the country.

14. New York (8.175.133 inhabitants), Los Angeles (3.792.621), Chicago (2.695.598), Houston (2.099.451), Philadelphia (1.526.006).

15. New York.

16. Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, Richmond (Staten Island).

17. Boston.

18. Detroit. Half of the country's automobiles and trucks are produced there.

19. Las Vegas. It means "the meadows" in Spanish.

20. "Sin City", "Lost Wages", "the City of Lights", "Adult Disneyland".

21. It is famous for its night life, jazz and the Mardi Gras Carnival.

22. Nashville, Tennessee.

23. Atlanta, Georgia.

24. New York (1776-1790), Philadelphia (1790-1800), Washington (1800-present).

25. Denver (Colorado State).

26. In Louisiana (New Orleans).

Part III

CULTURAL LITERACY VOCABULARY

A

Acadia (in French *Acadie*) – was the name given by the French to a colonial territory in northeastern North America that included parts of eastern Quebec, the Maritime provinces, and modern-day New England, stretching as far south as Philadelphia. The actual specification by the French government for the territory refers to lands bordering the Atlantic coast. Later, the territory was divided into the British colonies which were to become Canadian provinces and American states.

Aflac Incorporated – is the largest provider of supplemental insurance in the United States, founded in 1955 and based in Columbus, Georgia. In the United States, Aflac underwrites a wide range of insurance policies, but is perhaps more known for its payroll deduction insurance coverage, which pays cash benefits when a policyholder has a covered accident or illness. Aflac is also well known for its supplemental medical policies. It currently is the number one Supplemental Health provider in the U.S., followed closely by Allstate Workplace Division. Aflac has a field force of over 70,000 agents in the U.S. In 2009, Aflac acquired Continental American Insurance Company to expand its coverage beyond voluntary benefits alone.

Alcoa – is the world’s leading integrated aluminum company, providing jobs to 59,000 employees across 31 countries. Since inventing the modern-day aluminum industry more than 120 years ago, Alcoa innovation has been behind major milestones in the aerospace, automotive, packaging, building and construction, commercial transportation, consumer electronics and industrial markets. Aluminum is infinitely recyclable and 75% of all aluminum ever produced is still in use today.

All-America City Award, the – is given by the National Civic League annually to ten cities in the United States.

The oldest community recognition program in the nation, the award recognizes communities whose citizens work together to identify and tackle community-wide challenges and achieve uncommon results.

Since the program’s inception in 1949, more than 600 communities have been named *All-America Cities*. Each year, interested communities submit a comprehensive package based on published criteria that are evaluated in the award selection process. Deserving communities are

named as finalists, and the year's ten award winners are named from that pool of applicants.

Aloha – in the Hawaiian language means *affection, love, peace, compassion* and *mercy*. Since the middle of the 19th century, it also has come to be used as an English greeting to say *goodbye* and *hello*. Currently, it is mostly used in the sense of *hello*.

It is also the state nickname of Hawaii, the ‘Aloha State’.

Analog Devices (ADI) – is an American multinational semiconductor company specializing in data conversion and signal conditioning technology, headquartered in Norwood, Massachusetts. In 2010, Analog Devices led the worldwide data converter market with a 47.5% share.

The company is a leading manufacturer of analog, mixed-signal and digital signal processing (DSP) integrated circuits (ICs) used in electronic equipment. These technologies are used to convert, condition and process real-world phenomena, such as light, sound, temperature, motion, and pressure into electrical signals.

Analog Devices has approximately 60,000 customers worldwide. The company serves customers in the following industries: communications, computer, industrial, instrumentation, military/aerospace, automotive, and high-performance consumer electronics applications.



Anchorage – is the largest city in Alaska. It is on a port in the southern part of the state. An earthquake badly damaged the city in 1964 and killed 131 people. Anchorage has been named All-America City* four times, in 1956, 1965, 1984/85, and 2002, by the National Civic League. It has also been

named by Kiplinger as the most tax friendly city in the United States.

Apache – a member of a Native American group in the southwestern US. In the late 19th century the Apaches, under such leaders as Cochise and Geronimo, were the last Native Americans to be defeated by the US Cavalry. Today many Apaches live on reservations (= areas of land given and protected by the US government) in the states of Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

Aquidneck Island – located in the state of Rhode Island, is the



largest island in Narragansett Bay. The island's official name is **Rhode Island**, and the common use of name ‘Aquidneck Island’ helps distinguish the island from the state. ‘Aquidneck’ is derived from the Narragansett name for the island, *aquidnet*. The word literally means “floating-mass-

at” or simply “at the island”. Other sources claim *Aquidneck* is a Native word meaning ‘Isle of Peace.’

The total land area is 97.9 km².

Aquidneck Island is home to three townships, from North to South geographically; Portsmouth, Middletown and Newport.

Arbor Day – a special day in America when people plant trees. Each state chooses its own day, usually in the spring, but some southern states have it in the winter.

B

Barclays PLC – is a global banking and financial services company headquartered in London, United Kingdom. As of 2010 it was the world’s 10th-largest banking and financial services group and 21st-largest company according to a composite measure by *Forbes* magazine. It has operations in over 50 countries and territories across Africa, Asia, Europe, North America and South America and around 48 million customers.

Battle of the Little Bighorn, the – also known as *Custer’s Last Stand* and, by the Indians involved, as the *Battle of the Greasy Grass*, was an armed engagement between combined forces of Lakota, Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho people against the 7th Cavalry Regiment of the



United States Army. It occurred on June 25 and June 26, 1876, near the Little Bighorn River in eastern Montana Territory, near what is now Crow Agency, Montana. *Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument* preserves the site of the June 25, 1876. *Custer National Cemetery*, on the battlefield, is part of the national monument.

The site of a related military action led by Marcus Reno and Frederick Benteen is also part of the national monument, but is about three miles (5 km) southeast of the Little Bighorn battlefield.

Beechcraft – is an American manufacturer of general aviation and military aircraft, ranging from light single engine aircraft to business jets and light military transports. Previously a division of Raytheon, it has been a brand of Hawker Beechcraft* since 2006.

Beech Walter Herschel (1891–1950) – was an American pioneer aviator. Beech started flying at age 14, when he built a glider of his own design. Then, after flying for the U.S. Army during World War I, he joined the Swallow Airplane Company as a test pilot. He later became General Manager of the company. In 1924, Beech joined Clyde Cessna* in co-founding Travel Air Manufacturing Company, which was to become the world’s largest producer of both monoplane and biplane commercial aircraft. When Travel Air merged with the Curtiss-Wright Airplane

Bluegrass music – is a form of American roots music, and is a subgenre of country music. It has mixed roots in Scottish, English, Welsh and Irish traditional music. Bluegrass was inspired by the music of immigrants from the United Kingdom and Ireland (particularly the Scotch-Irish immigrants in Appalachia), and was influenced by the music of African-Americans through incorporation of elements of jazz. In bluegrass one or more instruments each takes its turn playing the melody and improvising around it, while the others perform accompaniment. Bluegrass music has attracted a diverse and loyal following worldwide.



Boston – is the capital of and largest city in Massachusetts, and is one of the oldest cities in the United States. The largest city in New England, Boston is regarded as the unofficial “Capital of New England” for its economic and cultural impact on the entire New England region. Boston is also the anchor of a substantially larger metropolitan area called Greater Boston, home to

4.5 million people and the tenth-largest metropolitan area in the country. It includes six Massachusetts counties: Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Plymouth, Worcester, northern Bristol County, all of Rhode Island and parts of New Hampshire.

In 1630, Puritan colonists from England founded the city on the Shawmut Peninsula. During the late 18th century, Boston was the location of several major events during the American Revolution, including the Boston Massacre and the Boston Tea Party. After American independence was attained Boston became a major shipping port and manufacturing center, and its rich history now helps attract many tourists. The city was the site of several firsts, including America’s first public school, Boston Latin School (1635), and the first subway system in the United States (1897).

With many colleges and universities within the city and surrounding area, Boston is an international center of higher education and a center for medicine.

The city’s economy is also based on research, electronics, engineering, finance, and high technology. As a result, the city is a leading finance center. The city was also ranked number one for innovation, both globally and in North America. Boston has been experiencing gentrification, and has one of the highest costs of living in the United States.

BRIC – is a grouping acronym that refers to the countries of Brazil, Russia, India and China, which are all deemed to be at a similar stage of

newly advanced economic development. It is typically rendered as “the BRICs” or “the BRIC countries” or alternatively as the “Big Four”.

C

Cessna Aircraft Company, the – is an airplane manufacturing corporation headquartered in Wichita, Kansas, USA. Their main products are general aviation aircraft. Although they are the most well-known for their small, piston-powered aircraft, they also produce business jets. The company is a subsidiary of the U.S. conglomerate Textron.

Choctaw, the –are a Native American people originally from the Southeastern United States (Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana). Noted 20th century anthropologist John Swanton suggested that the name was derived from a Choctaw leader. Henry Halbert, a historian, suggests that their name is derived from the Choctaw phrase *Hacha hatak* (river people).

The Choctaw are descendants of the Mississippian culture and Hopewellian people, who lived throughout the east of the Mississippi River valley and its tributaries.

U.S. President Andrew Jackson made the Choctaw exile a model of Indian removal making them the first Native Americans to travel on the Trail of Tears*. The Choctaw were exiled (to the area now called Oklahoma) because the U.S. desired to expand territory available for settlement to European Americans, wanted to save them from extinction, and wanted to acquire their natural resources.

With ratification in 1831 of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek*, those Choctaws who chose to stay in the newly formed state of Mississippi were the first major non-European ethnic group to become U.S. citizens.

Confederate soldiers, the – soldiers of the Confederacy*

Confederacy – the 11 southern states that left the USA in 1861 to form a new nation. This caused the American Civil War. The President of the Confederacy was Jefferson Davis and their capital city was first Montgomery, Alabama and later Richmond, Virginia. The Confederate States were south Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina.

CSN Stores – is an e-commerce company based in Boston, Massachusetts. It has been growing rapidly since its inception in 2002 with over 200 online stores and over 800 employees. Each online store focuses on a wide-ranging product selection that spans various price points and styles. CSN's tagline is “Shop Easy”.

CVS, the (Concurrent Versions System / Concurrent Versioning System) – is a client-server free software revision control system in the field of software development. Version control system software keeps track of all work and all changes in a set of files, and allows several developers

to collaborate. Dick Grune developed CVS as a series of shell scripts in July 1986. CVS became popular with commercial software developers and also the open source software world and is released under the GNU General Public License.

D

David Gouverneur Burnet – (1788 –1870) was an early politician within the Republic of Texas, serving as interim President of Texas (1836 and again in 1841), second Vice President of the Republic of Texas (1839–41), and Secretary of State (1846) for the new state of Texas after it was annexed to the United States of America. He served as the vice president under Mirabeau B. Lamar* and participated in the Battle of Neches. He was defeated in the next presidential election by Houston. When Texas was annexed into the United States, Burnet served as the state’s first Secretary of State. The first Reconstruction* state legislature appointed him to the U.S. Senate, but he was unable to take his seat due to the Ironclad oath*. Burnet County, Texas, is named for him.

Declaration of Independence, the – was an act of the Second Continental Congress, adopted on July 4, 1776, which declared that *the Thirteen Colonies* were independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain. The document, formally titled *The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America*, written chiefly by Thomas Jefferson*, explained the justifications for secession from the British crown, and was an expansion of the *Lee Resolution* (passed by Congress on July 2), which first proclaimed independence. An engrossed copy of the Declaration was signed by most of the delegates on August 2 and is now on display in the National Archives in Washington, D.C.



The Declaration is considered to be a preceding founding document of the later formed United States of America, where *July 4th* is celebrated as *Independence Day*. At the time the Declaration was issued, the American colonies were “united” in declaring their independence from Great Britain, but were not yet declaring themselves to be a single nation. That union would evolve and take shape during the next few years after the Declaration was issued.

1. *New Hampshire*
2. *Massachusetts*
3. *Rhode Island*
4. *Connecticut*
5. *New York*
6. *New Jersey*
7. *Pennsylvania*

8. *Delaware*
9. *Maryland*
10. *Virginia*
11. *North Carolina*
12. *South Carolina*
13. *Georgia*

Deadwood – is an old mining town in the Black Hills of South Dakota that’s still as wild at heart as it was in the 1800s when the outlaws, gamblers and gunslingers ruled the streets. Today, the entire Black Hills* town is a National Historic Landmark and an ideal place to release your inner outlaw.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874 set off one of the last great gold rushes in the country. In 1876, miners moved into the northern Black Hills. That’s where they came across a gulch full of dead trees and a creek full of gold...and Deadwood was born. Practically overnight, the tiny gold camp boomed into a town that played by its own rules that attracted outlaws, gamblers and gunslingers along with the gold seekers. Wild Bill Hickok was one of those men who came looking for fortune. But just a few short weeks after arriving, he was gunned down while holding a poker hand of aces and eights – forever after known as the Dead Man’s Hand.

Deadwood has survived three major fires and numerous economic hardships, pushing it to the verge of becoming another Old West ghost town. But in 1989 limited-wage gambling was legalized and Deadwood was reborn.



Denali National Park – a US national park in Alaska which includes Mount McKinley, the highest mountain in North America. Denali is the local Native-American name for the mountain. The park has glaciers (= masses of ice) and many wild animals, including bears and moose.

Disneyland Park – is a theme park located in Anaheim, California, owned and operated by the Walt Disney Parks and Resorts division of the Walt Disney Company. Known as *Disneyland* when it opened on July 18, 1955, and still colloquially known by that name, it is the only theme park to be designed and built under the direct supervision of Walt Disney. In 1998, the theme park was re-branded “Disneyland Park” to distinguish it from the larger Disneyland Resort complex.

Walt Disney came up with the concept of Disneyland after visiting various amusement parks with his daughters in the 1930s and 1940s. He initially envisioned building a tourist attraction adjacent to his studios in Burbank to entertain fans who wished to visit; however, he soon realized that the proposed site was too small. After hiring a consultant to help determine an appropriate site for his project, Walt bought a 160-acre (site near Anaheim in 1953. Construction began in 1954 and the park was unveiled during a special televised press event on July 17, 1955.

Since its opening, Disneyland has undergone a number of expansions and renovations, including the addition of New Orleans Square in 1966, Bear Country (now Critter Country) in 1972, and Mickey's Toontown in 1993. Disney California Adventure Park was built on the site of Disneyland's original parking lot and opened in 2001.



Disneyland has a larger cumulative attendance than any other theme park in the world, with close to 600 million guests since it opened. In 2010, 15.98 million people visited the park, making it the second most visited park in the world that calendar year.

DTH – stands for Direct-To-Home television. DTH is defined as the reception of satellite programmes with a personal dish in an individual home. DTH does away with the need for the local cable operator and puts the broadcaster directly in touch with the consumer. Only cable operators can receive satellite programmes and they then distribute them to individual homes.

Design Tech Homes is one of the largest custom home builders in Texas to comply with, and exceed, the national Energy Star® program on every single home built. To be Energy Star® qualified, a home must be 15% more efficient than the “model energy code.” Design Tech Homes are,

on average, 24% more efficient than code. That's 9% more efficient than the Energy Star® standard! The program treats a home as a total system. The components of windows, insulation, orientation, heating and air conditioning along with structural tightness are all evaluated.

Du Pont family, the – is an American family descended from Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours (1739–1817). The son of a Paris watchmaker and a member of a Burgundian noble family, he and his sons, Victor Marie du Pont and Eleuthère Irénée du Pont, emigrated to the United States in 1800 and used the resources of their Huguenot heritage to found one of the most prominent of American families, and one of its most successful corporations, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, initially established by Eleuthère Irénée as a gunpowder manufacturer. Various members of the family managed the company well into the twentieth century and to this day constitute a substantial portion of the company's ownership. This and other companies run by the du Pont family employ some five to ten percent of Delaware's population. The family also played a very large part in politics during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and were responsible for the idea of the Louisiana purchase*.

E

Elberton – is the largest city in Elbert County, Georgia, United



States. The city is the county seat of Elbert County and serves as a hub for industry and small business in Northeast Georgia. Founded in 1803, Elberton is known as the 'Granite Capital of the World'. Elberton claims this title, annually producing more granite products than any other city in the world. The city's post-Civil War history

has largely revolved around the industry, following the opening of the first commercial quarry and manufacturing plant by Dr. Nathaniel Long in 1889. As the industry grew in the early 1900s, so did Elberton's importance on the passenger and freight railroad lines, bringing many travelers and businessmen to the city and leading to its heyday. Several granite monuments, including the Georgia Guidestones, are located in or near Elberton.

Ellsworth Air Force Base (AFB) – is a United States Air Force base located approximately 10 miles (16 km) northeast of Rapid City, South Dakota just north of Box Elder, South Dakota. The host unit at Ellsworth is the *28th Bomb Wing (28 BW)* assigned to the Air Combat Command Twelfth Air Force.

EMC Corporation – a Financial Times Global 500, Fortune 500 and S&P 500 company, develops, delivers and supports information

infrastructure and virtual infrastructure hardware, software, and services. EMC is headquartered in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, USA. Former Intel executive Richard Egan and his college roommate, Roger Marino, founded EMC in 1979. The company's name, EMC, stands for the initials of the founders, and an unknown third individual who has remained nameless.

Epcot – is a theme park in the Walt Disney World Resort, located near Orlando, Florida. The park is dedicated to the celebration of human achievement, namely international culture and technological innovation. The second park built at the resort, it opened on October 1, 1982 and was initially named *EPCOT Center*.

EPCOT Center was constructed for an estimated \$800 million to \$1.4 billion and took three years to build (at the time the largest construction project on Earth). Covering an area of 300 acres, it is more than twice the size of the Magic Kingdom. The parking lot serving the park is 141 acres (including bus area) and can accommodate 11,211 vehicles. In 2010, Epcot hosted approximately 10.83 million guests, ranking it the third most visited theme park in the United States, and fifth most visited theme park in the world.

Epcot is an acronym of *Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow*, which was the name originally given by Walt Disney to a conceptual Utopian city of the future that he had wanted to build on the site that is now Walt Disney World. Disney's original vision of EPCOT was for a model community, home to twenty thousand residents, which would be a test bed for city planning and organization. Disney's vision was not realized as funding and permission to start work on his Florida property would not be granted until he agreed to build the Magic Kingdom first. Disney died before the Magic Kingdom opened and the Walt Disney Company decided that it did not want to be in the business of running a city.

The theme park originally was known as EPCOT Center to reflect



Spaceship Earth, the icon of Epcot

the fact that the park was built to embody the ideals and values of EPCOT the city. The park consists of two sections; Future World and World Showcase, laid out in an hourglass shape. Both sections are patterned after the types of exhibits found at world expositions. In its early years, Epcot was often called a “permanent World's Fair.”

Everglades National Park – is a national park in the U.S. state of



Florida that protects the southern 25 percent of the original Everglades. It preserves the southern portion of the Everglades, but represents only 20 % of the original wetland area. The Park covers 2,357 mi² (6,105 km²). It is the largest subtropical wilderness in the United States, and is visited on average

by one million people each year. Excluding the main visitor center and some smaller park facilities, there is no development in the park. It is the third-largest national park in the lower 48 states after Death Valley and Yellowstone. It has been declared an International Biosphere Reserve, a World Heritage Site, and a Wetland of International Importance, only one of three locations in the world to appear on all three lists.

F

Fairbanks – is a home rule city in and the borough seat of the Fairbanks North Star Borough in the U.S. state of Alaska.



Fairbanks is the largest city in the Interior region of Alaska, and second largest in the state behind Anchorage. It is the principal city of the Fairbanks, Alaska Metropolitan Statistical Area which encompasses all of the Fairbanks North Star Borough and is the northernmost

Metropolitan Statistical Area in the United States.

According to 2009 Census Bureau estimates, the population of the city was 35,252, and the Fairbanks metropolitan area's population was 97,970. Fairbanks is home to the University of Alaska Fairbanks, the oldest college in Alaska.



Faygo/Faygo Pop – is a soft drink brand headquartered in Detroit, Michigan. It is distributed in the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic, and Central Southern regions of the United States. Faygo can be found throughout the United States and Canada, in more than fifty flavors.

Faygo was founded in Detroit in 1907, as Feigenson Brothers Bottling Works by Russian immigrants Ben and Perry Feigenson. The original flavors of Faygo (fruit punch, strawberry, and grape) were based on cake frosting recipes used by the Feigensons in Russia.

FedEx Corporation – originally known as FDX Corporation, is a logistics services company, based in the United States with headquarters in Memphis, Tennessee. The name “FedEx” is a syllabic abbreviation of the name of the company’s original air division, *Federal Express*, which was used from 1973 until 2000.

Food Stamp Program – is a federal-assistance program that provides assistance to low- and no-income people and families living in the U.S. It was introduced in 1961. Though the program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, benefits are distributed by the individual U.S. states.

Today, all food-stamp benefits are distributed using cards but for most of its history the program had actually used paper denominational stamps or coupons worth US\$1 (brown colored), US\$5 (blue colored), and US\$10 (green colored). These stamps could be used to purchase any prepackaged edible foods regardless of nutritional value (for example soft drinks and confectionery could be purchased on food stamps).

The number of Americans receiving food stamps reached 45 million in May 2011.

Fort Lauderdale – is a city in the U.S. state of Florida, on the Atlantic coast. It is the county seat of Broward County. As of the 2010 census, the city had a population of 165,521. It is a principal city of the South Florida metropolitan area, which was home to 5,564,635 people at the 2010 census.

The city is a popular tourist destination, with 10.35 million visitors in 2006. Fort Lauderdale is sometimes known as the “Venice of America” because of its expansive and intricate canal system. The city is a major yachting center, with 42,000 resident yachts and 100 marinas and boatyards in 2006. The city sits 23 miles (37 km) north of Miami. Fort Lauderdale and the surrounding area hosted over 4,000 restaurants and 120 nightclubs in 2006.



Fort Lauderdale is named after a series of forts built by the United States during the Second Seminole War. The forts took their name from Major William Lauderdale, who was the commander of the detachment of soldiers who built the first fort. However, development of the city did not begin until 50 years after the forts were abandoned at the end of the conflict. Three forts named “Fort Lauderdale” were constructed; the first

was at the fork of the New River, the second at Tarpon Bend on the new River between the Colee Hammock and Rio Vista neighborhoods, and the third near the site of the Bahia Mar Marina.

Fortune 500, the – is an annual list compiled and published by *Fortune* magazine that ranks the top 500 U.S. closely held and public corporations as ranked by their gross revenue after adjustments made by Fortune to exclude the impact of excise taxes companies collect. The list includes publicly and privately-held companies for which revenues are publicly available. The first Fortune 500 list was published in 1955.

Although the Fortune 500 list is the most familiar one, similar gross revenue lists of the top firms range from the highest ranking *Fortune 100* including the top one hundred to the broader ranking *Fortune 1000* that includes the top thousand firms.

The original Fortune 500 was restricted to companies whose revenues were derived from manufacturing, mining, or energy exploration. At the same time, Fortune published companion “Fortune 50” lists of the 50 largest commercial banks, utilities, life insurance companies, retailers and transportation companies. These have been consolidated into one single list, so the Fortune 500 as it exists today includes companies that in previous years would have been on one of the “Fortune 50” lists.

Founding Fathers of the United States (the **Forefathers**, **Framers** or the **Founders**) – are the political leaders who signed the Declaration of Independence or the United States Constitution, or otherwise participated in *the American Revolution* as leaders of the *Patriots*. They were opposed by the *Loyalists* who supported the King and opposed independence. (However, most of the Loyalists stayed in the U.S. after 1783 and supported the new government.)

Frederick Winslow Taylor – (1856-1915) was an American mechanical engineer who sought to improve industrial efficiency. He is regarded as the father of scientific management and was one of the first management consultants. Taylor was one of the intellectual leaders of the Efficiency Movement and his ideas, broadly conceived, were highly influential in the Progressive Era.

Friedrich (Frederick) Weyerhäuser – (1834 - 1914) was a German-American timber mogul and founder of the Weyerhaeuser Company, which owns saw mills, paper factories, and other business enterprises, and large areas of forested land. He is the eighth richest American of all time, with a net worth of \$72.2 billion in 2006 dollars.

Fundamental Orders, the – were adopted by the Connecticut Colony council on January 14, 1639. The orders describe the government set up by the Connecticut River towns, setting its structure and powers.

It has the features of a written constitution, and is considered by some as the first written Constitution in the Western tradition, and thus earned Connecticut its nickname of *The Constitution State*. John Fiske, a

Connecticut historian, was the first to claim that the Fundamental Orders were the first written Constitution, a claim disputed by some modern historians. The orders were transcribed into the official colony records by the colony's secretary Thomas Welles. It was a Constitution for the colonial government of Hartford and was similar to the government Massachusetts had set up. However, this Order gave men more voting rights and opened up more men to be able to run for office positions.

G

Genzyme Corporation – is a fully owned subsidiary of Sanofi-Aventis*. Before its acquisition, Genzyme was an American biotechnology company based in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 2010, Genzyme was the world's third-largest biotechnology company, employing more than 11,000 people around the world. As a subsidiary of Sanofi-Aventis, Genzyme has a presence in approximately 40 countries, including 17 manufacturing facilities and 9 genetic-testing laboratories, its products are sold in 90 countries. In 2006 and 2007 Genzyme was named one of Fortune Magazine's "100 Best Companies to Work for". The company donated \$83 million worth of products worldwide; in 2006, it made \$11 million in cash donations. In 2005, Genzyme was awarded the National Medal of Technology, the highest level of honor awarded by the president of the United States to America's leading innovators.

Glacier National Park – is located in the U.S. state of Montana, bordering the Canadian provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. The park encompasses over 1,000,000 acres and includes parts of two mountain ranges (sub-ranges of the Rocky Mountains), over 130 named lakes, more than 1,000 different species of plants and hundreds of species of animals. This vast pristine ecosystem is the centerpiece of what has been referred to as the "Crown of the Continent Ecosystem", a region of protected land encompassing 41,000 km².

The region that became Glacier National Park was first inhabited by Native Americans and upon the arrival of European explorers, was dominated by the Blackfeet in the east and the Flathead in the western regions. Soon after the establishment of the park on May 11, 1910, a number of hotels and chalets were constructed by the Great Northern Railway. These historic hotels and chalets are listed as National Historic Landmarks, and a total of 350 locations are on the National Register of Historic Places. By 1932, work was completed on the Going-to-the-Sun Road, later designated a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark, which provided greater accessibility for automobiles into the heart of the park.

Glacier National Park has almost all its original endemic plant and animal species. Mammals such as the grizzly and mountain goat as well as

less common ones such as the wolverine and lynx are known to inhabit the park. Hundreds of species of birds, more than a dozen fish species and even a few reptile and amphibian species have been documented. The park has numerous ecosystems ranging from prairie to tundra and the easternmost forests of red cedar and hemlock normally found in large numbers closer to the Pacific Ocean. Though larger forest fires are uncommon in the park, in 2003 over 10% of the park was impacted by fires.



Glacier National Park borders Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada.

Gross receipts taxes – are widely acknowledged to violate the tax policy principles of transparency, fairness, economic neutrality and competitiveness; generally, such taxes should not be imposed on business.

Gross receipts taxes implicate several tax policy principles:

- A *transparent* tax, like the sales tax on consumer purchases, is obvious to the taxpayer, and its economic effects are easily understood.
- A *fair* tax treats similarly situated taxpayers similarly. Gross receipts taxes are unfair in that they impose a significant tax burden on start-up businesses, low margin enterprises and unprofitable firms.
- An *economically neutral* tax does not influence business choices (of location, of operational entity, of suppliers, etc.). Gross receipts taxes are among the least neutral of all taxes.

GTECH – is a leading gaming technology and services company, providing innovative technology, creative content, and superior service delivery. Lottomatica S.p.A. is one of the world’s largest commercial lottery operators and a market leader in the Italian gaming industry. GTECH and Lottomatica together, under the Lottomatica Group umbrella, create a fully integrated lottery operator and gaming technology solutions provider – a combined company with worldwide scale, considerable financial strength, and industry-leading customer solutions.

H

Hawker Beechcraft Corporation (HBC) is an aerospace manufacturing company that builds the Beechcraft* and Hawker business

jet lines of aircraft. The company headquarters is in Wichita, Kansas, with maintenance and manufacturing locations worldwide.

Hershey Company (Hershey's), the – is the largest chocolate manufacturer in North America. Its headquarters are in Hershey, Pennsylvania, which is also home to Hershey's Chocolate World. It was founded by Milton S. Hershey in 1894 as the Hershey Chocolate Company, a subsidiary of his Lancaster Caramel Company. Hershey's products are sold worldwide.



Hershey's is one of the oldest chocolate companies in the United States, and an American icon for its chocolate bar. It is one of a group of companies established by Milton Hershey. Other Milton Hershey established companies include Hershey Trust

Company, and Hershey Entertainment and Resorts Company, which runs Hersheypark, a chocolate-themed amusement park, the Hershey Bears minor professional hockey team, Hersheypark Stadium and the GIANT Center. Most of the employees for the Factory come from the surrounding counties, towns, and boroughs, such as Lebanon County, Hummelstown, South Hanover, and Harrisburg.

H. J. Heinz Company (Heinz) – is an American food company with world headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Perhaps best known for its ketchup, the H.J. Heinz Company manufactures thousands of food products in plants on six continents and markets these products in more than 200 countries and territories. Heinz ranked first in ketchup in the United States with a market share in excess of 50%. Moreover, its Ore-Ida label held more than 50% of the frozen-potato sector. Overall, the company claims to have 150 number one or number two brands worldwide.

Hollywood – is a famous district in Los Angeles, California, United States situated west-northwest of downtown Los Angeles. Due to its fame



and cultural identity as the historical center of movie studios and movie stars, the word *Hollywood* is often used as a metonym of American cinema. Today, much of the movie industry has dispersed into surrounding areas such as the Westside neighborhood, but significant auxiliary industries, such as

editing, effects, props, post-production, and lighting companies remain in Hollywood, as does the backlot of Paramount Pictures.

Houghton Mifflin Harcourt – is an educational and trade publisher in the United States. Headquartered in Boston's Back Bay, it

publishes textbooks, instructional technology materials, assessments, reference works, and fiction and non-fiction for both young readers and adults.

I



Iditarod Sled Dog Race, the – usually just called the “*Iditarod*”, is an annual dogsled race in Alaska, where mushers and teams of dogs cover about 1,151 miles (1,853 km) in eight to fifteen days. The Iditarod began in 1973 as an event to test the best dogsled mushers and teams, evolving into the highly competitive race it is today. The current fastest winning time record was set in 2002 by Martin Buser with a time of 8 days, 22 hours, 46 minutes, and 2 seconds.

Intel Corporation – is an American multinational technology corporation headquartered in Santa Clara, California, United States and the world’s largest semiconductor chip maker, based on revenue. Intel was founded on July 18, 1968. It is the inventor of the x86 series of microprocessors, the processors found in most personal computers. Intel also makes motherboard chipsets, network interface controllers and integrated circuits, flash memory, graphic chips, embedded processors and other devices related to communications and computing. Founded by semiconductor pioneers Robert Noyce and Gordon Moore and widely associated with the executive leadership and vision of Andrew Grove, Intel combines advanced chip design capability with a leading-edge manufacturing capability. Though Intel was originally known primarily to engineers and technologists, its “Intel Inside” advertising campaign of the 1990s made it and its Pentium processor household names. It has also begun research in electrical transmission and generation. Intel has recently introduced a 3-D transistor that may improve performance and energy efficiency.

International Monetary Fund, the (IMF) – is an intergovernmental organization that oversees the global financial system by taking part in the macroeconomic policies of its established members, in particular those with an impact on exchange rate and the balance of payments. The objectives are to stabilize international exchange rates and facilitate development through the influence of neoliberal economic policies in other countries as a condition of loans, debt relief, and aid. It also offers loans with varying levels of conditionality, mainly to poorer countries. Its headquarters is in Washington, D.C. The IMF’s relatively high influence in world affairs and development has drawn heavy criticism from some sources.

Ironclad Oath, the – was a key factor in the removing of ex-Confederates from the political arena during the Reconstruction of the United States in the 1860s. To take the Ironclad Oath, a person had to swear he had never borne arms against the Union or supported the Confederacy – that is, he had “never voluntarily borne arms against the United States,” had “voluntarily” given “no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement” to persons in rebellion and had exercised or attempted to exercise the functions of no office under the Confederacy.

J

Jefferson Finis Davis – (June 3, 1808 – December 6, 1889), also known as **Jeff Davis**, was an American statesman and leader of the Confederacy during the American Civil War, serving as President for its entire history. He was born in Kentucky to Samuel and Jane (Cook) Davis. After attending Transylvania University, Davis graduated from West Point and fought in the Mexican-American War as a colonel of a volunteer regiment. He served as the United States Secretary of War under Democratic President Franklin Pierce. Both before and after his time in the Pierce administration, he served as a Democratic U.S. Senator representing the State of Mississippi. As a senator, he argued against secession, but did agree that each state was sovereign and had an unquestionable right to secede from the Union.

Jefferson-Jackson Day – is the most common name given to the annual fundraising celebration (dinner) held by Democratic Party organizations in the United States. It is named for Presidents Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. During presidential election campaigns, certain dinners are considered important venues for candidates to attend. It is usually held in February or March around the same time as the Republican Party’s equivalent Lincoln Day, Reagan Day, or Lincoln-Reagan Day dinners. The Iowa dinner is held in November so as to precede the state’s caucuses for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Many state Democratic Parties have used the day to highlight local party leaders. The candidates are forbidden to use notes or teleprompters in their speeches.

John William Davis – (1873-1955) was an American politician and lawyer. He was the Democratic Party nominee for President of the United States during the 1924 presidential election, losing to Republican incumbent Calvin Coolidge.



Johnsonville Sausage – is a Wisconsin-based sausage producer, founded in 1945 by Ralph F. & Alice Stayer who opened a butcher shop and named it after their quaint hometown – Johnsonville, Wisconsin. The delicious sausage

made in the Stayer's butcher shop came from an old family recipe, which made its way down the family tree from 19th-century Austria. This recipe became known as the sausage with the BIG TASTE, and a legacy was born. Johnsonville Sausage produces various varieties of sausage including fresh bratwurst, Italian sausage, smoked-cooked links and fresh breakfast sausage links. In 2004, Johnsonville became the largest sausage company in the United States in terms of sales. Today, Johnsonville is the most popular brand of sausage in the United States and is available in 30 additional countries. The company remains privately owned.

K

Kohler Company, the – is a manufacturing company in Kohler, Wisconsin best known for its plumbing products. Kohler also manufactures furniture, cabinetry, tile, engines, and generators.

Kohl's Corporation – is an American department store chain headquartered in the Milwaukee suburb of Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, operating 1,067 stores in 49 states. In 1998, it entered the S&P 500 list, and is also listed in the Fortune 500 (#135 in 2010). The chain was the 24th-largest retailer in the United States in 2008 in terms of revenue.

L

Lake Tahoe – is a large freshwater lake in the Sierra Nevada range of the United States. At a surface elevation of 1,897 m, it is located along the border between California and Nevada, west of Carson City. Lake Tahoe is the largest alpine lake in North America. It is the USA's second-deepest. Additionally, Lake Tahoe is listed as the 26th largest lake by volume in the world.



Lake Tahoe is a major tourist attraction in both Nevada and California. It is home to a number of ski resorts, summer outdoor recreation, and tourist attractions. Snow and skiing are a significant part of the area's economy and reputation. Mountain and lake scenery are attractions throughout the year. The Nevada side also includes large casinos. Highways provide year-round access from Reno, Carson City, and Sacramento.



Lake Winnepesaukee – is the largest lake in the U.S. state of New Hampshire. It is approximately 34 km long (northwest-southeast) and from 1.6 to 14 km wide (northeast-southwest), covering 179 km².

The lake contains at least 253 islands, half of which are less than a quarter-acre in size, and is indented by several peninsulas, yielding a total shoreline of approximately 463 km. Winnepesaukee is the third-largest lake in New England after Lake Champlain and Moosehead Lake. Outflow is regulated by the Lakeport Dam (in Lakeport, New Hampshire) on the Winnepesaukee River*.



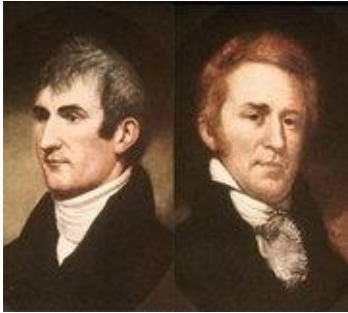
Las Vegas – is the most populous city in Nevada, United States, the seat of Clark County, and an internationally renowned major resort city for gambling, shopping, and fine dining. Las Vegas, which bills itself as The Entertainment Capital of the World, is famous for its casino resorts and associated entertainment. A growing retirement and family city, it is the 28th-most populous city in the United States, with an estimated population by the U.S. Census Bureau of 583,756 as of 2010. The 2010 population estimate of the Las Vegas metropolitan area was 1,951,269.

Established in 1905, Las Vegas officially became a city in 1911. At the close of the 20th century, Las Vegas was the most populous American city founded in that century (a distinction held by Chicago in the 19th century). The city's tolerance for various forms of adult entertainment earned it the title of Sin City, and this image has made Las Vegas a popular setting for films and television programs. There are numerous outdoor lighting displays on Fremont Street, as well as elsewhere in the city.

The name *Las Vegas* is often applied to unincorporated areas that surround the city, especially the resort areas on and near the Las Vegas Strip. The 4.2 mi (6.8 km) stretch of Las Vegas Boulevard known as the Strip is mainly in the unincorporated communities of Paradise, Winchester, and Enterprise.

Learjet – is a manufacturer of business jets for civilian and military use. It was founded in the late 1950s by William Powell Lear Jr. as *Swiss American Aviation Corporation*. Learjet is now a subsidiary of Bombardier and marketed as the “Bombardier Learjet Family”.

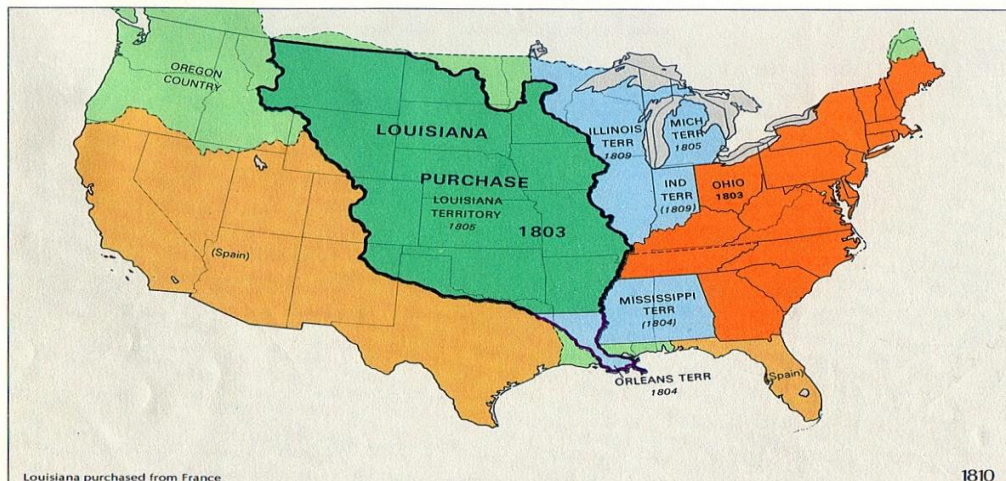
Lewis and Clark expedition, the (1804-1806) was the first United



States overland expedition to the Pacific coast and back. President Thomas Jefferson* sent Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809) and William Clark (1770-1838) to lead an investigation of America's new Louisiana Purchase* and record what they saw. They left from St. Louis in 1804, reached the Pacific Ocean 18 month later, and then returned in 1806. Their journey encouraged many Americans

to move to the West.

Louisiana purchase, the – was the acquisition by the United States of French to approximately 530 million acres (828,000 sq mi or 2,100,000 km²) of territory in 1803, at the cost of about 3¢ per acre; totaling \$15 million or 80 million French francs. Including interest, America finally paid \$23,213,568 for the Louisiana territory. The land purchased contained all of present-day *Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota south of Mississippi River, much of North Dakota, nearly all of South Dakota, northeastern New Mexico, northern Texas, the portions of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado east of the Continental Divide, and Louisiana on both sides of the Mississippi River, including the city of New Orleans.* (The Oklahoma Panhandle, and southwestern portions of Kansas and Louisiana were still claimed by Spain at the time of the Purchase.) In addition, the Purchase contained small portions of land that would eventually become part of the Canadian provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The land included in the purchase comprises around 23% of the territory of the modern United States. The purchase was an important moment in the presidency of Thomas Jefferson*. At the time, it faced domestic opposition as being possibly unconstitutional. Although he felt that the Constitution did not contain any provisions for acquiring territory, Jefferson decided to purchase Louisiana because he felt uneasy about France and Spain having the power to block American traders' access to the port of New Orleans.



M

Mardi Gras – a popular US carnival (= public festival) held in New Orleans during the week before the first day of Lent. Mardi Gras is French for ‘Fat Tuesday’, because it ends on Shrove Tuesday, a day when people traditionally eat a lot before the start of Lent. People come from around the world to see the parades, costumes, parties and decorations. Mardi Gras ‘Kings’ and ‘Queens’ are chosen by both the white and African-American communities. A few other US cities celebrate Mardi Gras, and it is also celebrated in other Catholic countries.



Memphis – is a city in the southwestern corner of the U.S. state of Tennessee, and the county seat of Shelby County. The city is located on the 4th Chickasaw Bluff, south of the confluence of the Wolf and Mississippi rivers.

Memphis had a population of 646,889 at the 2010 census, making it the biggest city in the state of Tennessee, the third largest in the Southeastern United States, and the 20th largest in the United States. The greater Memphis metropolitan area, including adjacent counties in Mississippi and Arkansas, had a 2010 population of 1,316,100. This makes Memphis the second largest metropolitan area in Tennessee, surpassed only by metropolitan Nashville, which has overtaken Memphis in recent years. Memphis is the youngest of Tennessee’s major cities. A resident of Memphis is referred to as a *Memphian*, and the Memphis region is known, particularly to media outlets, as the “Mid-South”.

Menards – is a chain of home improvement stores in the Midwestern United States. The privately held company headquartered in Eau Claire, Wisconsin has 262 stores in 13 states: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

Merck & Co., Inc. – is one of the largest pharmaceutical companies in the world. The Merck headquarters is located in Whitehouse Station, New Jersey. The company was established in 1891 as the United States subsidiary of the German company now known as Merck KGaA. Currently, it is one of the seven largest pharmaceutical companies in the world both by market capitalization and revenue.

Merck & Co. describes itself as “a global research-driven pharmaceutical company. Merck discovers, develops, manufactures and markets a broad range of innovative products to improve human and animal health, directly and through its joint ventures.” The Merck Company

Foundation has distributed over \$480 million to educational and non-profit organizations since it was founded in 1957.

Merck publishes The Merck Manuals, a series of medical reference books. These include the *Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy*, the world's best-selling medical textbook, and the *Merck Index*, a collection of information about chemical compounds.

Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (The Takeda Oncology Company) – is a biopharmaceutical company based in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Millennium research, development and commercialization activities are focused in two therapeutic areas: oncology and inflammation. By applying its knowledge of the human genome, understanding of disease mechanisms and industrialized drug discovery platform, *Millennium* is developing a line of new product candidates. It was one of the first companies to systematically search for genes linked to disease, but none of the drugs which it is marketing or has in clinical trial, with one partial exception, have been the results of that research. On May 14, 2008, Japanese company Takeda Pharmaceutical announced the completion of its acquisition of Millennium for US\$25.00 per share in cash – a deal worth \$8.8 billion. Takeda completed the acquisition through a tender offer and subsequent merger of a wholly owned subsidiary of Takeda into Millennium. Millennium is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Takeda.

Millipore – founded in 1954, is an international biosciences company, known widely for its micrometer pore-size filters and tests. Millipore is organized into the Bioprocess division which makes filters and equipment used during the production of biologics, and the Bioscience division which makes products for customer laboratories.

Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS) – is the largest school district in Wisconsin. The Milwaukee Public Schools system is the 33rd largest in the United States by enrollment. A publicly elected school board, the Milwaukee Board of School Directors, provides direction and oversight, with a superintendent heading the organization's administration.

Milwaukee Public Schools previously operated as magnet schools, with individualized specialty areas for interests in academics, or the arts.

In 1990, Milwaukee became the first community in the United States to adopt a school voucher program. The program enables students to receive public funding to study at parochial and other private schools free of cost.

Under Wisconsin state law, the Milwaukee school board is one of several entities that can authorize charter schools in the city. Other authorities that can authorize charter schools are the Milwaukee City Council, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee Area Technical College Board. The first charter school in Milwaukee was the Highland Community School, a Montessori elementary school authorized by Milwaukee Public Schools in 1996.

Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar – (1798–1859) was a Texas politician, diplomat and soldier who was a leading Texas political figure during the Texas Republic era. He was the second President of the Republic of Texas, after David G. Burnet* (1836 as ad-interim president) and Sam Houston.

Montpelier [mɒnt'pi:liə] – is a city in the U.S. state of Vermont that serves as the state capital and the shire town (county seat) of Washington County. As the capital of Vermont, Montpelier is the site of the Vermont State House, seat of the legislative branch of Vermont government.

Since the city's establishment as capital in 1805 the primary business in Montpelier has been government, and by the mid-nineteenth century government and life and fire insurance.

Located in Montpelier are the New England Culinary Institute, the annual Green Mountain Film Festival and the headquarters of several insurance companies. The majority of businesses in the downtown area, mostly retail, are locally owned.

Government, higher education, insurance and tourism are principal businesses. The Vermont History Museum, operated in The Pavilion by the Vermont Historical Society, is an attraction.

The town had the first municipal water driven hydro system in Vermont in 1884. Water pressure generated sufficient electricity for streetlights.

Montreal – is the largest city in the province of Quebec, the second-largest city in Canada and the seventh largest in North America.



Montreal is consistently rated as one of the world's most livable cities, was called "Canada's Cultural Capital" by *Monocle Magazine* and recently was named a UNESCO City of Design. Though historically the commercial capital of Canada, it was surpassed in population, as well as economic strength, by Toronto after 1976. Today it continues as an important centre of commerce, aerospace, finance, pharmaceuticals, technology, design, culture, tourism, film and world affairs.

In 2010, Montreal was named a hub city, ranked 34th globally out of 289 cities for innovation across multiple sectors of the urban economy, in the Innovation Cities Index by 2thinknow. Montreal was the next Canadian city in the annual index behind nexus city Toronto in 12th place and ahead of fellow hub cities Calgary, Quebec City, Vancouver and Edmonton. In 2009, Montreal was named North America's number one host city for international association events, according to the 2009

preliminary rankings of the International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA).

Mormon – a member of the Christian religion called the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. It was established in the US in New York State in 1830 by Joseph Smith. Its members later moved west to establish Salt Lake City and the state of Utah. Their centre is still in Salt Lake City, and most people in Utah are Mormons. The church has about 10 million members, and they are well known in many countries for visiting people in their homes to talk about their religion. Mormons have strict moral rules and do not drink alcohol or even coffee. At one time Mormon men were allowed to have more than one wife, but the Church stopped this in 1890.

Mount Rushmore National Park – The Black Hills* of South Dakota are famous for the beauty of their nature. Here the Sioux Indians once lived; here was the scene of the famous Black Hills gold rush*, and here, in modern times, stands the Mount Rushmore Memorial. The construction of this memorial began in 1925. Gutzon Borglum, a famous American sculptor, was commissioned to carve on the face of Mount Rushmore the heads of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt. This tremendous work, which took fourteen years to complete, was almost finished in 1941, when Borglum died. It was completed later that year by his son, Lincoln Borglum.



The four figures carved in stone on Mount Rushmore represent the first 150 years of American history. These gigantic heads are eighteen meters high, proportionate to a man of one hundred and forty-five meters high. They are carved out of the granite of the mountain and are visible for over eighty kilometers.

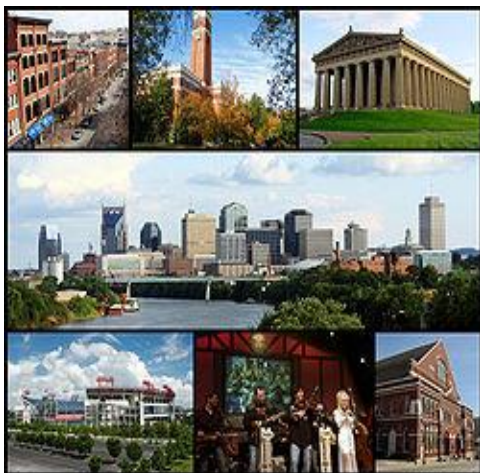
The birth of the American nation was guided by the vision and courage of George Washington. Thomas Jefferson* always had dreams of something bigger, first in the words of the Declaration of Independence* and later in the expansion of our nation through the Louisiana Purchase*. Preservation of the union was paramount to Abraham Lincoln* but a nation where all men were free and equal was destined to be. At the turn of the Twentieth Century Theodore Roosevelt* saw that in the nation was the possibility for greatness. The American nation was changing from a rural republic to a world power. Each man possessed great skills and leadership of the brand the American nation needed for the times. Today millions of visitors come to see Mount Rushmore and gain inspiration from these four great men.

N

NAIA (The National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics) – is an athletic association that organizes college and university-level athletic programs. Membership in the NAIA consists of smaller colleges and universities across the United States. The NAIA allows colleges and universities outside the USA as members. The NAIA has four members in Canada and at one point had one in the Bahamas, which made it the only international intercollegiate athletic association in North America until 2009. For the 2010-11 academic year, the NAIA has 290 member institutions.

Nashville is the capital of the U.S. state of Tennessee and the county seat of Davidson County. It is located on the Cumberland River in Davidson County, in the north-central part of the state. The city is a center for the health care, publishing, banking and transportation industries, and is home to a large number of colleges and universities. It is most notably known as a center of the music industry, earning it the nickname “Music City”.

Nashville has a consolidated city – county government which includes seven smaller municipalities in a two-tier system. The population of *Nashville-Davidson County* stood at 635,710 as of the 2009 census estimates, according to United States Census Bureau. This makes it the second largest city in Tennessee, after Memphis. This also makes Nashville the fourth largest city in the Southeastern United States. The 2009 population of the entire 13-county Nashville metropolitan area was 1,582,264, making it the largest Metropolitan Statistical Area in the state.



Perhaps the biggest factor in drawing visitors to Nashville is its association with country music. Many visitors to Nashville attend live performances of the Grand Ole Opry, the world’s longest running live radio show. The Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum is another major attraction relating to the popularity of country music.

Civil War history is important to the city’s tourism industry. Sites pertaining to the Battle of Nashville and the nearby Battle of Franklin and Battle of Stones River can be seen, along with several well-preserved antebellum plantation houses such as Belle Meade Plantation, Carnton plantation in Franklin, and Belmont Mansion.

Nashville has several arts centers and museums, including the Frist Center for the Visual Arts, Cheekwood Botanical Garden and Museum of

Art, the Tennessee State Museum, Fisk University's Van Vechten and Aaron Douglas Galleries, Vanderbilt University's Fine Art Gallery and Sarratt Gallery, and the Parthenon. The Nashville Zoo is one of the city's newer attractions.

Navajo (also Navaho) – a member of the largest group of Native-American people, related to the Apache. There are about 100 000 Navajo, and they live mostly in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah on reservations (= lands given and protected by the US government). They work mainly as farmers and raising sheep. They have also earned money from oil and other minerals on their land. The Navajo are known for weaving carpets and blankets and for making silver jewellery.

NBC Universal Media, LLC (formerly known as **NBC Universal, Inc.**) – is a media and entertainment company engaged in the production and marketing of entertainment, news, and information products and services to a global customer base. The company owns and operates American television networks, numerous cable channels, and a group of local stations in the United States, as well as motion picture companies, several television production companies, and branded theme parks. NBC Universal was formed in May 2004 by the merger of General Electric's NBC with Vivendi's Vivendi Universal Entertainment.

NCAA (The National Collegiate Athletic Association) – is a semi-voluntary association of 1,281 institutions, conferences, organizations and individuals that organizes the athletic programs of many colleges and universities in the United States. It is headquartered in Indianapolis, Indiana.

New Balance – began as a Boston-based arch support company in the early 1900's, developed into a specialized shoe manufacturer in the 1970's, and has grown to become a leading global athletic products company. Today New Balance is a family of brands including New Balance, Dunham, PF Flyers, Aravon, Warrior and Brine.

Since the days of selling arch supports to police officers and waiters, New Balance has been a brand concerned with meeting the needs of the everyday athlete. Part of producing superior footwear and athletic apparel is manufacturing it to fit all widths and sizes, because a better fit produces better performance.

To ensure the best fitting, best performing shoes and apparel, they focus on improving our technology and production methods.



NYC Metro – New York City's first official subway system opened in Manhattan on October 27, 1904. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company (IRT) operated the 9.1-mile long subway

line that consisted of 28 stations from City Hall to 145th Street and Broadway.

The first woman to hold the position of subway train conductor was I.A. Lilly, who began work on Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company cars on December 28, 1917.

In 1997 the entire subway system accepted MetroCard. More than 90 percent of trips taken on NYC Subways and Buses are made with MetroCard.

O

Old Faithful Geyser – is a geyser located in Yellowstone National



Park, Wyoming, United States. Old Faithful was named in 1870 during *the Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition* and was the first geyser in the park to receive a name. An eruption can shoot 3,700-8,400 gallons of boiling water to a height of 30–55 m lasting from 1.5–5 minutes. The intervals range from 65–92 minutes with 91 minutes being the average. More than 137,000 eruptions have been recorded. Old Faithful is not the tallest

or largest geyser in the park. That title belongs to the less predictable Steamboat Geyser*.

‘Old Tippecanoe’ (William Henry Harrison) – was the 9th President of the United States and the first one to die in office.

In 1801 he became Governor of the Indiana Territory and served for 12 years. As Governor, his primary responsibility was to obtain title to Indian lands, to permit further settlement, and to defend settlements against Indian attacks. Leaders of the Indians he faced were the Shawnee Chief Tecumseh, who lived from approximately 1768 until 1813, and Tecumseh’s brother, the Prophet. In 1809, Tecumseh and the Prophet joined a confederation to prevent further expansion of settlements. This was not a declaration of war but a unification of forces to peaceably resist and to make some effort to stop individual tribes from selling their land rights to white men. On August 12, 1810, Tecumseh sent a communication to Governor Harrison pleading an understanding that: “...The being within, communing with past ages, tells me that once, nor until lately, there was no white man on this continent; that it then all belonged to red men, children of the same parents, placed on it by the Great Spirit that made them, to keep it, to traverse it, to enjoy its productions, and to fill it with the same race, once a happy race, since made miserable by the white people, who are never contented but always encroaching...”

The letter got no results and in 1811, near the Tippecanoe River, Tecumseh and the Prophet attacked. Harrison became famous for repelling

the attack but it was a bitter victory because 190 of his men were killed and wounded. Although the action by the Tippecanoe River was not a resounding victory, his later successes earned him the nickname of ‘Old Tippecanoe.’

Oscar Mayer is an American meat and cold cut production company, owned by Kraft Foods, known for its hot dogs, bologna, bacon and Lunchables products.

P



Paul Bunyan is a mythological lumberjack who is usually described as a giant as well as a lumberjack of unusual skill, originating either with an American newspaperman or with French Canadians. The character was first documented in the work of U.S. journalist James MacGillivray in 1910. In 1916, as part of an advertising campaign for a logging company, advertisement writer William Laughead reworked the old logging tales into that of a giant lumberjack and gave birth to the modern Paul Bunyan legend, thereby making Paul Bunyan a fakelore character.

Pawtucket – is a city in Providence County, Rhode Island, United States. The population was 71,148 at the 2010 census. It is the fourth largest city in the state.



textiles, iron working and other products.

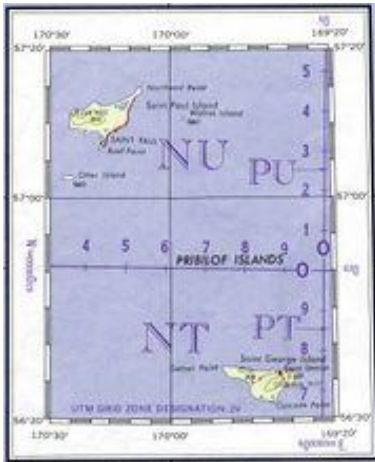
Pawtucket is becoming known as a center for arts and culture. This reposted 2004 *NY Times* article describes the city’s efforts to attract artists as well as its continuing problems with red tape. The 2008 documentary *Pawtucket Rising* also chronicled the influx of artists and cultural activities into previously blighted areas of the city.

The American-French Genealogical Society was founded in Pawtucket in 1978.



Pearl Harbor – is a harbor on the island of Oahu in Hawaii. It is the US Navy’s main Pacific base. A surprise attack by the Japanese on the navy ships there on 7 December 1941 brought the US into World War II. The attack killed 2 403 people, injured 1 178 and destroyed 19 ships and 188 planes. The phrase ‘Remember Pearl Harbor’ came to be used to encourage Americans to support the war.

Petrified Forest, the – is a large area in the US state of Arizona where ancient trees have turned into stone. It has been a national park since 1962 and includes part of the Painted Desert.



Pribilof Islands, the (often called the *Fur Seal Islands*, Russian: *Kotovi*) – are a group of four volcanic islands, part of Alaska, lying in the Bering Sea, about 200 miles north of Unalaska and 200 miles south of Cape Newenham, the nearest point on the North American mainland. About 200 square kilometers (80 sq mi) in total area, they are mostly rocky, covered with meadow and tundra, and support a human population of 684, concentrated in the towns of St. Paul and St. George, each on an island of the same name.

Protective tariffs – a duty imposed on imports to raise their price, making them less attractive to consumers and thus protecting domestic industries from foreign competition.

Prudhoe Bay – is a census-designated place located in North Slope Borough in the U.S. state of Alaska. As of the 2000 census, the population of the CDP was 5. According to the United States Census Bureau, it is one of only eight places in the United States with a population of five people. The others are *Storrie*, California; *Bear Head Lake*, Minnesota; *Baker*, Missouri; *Gross*, Nebraska; *Odell*, New Hampshire; *Maza*, North Dakota; and *Somerset*, Vermont.

Despite the low census figures, Prudhoe Bay is actually quite a busy place; at any moment, there are several thousand temporary workers running the Prudhoe Bay oil field or supporting it in some way.

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the (PANYNJ) – is a bi-state port district, established in 1921 through an interstate compact, that runs most of the regional transportation infrastructure, including the bridges, tunnels, airports, and seaports, within the Port of New York and New Jersey. This 3,900 km² District is a region generally within 40 km of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. The Port Authority is headquartered at 225 Park Avenue South in Manhattan.

The Port Authority operates the Port Newark-Elizabeth Marine Terminal, which handled the third largest amount of shipping of all ports in the United States in 2004 and the largest on the Eastern Seaboard. The Port Authority also operates Hudson River crossings, including the Holland Tunnel, Lincoln Tunnel, and George Washington Bridge connecting New Jersey with Manhattan, and three crossings that connect New Jersey with Staten Island.

Although the Port Authority manages much of the transportation infrastructure in the area, most bridges, tunnels, and other transportation facilities are not included. The New York City Department of Transportation is responsible for the Staten Island Ferry and for the majority of bridges in the city.

PPG Industries – is a global supplier of paints, coatings, optical products, specialty materials, chemicals, glass and fiber glass. With headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, PPG operates in more than 60 countries around the globe. PPG is also the world's third largest producer of chlorine and caustic soda (used in a wide variety of industrial applications), vinyl chloride (for use in polyvinyl chloride resins), and chlorinated solvents. It is headquartered in PPG Place, a popular office and retail complex in downtown Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is known for its glass facade designed by Philip Johnson. It was founded in 1883 by Captain John Baptiste Ford and John Pitcairn as the *Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company* at Creighton, Pennsylvania

Q

Quaker – is the Religious Society of Friends, a religious community. The Religious Society of Friends is a name used by a range of independent religious organizations which all trace their origins to a Christian movement in mid-17th century England and Wales. A central belief was that ordinary people could have a direct experience of the eternal Christ. Today different groups of Friends meet for worship in a variety of forms. Some meet for silent worship with no human leader and no fixed programme. Some meet for services led by a pastor with readings and hymns. Some have a form of worship which incorporates elements of both styles.

Some branches of the Religious Society of Friends are known to the public by testifying to their religious beliefs in their actions and the way they live their lives. Such testimony varies according to how different individuals are led and events in the wider world at the time, however well-known examples at different points in history include refusing to participate in war; social action aimed at promoting social justice and equality including participating in the anti-slavery movement in North

America during the mid-18th Century and the women's rights movement; wearing particular, simple, clothing; using the same form of address to refer to everyone (e.g. using *thee* and *thou* to talk to anyone and not using titles such as Mr, Mrs, etc.); and refusing to swear oaths.

R

Reconstruction – In the History of the United States, the term *Reconstruction Era* has two senses; the first covers the entire nation in the period 1865–1877 following the Civil War; the second one, used in this article, covers the transformation of the Southern United States from 1863 to 1877, with the reconstruction of state and society in the former Confederacy. In furious battles between the president and Congress, the president prevailed until the election of 1866, which enabled the Radical Republicans to take control of policy, remove from power the ex-Confederates, and enfranchise the Freedmen (freed slaves). A Republican coalition came to power in the southern states and set out to change the region, with support from the Army and the Freedman's Bureau. Conservative whites, alleging widespread corruption, counterattacked and regained power in each state by 1877, often with violence. The Freedmen became second class citizens, while most Southern whites became embittered toward the North and formed a Democratic “Solid South.”

In the different states, Reconstruction began and ended at different times; federal Reconstruction policies were finally abandoned with the Compromise of 1877.

Research Triangle Park – research, business, medical, and educational complex situated in central North Carolina. Named for the triangle formed by Duke Univ. in Durham, the Univ. of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, and North Carolina State Univ. in Raleigh, it is one of the largest research complexes in the United States. The park was created in 1959 by leaders from business and academia; by the late 1990s it was home to nearly 140 organizations, more than a hundred of which were related to research and development, and employed about 50,000 people. Companies represented there engage in high-technology research, development, and manufacturing in such areas as the health sciences, pharmaceuticals, computers, optics, and many other for-profit and nonprofit enterprises.

Roadrunner – taxonomically classified as ‘Californian Earth-cuckoo,’ is a long-legged bird in the cuckoo family. This roadrunner is also known as the chaparral cock, ground cuckoo, and snake killer.

Route 128 – also known as the *Yankee Division Highway* (for the 26th Infantry Division), and originally the *Circumferential Highway*, is a partial beltway around Boston, Massachusetts, United States. The majority of the highway is built to freeway standards. With the rapid growth of high-technology industry in the suburban areas along Route 128 from the 1960s

to the 1980s, Route 128 came to symbolize the Boston high-tech community itself. In local culture, Route 128 is seen as something of a dividing line between the inner municipalities of Greater Boston and the more far-flung suburbs. Much of the area within Route 128 was developed before World War II, while the area outside it was developed more recently.

Rust Belt, the – is an informal name for the Middle West and north-eastern states of the US. This is because many of the large factories in these areas are old or have closed. Some former industries there, such as steel, have now almost gone, and many workers have moved to the Sunbelt*.

S

Sabal palmetto – also known as *Cabbage Palm*, *Palmetto*, *Cabbage Palmetto*, *Palmetto Palm*, and *Sabal Palm*, is one of 15 species of palmetto palm. It is native to the southeastern United States, Cuba, and the



Bahamas. In the United States it was originally found near the coast from St. Andrews Bay in the Florida panhandle to the extreme southern coast of North Carolina, and throughout most of the Florida peninsula. As a result of horticultural relocations, cabbage palms are now found throughout the south and mature plants are being grown in many areas not normally associated with palm trees. It is the state tree of both South Carolina and Florida and is also the state symbol for South Carolina.

Sanofi S.A. – is a multinational pharmaceutical company, the world's fourth-largest by prescription sales. Sanofi engages in the research and development, manufacturing and marketing of pharmaceutical products for sale principally in the prescription market, but the firm also develops over-the-counter medication. The company covers 7 major therapeutic areas: cardiovascular, central nervous system, diabetes, internal medicine, oncology, thrombosis and vaccines (it is the world's largest producer of the latter through its subsidiary Sanofi Pasteur). Sanofi is a full member of the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA). The company was formed as *Sanofi-Aventis* in 2004. It changed its name to Sanofi in May 2011.

Silicon Valley – the name given to an area in the Santa Clara Valley of California where there are many computer and electronics companies. It is near the cities of San Francisco and San Jose. Silicon is an important chemical element used in computers and electronic equipment.

Samuel Slater (1768 –1835) was an early American industrialist known as the “Father of the American Industrial Revolution” or the “Father of the American Factory System” because he brought British textile technology to America. He learned textile machinery as an apprentice to a pioneer in the British industry. He brought the knowledge to America where he designed the first textile mills, went into business for himself and grew wealthy. By the end of Slater's life he owned thirteen spinning mills and had established tenant farms and towns around his textile mills such as Slatersville, Rhode Island.



Sanibel Island – is an island located on the Gulf coast of Florida, just offshore of Fort Myers. Located within Lee County, Sanibel is a barrier island – a collection of sand on the leeward side of the Gulf Stream from the more solid coral-rock of Pine Island. The city of Sanibel incorporates the entire island, with most of

the town proper at the east end of the island.

Snow Belt, the (also *the Snowbelt*) – the north-eastern US states and those in the Middle West that have cold winters with snow.

Steamboat Geyser – in Yellowstone National Park* is the world’s tallest currently-active geyser. During major eruptions, water may be thrown more than 300 feet (90 m) into the air. Steamboat's major eruptions last from 3 to 40 minutes in length, and are followed by powerful jets of steam. Steamboat does not erupt on a predictable schedule with recorded



intervals between major eruptions ranging from four days to fifty years. The geyser was dormant from 1911 to 1961. Minor eruptions of 3-5 m are much more frequent. After an eruption the geyser often vents large amounts of steam for up to 48 hours. Cistern spring, located nearby, will drain completely during a major eruption

of the geyser; the spring refills within a few days. The last eruption of Steamboat Geyser occurred on 23 May 2005.

St. Louis – is an independent city on the eastern border of Missouri, United States. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, its population of 319,294 made it the 58th-largest U.S. city, while the Greater St. Louis combined statistical area’s population of 2,845,298 made it the 16th-largest urban area in the country and the largest in the state. It also made it the fourth largest metropolitan area in the Midwest.

The city of St. Louis was founded in 1764 by Pierre Laclède and Auguste Chouteau, and after the Louisiana Purchase*, it became a major port on the Mississippi River. Its population expanded after the American Civil War, and it became the fourth-largest city in the United States in the late 19th century. It seceded from St. Louis County in 1876, allowing it to become an independent city and limiting its political boundaries. In 1904, it hosted the 1904 World's Fair and the 1904 Olympic Games.

With its French past and numerous Catholic immigrants in the 19th and 20th centuries, St. Louis is one of the largest centers of Roman Catholicism in the United States. The economy of St. Louis relies on service, manufacturing, and tourism, and the region is home to several



major corporations, including Express Scripts, Enterprise Rent-A-Car, Graybar Electric, Scottrade, Edward Jones Investments, Emerson Electric, Energizer, and Monsanto. St. Louis is home to three professional sports teams, including the St. Louis Cardinals, one of the most successful Major League Baseball clubs; the hockey St. Louis Blues and football St. Louis Rams. The city is commonly identified with the Gateway Arch, part of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in downtown St. Louis.

Sturgis Motorcycle Rally, the – is an American motorcycle rally held annually in Sturgis, South Dakota, usually the first full week of August. The first rally was held on August 14, 1938, by the “Jackpine Gypsies” motorcycle club, who still own and operate the tracks, hillclimb, and field areas where the rally is centered. The first event was called the “Black Hills Classic” and consisted of a single race with nine participants and a small audience. The founder is generally considered to be Clarence “Pappy” Hoel. He purchased an Indian Motorcycle franchise in Sturgis in 1936 and formed the “Jackpine Gypsies” that same year.

Sunbelt, the – an informal name for southern and south-western US states, usually from Virginia to California. Their economic and political power has grown since the 1960s as more people move from the Snow Belt* and Rust Belt* to the warm climate and new job opportunities of Sunbelt.

Sundance Film Festival, the – is a film festival that takes place annually in Utah, in the United States. It is the largest independent cinema festival in the United States. Held in January in Park City, Salt Lake City, and Ogden, as well as at the Sundance Resort, the festival is the premier

showcase for new work from American and international independent filmmakers. The festival comprises competitive sections for American and international dramatic and documentary films, both feature-length films and short films, and a group of non-competitive showcase sections, including the New Frontier, Spectrum, and Park City @ Midnight.

Syngenta AG – is a large global Swiss agribusiness company which notably markets seeds and pesticides. Syngenta is involved in biotechnology and genomic research. The company is a leader in crop protection, and ranks third in total sales in the commercial agricultural seeds market. Sales in 2010 were approximately US\$ 11.6 billion. Syngenta employs over 26,000 people in over 90 countries. Syngenta is listed on both the Swiss stock exchange and in New York.

T

Textron – is a conglomerate that includes Bell Helicopter, E-Z-GO, Cessna Aircraft Company, and Greenlee, among others. It was founded by Royal Little in 1923 as the *Special Yarns Company*, and is headquartered at the Textron Tower in Providence, Rhode Island, United States. With total revenues of \$14.2 billion, and approximately 37,000 employees in 29 countries, Textron is currently ranked 220 on the *Fortune 500 list of largest companies for 2010.

Tektronix, Inc. – is an American company best known for its test and measurement equipment such as oscilloscopes, logic analyzers, and video and mobile test protocol equipment. In November 2007, Tektronix became a subsidiary of Danaher Corporation.

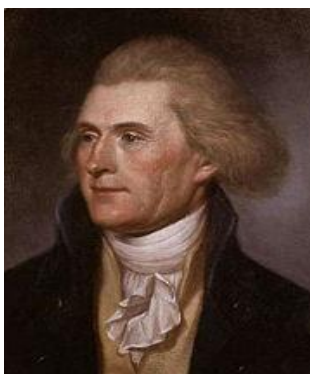
The company was honored at the 2008 Technology & Engineering Emmy Awards for development of monitoring systems for ATSC & DVB transport streams.

Texas Instruments Inc. – widely known as TI, is an American company based in Dallas, Texas, United States, which develops and commercializes semiconductor and computer technology. TI is the third largest manufacturer of semiconductors worldwide after Intel and Samsung, the second largest supplier of chips for cellular handsets after Qualcomm, and the largest producer of digital signal processors (DSPs) and analog semiconductors, among a wide range of other semiconductor products. In 2010, Texas Instruments ranked 233 in Fortune 500.



Theodore Jr. Roosevelt – (October 27, 1858 – January 6, 1919), also known as **T.R.** and to the public (but never to friends and intimates) as **Teddy**, was the *26th* President of the United States, and a leader of the Republican Party and of the Progressive Movement, as well as being the youngest President in the United States' history. He served in many roles

including Governor of New York, historian, naturalist, explorer, author, and soldier. Roosevelt is most famous for his personality: his energy, his vast range of interests and achievements, his model of masculinity, and his “cowboy” persona.



Thomas Jefferson (13 April 1743 N.S.– 4 July 1826) was the third President of the United States (1801–09), the principal author of the Declaration of Independence* (1776), and one of the most influential Founding Fathers* for his promotion of the ideals of Republicanism in the United States. Major events during his presidency include the Louisiana Purchase* (1803) and the Lewis and Clark Expedition* (1804–1806).

Tombstone – is a brand of frozen pizza. It is available in several varieties, including pepperoni and sausage. The package design typically includes images of a cactus and the pizza.

Tombstone was founded in Medford, Wisconsin, USA, by Joe “Pep” and Ron Simek in the 1970s. The name came from *The Tombstone Tap*, a tavern they owned across from a cemetery.

Trail of Tears, the – was the relocation and movement of Native American nations from southeastern parts of the present-day United States. It has been described as an act of genocide by modern historians. The removal included many members of the Cherokee, Muscogee (Creek), Seminole, and Choctaw nations among others in the United States, from their homelands to Indian Territory (eastern sections of the present-day state of Oklahoma). The phrase originated from a description of the removal of the Choctaw Nation in 1831. Many Native Americans suffered from exposure, disease and starvation en route to their destinations. Many died, including 4,000 of the 15,000 relocated Cherokee.

Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, the – was a treaty signed on September 27, 1830 (and proclaimed on 24 February 1831) between the Choctaw (an American Indian tribe) and the United States Government. This was the first removal treaty carried into effect under the Indian Removal Act. The treaty ceded about 11 million acres (45,000 km²) of the Choctaw Nation (now Mississippi) in exchange for about 15 million acres (61,000 km²) in the Indian territory (now the state of Oklahoma). The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was the last major land secession treaty the Choctaws signed. After the treaty was ratified by U.S. Congress in 1831, it would allow the Mississippi Choctaws to become the first major non-European ethnic group to officially gain recognition of U.S. citizenship.

U

Ultra Mart Foods Inc, WI – is a private company categorized under Supermarkets, Independent. Current estimates show this company has an annual revenue of \$500,000 to \$1 million and employs a staff of approximately 1 to 4.

Universal Pictures – a subsidiary of NBCUniversal*, is one of the



six major movie studios. Founded in 1912 by Carl Laemmle, it is one of the oldest American movie studios still in continuous production. On May 11, 2004, the controlling stake in the company was sold by Vivendi Universal

to General Electric, parent of NBC. The resulting media superconglomerate was renamed NBC Universal, while Universal Studios Inc. remained the name of the production subsidiary. In addition to owning a sizable film library spanning the earliest decades of cinema to more contemporary works, it also owns a sizable collection of TV shows through its subsidiary NBC Universal Television Distribution. It also acquired rights to several prominent filmmakers' works originally released by other studios through its subsidiaries over the years. Its production studios are at 100 Universal City Plaza Drive in Universal City, California. Distribution and other corporate offices are in New York City. Universal Pictures is the second-longest-lived Hollywood studio; Viacom-owned Paramount Pictures is the oldest by a month.

Usinger, Inc – is a sausage-making company located in downtown Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on Old World Third Street.

In 1880, a few years after arriving in Milwaukee from Frankfurt, Germany, Fred Usinger Sr. took over a little butcher shop on what is now N. Old World 3rd St., where he had been an employee, and married a niece of the former owner. The company remained in family hands.

Usinger's produces many kinds of sausages and meats, in many cases using traditional 19th-century recipes. Examples include varieties of bratwurst, salami, kishka, chorizo, liverwurst, beerwurst, bologna, pastroma,



frankfurters, summer sausage, blood sausage (blutwurst), ham and head cheese. It is not uncommon to see a worker from the surrounding

restaurants pop in to get Usinger's products for their tables when they urgently need to restock.

Usinger's was the official supplier of frankfurters to the 2002 Winter Olympics at Salt Lake City.

Ute – a member of a Native-American people who mostly live in Colorado and Utah on reservations (= land given and protected by the US government). They are farmers and make money from oil and gas on their lands. Their name means 'people of the mountains', and they were originally the same people as the southern Paiutes. The Utes became excellent fighters after they received Spanish horses in the early 19th century. They were placed on reservations in 1868.

V

Vernors ginger ale – is America's oldest surviving soft drink. It was created in 1866 by James Vernor, a Detroit pharmacist.

Vistaprint – is a large online supplier of printed and promotional materials as well as marketing services to micro businesses and consumers. In the 26th annual *Graphic Arts Monthly* 101 listing, the company is the 40th largest (by revenue) and the 4th fastest growing printing company in North America. It is also the 6th largest public printing company.

W

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. – branded as **Walmart** since 2008 and **Wal-Mart** before then, is an American public multinational corporation that runs chains of large discount department stores and warehouse stores. The company is the world's 18th largest public corporation, according to the Forbes Global 2000 list, and the largest public corporation when ranked by revenue. It is also the biggest private employer in the world with over 2 million employees.

The company was founded by Sam Walton in 1962, incorporated on October 31, 1969, and publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange in 1972. It is headquartered in Bentonville, Arkansas. Walmart is also the largest grocery retailer in the United States. In 2009, it generated 51% of its US\$258 billion sales in the U.S. from grocery business. It also owns and operates the Sam's Club retail warehouses in North America.

Walmart has 8,500 stores in 15 countries, under 55 different names. The company operates under its own name in the United States, including the 50 states and Puerto Rico.

Walt Disney World Resort – (also known colloquially as **Disney World**) is the world's largest and most-visited recreational resort. Located approximately 21 miles (34 km) southwest of Orlando, Florida, United

States, the resort covers an area of 30,080-acre and includes four theme parks, two water parks, 23 on-site themed resort hotels (excluding eight that are on-site, but not owned by the Walt Disney Company), including a campground, two health spas and physical fitness centers, and other recreational venues and entertainment. It opened on October 1, 1971 with only the Magic Kingdom theme park and has since added Epcot*, Disney's Hollywood Studios and Disney's Animal Kingdom.

The resort was inspired by the dreams of Walt Disney. Its original park, the Magic Kingdom, was designed similarly to Disneyland, which also served as inspiration for the project. Walt envisioned *Disney World* as a vacation resort much different from Disneyland's one day visit. This included entertainment, uniquely-themed resort hotels, and a much wider variety of sports and recreational opportunities.

Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, the – is the metropolitan area centered on Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States. The area includes all of the District of Columbia (the federal district coextensive with the city of Washington) and parts of the states of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.



The area is also sometimes referred to as the *National Capital Region*, particularly by federal agencies such as the Department of Homeland Security. The area in the region that is surrounded by Interstate 495 is also referred to as the “Capital Beltway”. The Virginia portion of the area is known as Northern Virginia.

The Washington Metropolitan Area is the most educated and by some measures, the most affluent metropolitan area in the United States. As of the 2010 Census Bureau estimate, the population of the Washington Metropolitan Area was estimated to be 5,582,170, making it the seventh-largest metropolitan area in the country.

Wee-vil cotton pest (bug) – In America there is monument to the weevil – number one pest of cotton-growers. It is in the town of Enterprise (Alabama). Why? – Because after losing their fight against their pest, the farmers of that area had to turn to their crops – and of them to peanuts. This crop has since brought them more money than they ever made from cotton. Of course, this must be the only place in the whole world where a pest has been given such an honour.

Wells Fargo & Company – is an American multinational diversified financial services company with operations around the world. Wells Fargo is the fourth largest bank in the US by assets and the second largest bank by market capitalization. Wells Fargo is the second largest bank in deposits, home mortgage servicing, and debit card. In 2011, Wells Fargo was the 23rd largest company.

In 2010 Wells Fargo had 6,335 retail branches (called stores by Wells Fargo), 12,000 automated teller machines, 280,000 employees and over 70 million customers. Wells Fargo operates stores and ATMs under the Wells Fargo and Wachovia names. Wells Fargo is one of the *Big Four banks* of the United States with Bank of America, Citigroup and JP Morgan Chase.

Winnebago Tribe – has a reservation in northeastern Nebraska and western Iowa. The Reservation lies in the northern half of Thurston County in northeastern Nebraska. The largest community on the Reservation is the Village of Winnebago. Winnebago is home to most Winnebago tribal members and accounts for almost thirty percent of the Reservation's resident population. The closest large urban centers are Sioux City, Iowa, about 20 miles north of the Reservation, and Omaha, Nebraska, approximately 80 miles to the south. Reservation land holdings extend to Iowa to the east and are not accessible within the Reservation boundaries.

The Winnebago Indian Reservation covers approximately 120,000 acres of cropland, woodland, and pasture in the northern half of Thurston County, Nebraska. Approximately one third of the Reservation acreage is owned by the tribe and individual tribal members. Non-tribal members, however, farm much of the Indian land.

At present, approximately 2,600 people live on the Reservation. Based on demographic modeling, the Reservation population is expected to increase to 5,050 in year 2040, due in large part to the high birth rate and relatively youthful composition of the Native American habitants.

Important sectors of employment on the Reservation include health and education services, manufacturing, agriculture, public administration, and retail trade. Unemployment is rather high and household and per capita income is low for Native Americans living on the Reservation.

The Winnebago Tribe's Trust Lands and holdings in Iowa are approximately 1800 acres at present with plans to extend ownership as development occurs. The Winnevagas Casino and the Convenience Store/Gas Station complex plays a significant part in the general economy both in employment and revenue for the tribe.

Winnepesaukee River, the – is a 10.5-mile-long river that connects Lake Winnepesaukee with the Pemigewasset and Merrimack rivers in Franklin, New Hampshire. The river is located in the Lakes Region of central New Hampshire.

Wisconsin Department of Corrections, the – is an administrative department in the executive branch of the state of Wisconsin responsible for corrections in Wisconsin, including state prisons. The DOC secretary is appointed by the Governor of Wisconsin and confirmed by the Wisconsin Senate. Divisions of the Wisconsin Department of Corrections include: the Division of Juvenile Corrections, the Division of Adult Institutions, the Division of Community Corrections and Division of Management Services.

It has its headquarters in Madison. In June 2008, over 120 minimum-security supervised inmate workers were used to assist in filling sandbags and flood cleanup during the flooding.

Y



Yellowstone National Park – is the centerpiece of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, the largest intact ecosystem in the Earth's northern temperate zone. Yellowstone became the world's first national park on March 1, 1872. Located mostly in the U.S. state of Wyoming, the park extends into Montana and Idaho. The park is known for its wildlife and geothermal features; the Old Faithful Geyser* is one of the most popular features in the park.

Yosemite National Park – is a US national park in the Sierra Nevada mountains of eastern California. It was established in 1890 and covers 1 189 square miles/3 080 square kilometers. It was named after the Yosemite River that runs through it and contains *Yosemite Falls**. The park is also famous for its many giant sequoia trees. It was made a World Heritage Site in 1984. *Yosemite Valley* is the main attraction for most visitors to the park.



Yosemite Falls – is the highest measured waterfall in North America. Located in Yosemite National Park* in the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, it is a major attraction in the park, especially in late spring when the water flow is at its peak. The total 2425-foot (739-m) distance from the top of the upper falls to the base of the lower falls qualifies Yosemite Falls as the 6th highest waterfall in the world (with the recent discovery of Gocta Cataracts it presently appears on some lists as the seventh).

GLOSSARY

A		
agate	[ˈæɡət]	п <i>мин.</i> агат
alfalfa	[æɪˈfælfə]	п <i>бот.</i> люцерна
alluvial	[əˈluːvjəl]	а <i>геол.</i> наносный, аллювиальный; ~ deposit <i>горн.</i> россыпь; ~ gold <i>горн.</i> россыпное золото
anchor	[ˈæŋkə]	п 1) якорь 2) якорь спасения, символ надежды 3) тех. железная связь, анкер v 1) ставить на якорь 2) бросить якорь 3) скреплять, закреплять 4) осесть, остепениться
anchorage	[ˈæŋkərɪdʒ]	п 1) якорная стоянка 2) тех. закрепление 3) опора, якорь спасения; нечто надежное
antimony	[ˈæntiməni]	п <i>хим.</i> сурьма
apparel	[əˈpærəl]	п 1. 1) <i>преим. амер.</i> одежда, предметы одежды 2) одеяние, наряд 2. снаряжение
aquifer	[ˈækwɪfə]	п <i>геол.</i> водоносный слой или горизонт
asparagus	[æsˈpærəɡəs]	п <i>бот.</i> спаржа
aspen	[ˈæsəpn]	п <i>бот.</i> осина а осиновый
asphalt	[ˈæsfælt]	п 1) асфальт 2) битум
asset	[ˈæset]	п 1) <i>pl фин.</i> активы 2) имущество 3) <i>разг.</i> ценное качество; ценный вклад
attapulgate	[ˈætəpʊlˈɡaɪt]	п <i>хим.</i> аттапульгит, магний-алюмосиликат

В		
badger	[ˈbædʒə]	п зоол. барсук
barrel	[ˈbærəl]	п 1) бочка, бочонок 2) баррель (мера жидких, сыпучих и некоторых твердых материалов)
bass	[bæs]	п американская липа
beehive	[ˈbi:haiv]	п 1) улей, <i>Beehive State</i> пчелиный штат 2) суматоха, суета 3) пышная женская прическа
bend	[bend]	п 1) сгиб, изгиб 2) изгиб дороги; излучина реки 3) мор. узел
beryllium	[beˈrɪljəm]	п хим. бериллий
beta	[ˈbi:tə]	п бета (вторая буква греческого алфавита), ~ plus немного лучше второго сорта
bitterroot	[ˈbitəru:t]	п 1) бот. льюизия оживающая 2) корень горечавки
bituminous	[biˈtju:minəs]	а битумный, битуминозный; ~ concrete битумный бетон, асфальтобетон
blackeyed Susan	[ˈblækˈaɪdsu:zn]	п бот. «черноглазая Сусанна», рудбекия
bluebird	[ˈblu:bə:d]	п 1) амер. зоол. мелкая певчая птица с голубой окраской спины 2) дарующий счастье, синяя птица счастья
bluebonnet	[ˈblu: , bɒnit]	п 1) круглая плоская синяя шапочка (которую носили в Шотландии) 2) разг. шотландец 3) разг. василек
bluegrass	[ˈblu:grɑ:s]	п бот. мятлик
bromine	[ˈbrəumi:n]	п хим. бром

buck	[bʌk]	I n 1) самец (оленья, антилопы, зайца, кролика) 2) <i>уст.</i> Денди, шеголь 3) <i>презр.</i> южноамериканский индеец 4) <i>амер. разг.</i> доллар II n щёлок
buckeye	[ˈbʌkai]	n 1) конский каштан 2) <i>амер. разг.</i> житель штата Огайо
burrow	[ˈbʊ:rəʊ]	n 1) нора 2) червоточина 3) <i>горн.</i> отбросы, пустая порода; отвалы
С		
calcium	[ˈkælsiəm]	n <i>хим.</i> кальций
camellia	[kəˈmi:ljə]	n <i>бот</i> камелия
cane	[keɪn]	n <i>бот</i> тростник; камыш
carbonate	[ˈka:bənit]	n <i>хим.</i> углекислая соль, соль угольной кислоты <i>геол.</i> карбонат
cardinal	[ˈka:dɪn]	n <i>зоол.</i> кардинал (птица из семейства дубоносов)
carnation	[kaːˈneɪʃn]	n <i>бот.</i> гвоздика садовая
catfish	[ˈkætfɪʃ]	n сом; налим (рыба)
celery	[ˈseləri]	n <i>бот.</i> сельдерей салатный или черешковый
cereal	[ˈsiəriəl]	n хлебный злак
chickadee	[ˌtʃɪkəˈdi:]	n <i>зоол.</i> синица – гаичка <i>амер.</i> синица
chili	[ˈtʃɪli]	n 1) <i>бот.</i> перец стручковый, перец красный острый 2) Чили, чилийский перец
chloride	[ˈklɔ:raɪd]	n <i>хим.</i> хлорид
chromite	[ˈkrəʊmaɪt]	n <i>мин.</i> хромит,

		хромистый железняк
cider	[ˈsaɪdə]	п сидр
citrus	[ˈsɪtrəs]	п бот. цитрус, цитрусовое растение
clam	[klæm]	п съедобный морской моллюск
Columbine	[ˈkɒləmbaɪn]	п коломбина
cone	[kəʊn]	п бот. шишка
contiguous	[kənˈtɪɡjuəs]	а 1) смежный, соприкасающийся, прилегающий, соседний <i>the corn-field is contiguous to our garden</i> – поле прилегает к нашему саду, поле граничит с нашим садом 2) близкий (по месту или времени) <i>these events were contiguous</i> – эти события произошли почти одновременно
cornhusker	[ˈkɔːnhʌskə]	п кукурузник (прозвище жителя Небраски)
corvette	[kɔːˈvet]	п мор. корвет; сторожевой корабль
coyote	[ˈkɔɪpuː]	п зоол. нутрия, болотный бобр, коипу
creek	[kriːk]	п 1) бухта, залив; устье реки 2) амер. приток; небольшая река; ручей
crisscrossing	[ˈkrɪskrɔːsɪŋ]	а 1) перекрещивающийся; перекрестный 2) раздражительный; ворчливый
crude	[kruːd]	а 1) сырой, незрелый 2) необработанный; неочищенный 3) грубый 4) непродуманный 5) голый (о фактах) 6) кричащий (о

		красках)
cybercity	[ˈsaɪbəsɪti]	n кибер-город
D		
defunct	[diˈfʌŋkt]	a 1) умерший, усопший 2) несуществующий, исчезнувший, вымерший
delineate	[diˈliːneɪt]	v 1) очерчивать, обрисовывать; устанавливать очертания или размеры 2) изображать; описывать 3) определять
derelict	[ˈderɪlɪkt]	a 1) покинутый, брошенный; бесхозный; беспризорный 2) покинутый владельцем 3) амер. нарушающий (долг, обязанности)
designation	[ˌdeziɡˈneɪʃən]	n 1) обозначение; название 2) указание 3) цель, (пред)назначение
diatomite	[ˌdaɪəˈtɔːmaɪt]	n мин диатомит
dogwood	[ˈdɔːgwʊd]	n 1) бот. кизил 2) бот. свидина кроваво – красная 3) древесина кизила или свидины
drought	[draʊt]	n 1) засуха 2) засушливость, сухость
dub	[dʌb]	v дублировать
dude ranch	[ˈdjuːdraːntʃ]	n ранчо, приспособленное для приема отдыхающих; ферма, пансионат
dwindle	[ˈdwaɪndl]	v 1) уменьшаться, сокращаться; истощаться 2) терять значение; ухудшаться,

		приходить в упадок; вырождаться
E		
elk	[elk]	п зоол. лось
elm	[elm]	п бот. вяз, ильм
encompass	[in ˈkʌmpəs]	v охватывать, окружать (тж. перен.), заключать
endanger	[in ˈdeɪndʒə]	v подвергать опасности
entrepreneurial	[, ɒntɹəprə ˈnɜːriəl]	а предпринимательский
erode	[i ˈrəʊd]	v 1) разъедать; вытравлять; разрушать (ткани) 2) геол. выветривать; размывать
ethanol	[ˈeθənəl]	п хим. этанол, этиловый спирт
exemption	[ig ˈzempʃən]	п освобождение
F		
fabricated	[ˈfæbrɪkeɪtɪd]	а изготовленный, произведенный (из уже существующего)
facsimile	[fæk ˈsɪmɪli]	п факсимиле; in ~ в точности
feedlot	[fi:d ˈlɒt]	п загон
feldspar	[ˈfeldspɑː]	п мин. полевой шпат
ferroalloy	[ˈferəʊ ˈælɔɪ]	п сплав железа, ферросплав
finch	[fɪntʃ]	п зоол. вьюрок разг. зяблик
finished	[ˈfɪnɪʃt]	а законченный; отделанный; обработанный
flaxseed	[ˈflæksɪːd]	п льняное семя бот. радиола
flick	[flɪk]	v 1) слегка ударить, стегнуть 2) смахнуть или сбросить (что-л.) легким ударом или щелчком
flickertail	[ˈflɪkətɪl]	п зоол. суслик (наземный роющий грызун)

flounder	[ˈflaʊndə]	п зоол. мелкая камбала
fluorspar	[ˈfluəspɑː]	п мин. плавиковый шпат, флюорит
flycatcher	[ˈflaɪ, kætʃə]	п зоол. птица мухоловка
forage	[ˈfɔːrɪdʒ]	v 1) добывать продовольствие или что-л. необходимое 2) опустошать, грабить
forge	[fɔːdʒ]	п кузница
forget-me-not	[fəˈgetmɪnɒt]	п 1) бот. незабудка 2) светло-голубой цвет (тж. forget-me-not blue)
foundry	[ˈfaʊndri]	п литейная, литейный цех
frailty	[ˈfreɪlti]	п 1) хрупкость; непрочность 2) бренность 3) моральная неустойчивость
G		
gentrification	[, dʒentrɪfɪˈkeɪʃən]	п реконструкция и обновление строений в прежде нефешенебельных городских кварталах
gimmick	[ˈɡɪmɪk]	п разг. 1) хитроумное приспособление 2) уловка, ухищрение 3) новинка, диковинка
ginseng	[ˈdʒɪnsɛŋ]	п бот. женьшень
gluttonous	[ˈɡlʌtnəs]	а прожорливый
goldenrod	[ˈɡəʊld(ə)nɒd]	п бот. золотая розга, золотарник
goldfinch	[ˈɡəʊldfɪntʃ]	п зоол. щегол
gravel	[ˈgrævəl]	п гравий, крупный песок
gristmill	[ˈgrɪstmɪl]	п мукомольная мельница
ground-hog	[ˈgraʊndˈhɒɡ]	п зоол. сурок лесной американский
gypsum	[ˈdʒɪpsəm]	п гипс, селенит

Н		
halibut	[ˈhælibət]	п зоол. палтус
hamper		в мешать, препятствовать; затруднять, стеснять движение
hawker	[ˈhɔ:kə]	п 1) охотник с ястребом или соколом 2) сокольник
hawthorn	[ˈhɔ:θɔ:n]	п бот. боярышник
hazelnut	[ˈheɪznʌt]	п бот. лесной орех, фундук (плод)
helium	[ˈhi:ljəm]	п хим. Гелий
hibiscus	[hiˈbɪskəs]	п бот. роза гибискус
hog	[hɔg]	п зоол. боров; свинья
Hoosier	[ˈhu:ʒə]	п амер. 1) шутил. индианец, житель штата Индиана 2) здоровый детина, мужлан
Hopi	[hɔpi]	п (рл без измен) 1) хопи (племя североамериканских индейцев) 2) хопи (представитель племени) 3) язык хопи
horde	[hɔ:d]	п 1) орда; полчище; шайка, банда 2) ватага, компания, шумная толпа, куча людей 3) разг. стая, рой
horticulture	[ˈhɔ:tɪkʌltʃə]	п 1) садоводство 2) огородничество
host	[həʊst]	п I 1) множество; толпа 2) уст. войско, воинство II 1) хозяин 2) содержатель, хозяин гостиницы 3) биол. организм, питающий паразитов, «ХОЗЯИН»

husk	[hʌsk]	v очищать (кукурузу) от листовой обертки
I		
incentive	[inˈsɛntɪv]	n побуждение, стимул
indigenous	[inˈdɪdʒɪnəs]	a 1) туземный, местный 2) природный, врожденный
indigo	[ˈɪndɪgəʊ]	n бот. индигоноска индиго (краска)
infer	[inˈfɜː]	v 1) заключать, делать вывод 2) означать, подразумевать
J		
jerk	[dʒɜːk]	v вялить мясо длинными тонкими кусками
jessamine	[ˈdʒæsmin]	n бот. жасмин
K		
kaolin	[ˈkeɪəlɪn]	n каолин
Knickerbocker	[ˈnɪkəbɔkə]	n житель Нью-Йорка
Kukui	[ˈkɔkuːiː]	n бот. плод свечного дерева
L		
laurel		n лавровое дерево в названиях деревьев, не относящимся к лавровым <i>American</i> ~ кальмия широколистная <i>True</i> ~ магнолия виргинская
lentil	[ˈlɛntɪl]	n бот. чечевица
lettuce	[ˈlɛtɪs]	n 1) бот. салат-латук 2) сл. деньги; «зеленые» (доллары)
levee	[ˈlevi]	n 1) дамба; насыпь, плотина; гать; береговой (намывной) вал реки 2) преим. ист. пристань 3) набережная
lignite	[ˈlɪɡnaɪt]	n лигнит, бурый уголь

lilac	[ˈlaɪlək]	п <i>бот.</i> сирень обыкновенная
lint	[lɪnt]	п <i>мед.</i> корпия
lithium	[ˈliθiəm]	п <i>хим.</i> литий <i>мед.</i> соль лития
livestock	[ˈlaɪvstɔk]	п домашний скот
logger	[ˈlɔgə]	п лесоруб лесопогрузчик (машина) <i>тех.</i> (автоматический) регистратор, регистрирующее устройство; самописец
logistic	[ləʊˈdʒɪstɪk, l]	а логистический
lumber	[ˈlʌmbə]	п <i>амер.</i> пиломатериалы; распиленный или расколотый лес, круглый лес
lumberjack	[ˈlʌmbədʒæk]	п <i>амер.</i> 1) лесоруб, дровосек 2) короткая или прямая куртка (кожаная или суконная)
М		
macadamia	[məˈkædəmiə]	п макадамия
magnesium	[mæɡˈniːzjəm]	п <i>хим.</i> магний
manganese	[, mæŋɡəˈniːz]	п <i>хим.</i> марганец
manganiferous	[, mæŋɡəˈnɪfərəs]	а марганцовистый
maple	[ˈmeɪpl]	п <i>бот.</i> клен
mayflower	[ˈmeɪ, flauə]	п растение, цветущее весной, особ. в мае
menhaden	[menˈheɪdn]	п <i>зоол.</i> менхаден, американская сельдь
mercury	[ˈmɜːkjuriː]	п ртуть
mica	[ˈmaɪkə]	п <i>мин.</i> слюда
militate	[ˈmɪlɪteɪt]	v (<i>against</i>) препятствовать (<i>against</i>) свидетельствовать, говорить против <i>уст.</i> бороться, сражаться, воевать

mine	[main]	n 1) рудник; копь; шахта; прииск 2) залежь, пласт 3) заговор, интрига
mint	[mint]	v 1) чеканить (монету) 2) создавать (новое слово, выражение)
mistletoe	[ˈmɪstltəʊ]	n бот. омела белая
moccasin	[ˈmɒkəsɪn]	n 1) мокасин 2) зоол. мокасиновая змея
mockingbird	[ˈmɒkɪŋbɜ:d]	n зоол. пересмешник
mohair	[ˈməʊheə]	n мохер; ангорская козья шерсть
molybdenum	[mɒˈlɪbdɪnəm]	n хим. молибден
mortuary	[ˈmɔ:tjuəri]	n 1) покойницкая, морг 2) ист. взнос наследников священнику на помин души покойника а похоронный, погребельный
muskmelon	[ˈmʌsk, melən]	n бот. дыня-канталупка, дыня мускусная
muskrat	[ˈmʌskræt]	n зоол. 1) ондатра, мускусная крыса 2) выхухоль
N		
Navajo	[ˈnævəhəʊ]	n (pl без измен.; тж. os, -oes) 1) навахо (североамериканский индеец) 2) язык племени навахо
nitrogen	[ˈnaɪtrədʒən]	n хим. азот
nursery stock	[ˈnɜ:srɪˈstɒk]	n саженцы
nurture	[ˈnɜ:tʃə]	v с.-х. выращивать (породу, сорт)
nutria	[ˈnju:triə]	n зоол. 1) нутрия 2) нутрия (мех)
O		
olivine	[ˈɒlɪvɪn]	n мин. оливит, хризолит, перидот

ore	[ɔ:]	n руда
oriole	[ˈɔ:riəʊl]	n <i>зоол.</i> иволга
otter	[ˈɒtə]	n <i>зоол.</i> 1) выдра 2. мех выдры
P		
paintbrush	[ˈpeɪntbrʌʃ]	n <i>бот.</i> ястребинка золотистая
palladium	[pəˈlɪdʒəm]	n <i>хим.</i> палладий
palmetto	[pɑ:lˈmetəʊ]	n <i>бот.</i> карликовая пальма
papaya	[ˈpeɪpə]	n <i>бот.</i> 1) папайя, дынное дерево 2) плод дынного дерева
palygorskite	[ˈpæliɡɔ:sˈkaɪt]	n <i>хим.</i> магний- алюмосиликат
pasque flower	[ˈpɑ:sk, flauə]	n <i>бот.</i> прострел, сон- трава
peat	[pi:]	n 1) торф 2) <i>биол.</i> брикет торфа
pecan	[piˈkæn]	n 1) <i>бот.</i> орех-пекан 2) плод ореха-пекана
pelt	[pelt]	n 1) шкура, кожа 2) шкурка (в меховом производстве)
perseverance	[, pə:siˈviərəns]	n упорство, настойчивость, стойкость
pharmaceutical	[, fa:məˈsju:tɪkəl]	n фармацевтическая продукция
pheasant	[ˈfeznt]	n <i>зоол.</i> фазан
phosphate	[ˈfɒseɪt]	n <i>хим.</i> фосфат, соль фосфорной кислоты
pig iron	[ˈpɪɡ, aɪən]	n <i>метал.</i> чугу́н в чушках, штыковой чугун
pine cone	[, paɪnˈkəʊn]	n <i>бот.</i> сосновая шишка
pinto bean	[ˈpɪntəʊ, bi:n]	n <i>бот.</i> фасоль
pitch	[pɪtʃ]	n 1) смола; вар; деготь; пек 2) битум

pluck	[plʌk]	v 1) срывать, собирать (цветы) 2) выдергивать (волос, перо) 3) щипать, перебирать (струны) 4) ощипывать (птицу) 5) <i>разг.</i> обирать; обманывать 6) <i>разг.</i> проваливать (экзамен)
Pollock	[ˈpɒlək]	n <i>зоол.</i> сайда (рыба)
pool	[pu:l]	n 1) общий фонд; объединенный резерв 2) пул (<i>соглашение картельного типа между конкурентами</i>) 3) бюро, объединение
porgy	[ˈpɔ:gi]	n порги, морской окунь; морской лещ и др. пищевые рабы
potassium	[pəˈtæsjəm]	n <i>хим.</i> калий
primary	[ˈpraɪməri]	a 1) первоначальный, первичный 2) основной; важнейший, главный 3) <i>биол.</i> простейший
pristine	[ˈprɪstɪn]	a 1) древний, первоначальный 2) чистый, нетронутый; неиспорченный
proliferation	[prəʊ, lifəˈreɪʃən]	n 1) <i>биол.</i> пролиферация, размножение, разрастание путем новообразований 2) распространение 3) быстрое увеличение
provisional	[prəˈvɪʒənl]	a временный предварительный
proximity	[prɒkˈsɪmɪti]	n близость, соседство
pulp	[pʌlp]	n 1) <i>зд.</i> древесная масса, волокнистая масса, целлюлоза 2) мякоть плода

pulpwood	[ˈpʌlpwʊd]	п бум. балансовая древесина
R		
raccoon	[rəˈkuːn]	п зоол. 1) енот 2) мех енота
receipt	[riˈsi:t]	п зд. денежные поступления
recession	[riˈseʃən]	п 1) (обыкн. from) удаление, уход; отступление, отказ (от чего-л.), выход (из организации и т. д.) 2) спец. отступление (ледника и т. д.) 3) астр. разбегание, углубление, ниша 4) эк. спад, рецессия; падение, понижение 5) церк. торжественный уход духовенства 6) юр. обратная передача территории
red	[red]	п 1) красный цвет 2) сл. золото 3) красный шар 4) задолженность, долг
refinery	[riˈfaɪnəri]	п очистительный завод; рафинированный завод; рафинадный завод
rhododendron	[ˌrɔʊdəˈdendrən]	п бот. рододендрон
rim	[rim]	п 1) ободок, край 2) скоба, опорное кольцо v 1) снабжать ободком, ободом 2) служить ободом, обрамлять
robin	[ˈrɒbɪn]	п зоол. малиновка, зырянка, дрозд
roughrider	[ˈrʌf, raɪdər]	п берейтор, объездчик лошадей, опытный наездник амер. ист. боец добровольного кавалерийского полка

S		
sage	[seɪdʒ]	п бот. шалфей
sagebrush	[ˈseɪdʒbrʌʃ]	п бот. полынь
sawmill	[ˈsɔːmɪl]	п лесопильный завод; лесопилка
scrub	[skrʌb]	п 1) кустарник, поросль 2) малорослое существо
semiarid	[ˈsemiˈæɪrɪd]	а полузасушливый
semi-forest	[ˈsemiˈfɔːrɪst]	п полу-лес
sequoia	[siˈkwɔɪə]	п бот. секвойя
shellfish	[ˈʃelfɪʃ]	п зоол. 1. моллюск 2. ракообразное
silage	[ˈsaɪlɪdʒ]	п силос
silicon	[ˈsɪlɪkən]	п хим. кремний
smelt	[smelt]	v метал. плавить
snap	[snæp]	п 1) треск; щелканье, щелчок 2) застежка, защелка 3) кусочек 4) резкое внезапное похолодание 5) разг. энергия, живость, предприимчивость 6) амер. разг. легкая прибыльная работа 7) сухое хрустящее печенье
sorghum	[ˈsɔːgəm]	п бот. сорго обыкновенное (хлебный злак)
sprawling	[ˈsprɔːlɪŋ]	а расплзающийся; ползучий
spruce	[spruː]	п 1) ель 2) хвойное дерево
spur	[spɜː]	v 1) прищипывать 2) побуждать, подстрекать 3) спешить, мчаться
squash	[skwɔʃ]	п 1) раздавленная масса 2) фруктовый напиток 3) толпа; давка; сутолока

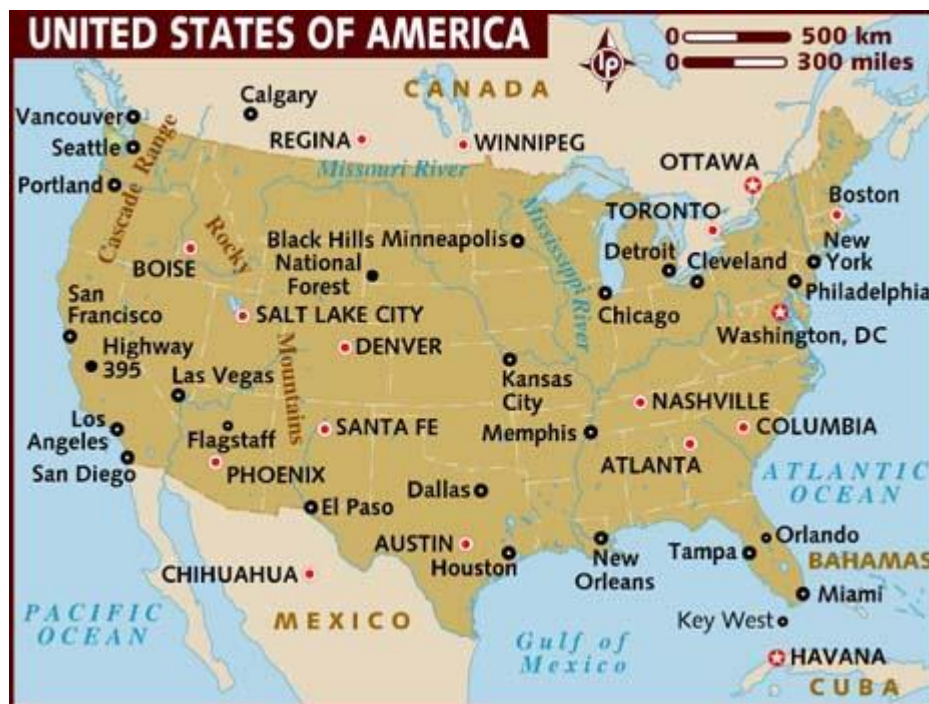
		4) игра в мяч v 1) раздавливать, расплющивать, сжимать 2) проталкиваться
squatter	[ˈskwɒtə]	n 1) сидящий на корточках 2) поселившийся незаконно на незанятой земле; незаконно вселившийся в дом 3) поселившийся на государственной земле с целью приобретения титула
squid	[skwid]	n зоол. кальмар
stand	[stænd]	n 1) урожай на корню 2) лесонасаждение
staple	[steɪpl]	n зд. главный продукт
strip	[stri:p]	v 1) сдирать, обдирать 2) лишать (чего-л.) 3) отнимать; грабить 4) раздевать(ся) 5) разбирать, демонтировать
subbituminous coal	[ˈsʌbiˈtjuːmɪnəs]	n разновидность каменного угля
sugarcane	[ˈʃʊgəkeɪn]	n сахарный тростник
sulphur	[ˈsʌlfə]	n мин. сера
supersede	[ˌsju:pəˈsi:d]	v 1) заменять; смещать 2) вытеснять; занимать (чье-л. место)
surmount	[ˈsəːmaʊnt]	v преодолевать
suslik	[ˈsʌslik]	n зоол. суслик
T		
talc	[tælk]	n слюда; мин. тальк, жировик, стеатит
tart	[ta:t]	a 1) кислый; терпкий; едкий 2) резкий, колкий (об ответе, возражении и т.п.) n 1) пирог, домашний торт

		2) фруктовое пирожное
tassel	[ˈtæsəl]	n 1) кисточка (как украшение) 2) закладка (в виде ленточки в книге)
terminus	[ˈtɜːmɪnəs]	n вокзал; конечная станция железной дороги; конечная точка; цель, назначение <i>редк.</i> предел, граница
tertiary	[ˈtɜːʃəri]	<i>а геол., мед.</i> третичный
thrasher	[ˈθræʃə]	n <i>зоол.</i> морская лисица
thrift	[θrɪft]	n бережливость, экономность, <i>диал.</i> трудолюбие <i>редк.</i> процветание <i>уст.</i> богатство, достаток <i>бот.</i> армерия
thrive	[θraɪv]	v процветать, преуспевать
thrush	[θrʌʃ]	n <i>зоол.</i> дрозд
timber	[ˈtɪmbə]	n 1) лесоматериал; пиломатериал; древесина 2) лес (в аспекте промышленного использования)
toll road	[ˈtəʊlˈrəʊd]	n платная (автомобильная) дорога
tout	[taʊt]	v 1) навязывать товар 2) зазывать (покупателей, клиентов) 3) расхватывать, рекламировать
trail	[treɪl]	v 1) тащить(ся), волочить(ся) 2) отставать; плестись 3) выслеживать 4) стелиться (о растениях)

tranquil	[ˈtræŋkwɪl]	а спокойный, неподвижный тихий, безветренный уравновешенный; мирный; спокойный; безмятежный
trona	[ˈtrəʊnə]	п мин.
truck vegetables	[trʌkˈvedʒi:təblz]	п овощи для продажи
tuna	[ˈtju:nə]	п зоол. тунец
tungsten	[ˈtʌŋstən]	п хим. вольфрам
turfgrass	[ˈtɜ:fgrɑ:s]	п газон
turpentine	[ˈtɜ:pəntaɪn]	п 1) живица 2) терпентин, скипидар
turquoise	[ˈtɜ:kwa:z]	п мин. бирюза
tycoon	[taɪˈku:n]	п (преим. амер.) разг. промышленный или финансовый магнат
U		
uranium	[juˈreɪnjəm]	п хим. уран
V		
vanadium	[vəˈneɪdʒəm]	п хим. ванадий
vehicular	[viˈhɪkjʊlə]	а относящийся к средствам передвижения, перевозимый транспортными средствами служащий средством
vend	[vend]	v продавать; торговать
vermiculite	[vɜ:mɪkjʊlaɪt]	п мин вермикулит
vicerealty	[vaɪsˈrɔɪ(ə)lti]	п вице-королевская семья
W		
warehousing	[ˈweəhaʊzɪŋ]	п хранение на складах, складирование, складское дело
wedge-shaped	[ˈwedʒˌʃeɪpt]	а клиновидный
weevil	[ˈwi:vɪl]	п зоол. долгоносик
willow	[ˈwɪləʊ]	п бот. ива
willow ptarmigan	[ˈwɪləʊˈtɑ:mɪgən]	п зоол. белая куропатка
wolverine	[ˈwʊlvəri:n]	п 1) зоол. россомаха 2) амер. разг. уроженец штата Мичиган

wren	[ren]	п <i>зоол.</i> 1) вьюрок, королек и др. птицы из семейства воробьиных 2) крапивник (птица)
Y		
yellowhammer	[ˈjeləu, hæmə]	п <i>зоол.</i> 1) овсянка обыкновенная 2) дятел американский обыкновенный
yucca	[ˈjʌkə]	п <i>бот.</i> юкка
Z		
zircon	[ˈzɜ:kɒn]	п <i>мин.</i> циркон

APPENDIX





USA



БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК

1. Александрова А.П.: Федерализм в США. – Орёл, 2009.
2. Байрамова А.В., Г.И. Воронцова. Книга для чтения по страноведению США (Страна и люди). – СПб., 1998.
3. Котова Ю.П., Макарова Н.А., Макарова Н.Н.. География США. – Орел, 2008.
4. Томахин Г.Д. По Соединенным Штатам Америки.– М., 1980.
5. Томахин Г.Д. Реалии – американизмы. – М., 1988.
6. Томахин Г.Д. Реалии через американизмы. – М., 1982.
7. Ходаковская С.Ю. Составление лингвострановедческого пособия «География и экономика США в вопросах и тестах» по аутентичным материалам (Выпускная квалификационная работа). – Орел, 2007
8. Andrea Sutcliffe. Amazing U.S. Geography. The New York Public Library and The Stonesong Press, Inc. 2001.
9. Oxford Guide to British and American Culture. – Oxford University Press, 2003.
- 10.[http://: wikipedia.com](http://wikipedia.com)
- 11.[http://: www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk)
- 12.[http://: www.encyclopedia/Britanica-online.com](http://www.encyclopedia/Britanica-online.com)
- 13.[http://:usa.usembassy.de/economy-policy.htm](http://usa.usembassy.de/economy-policy.htm)
- 14.www.maps.com
- 15.www.usatoday.com

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Предисловие	3
Part I. ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	5
A brief history of the U.S. economy	7
Achievements of American economy	8
Inventions and industrial development	9
Material-economic resources of the U.S.	9
Welfare State	10
ECONOMIC REGIONS OF THE U.S.	14
THE NORTHEAST	14
Maine	15
Massachusetts	18
Vermont	20
New Hampshire	22
Rhode Island	23
Connecticut	25
THE CENTRAL NORTHEAST	27
New Jersey	27
New York	29
Pennsylvania	32
Delaware	33
West Virginia	35
Maryland	37
THE MIDWEST	40
Minnesota	41
Wisconsin	43
Michigan	45
Ohio	49
Indiana	51
Iowa	53
Illinois	54
Missouri	57
THE CENTRAL NORTHWEST	59
North Dakota	59
South Dakota	61
Montana	63
Nebraska	64
Kansas	65
Wyoming	67
Idaho	69
Colorado	70
Utah	72

Nevada	74
THE FAR WEST	75
California	76
Oregon	80
Washington	82
THE SOUTHEAST	84
Alabama	84
Mississippi	86
Georgia	88
Arkansas	91
Tennessee	92
Kentucky	94
North Carolina	96
South Carolina	98
Virginia	99
Louisiana	101
Florida	103
THE SOUTHWEST	106
Arizona	106
New Mexico	108
Oklahoma	109
Texas	112
ALASKA	114
HAWAII	116
Part II. CHECK YOURSELF	119
Tests	119
Keys	124
Part III. CULTURAL LITERACY VOCABULARY	127
Glossary	170
Appendix	189
Библиографический список	192

Юлия Петровна Котова
Анжелика Паруйровна Александрова

Экономика и экономические районы США

*Учебное пособие для аудиторной
и самостоятельной работы студентов*