

Prepared: magistrate of the 2d

year, the 1st group

Maria Kondrateva

Checked: Natalia Phedorovna

Khrenova



















# Alabama

Some people think that the word
"Alabama" comes from the
Choctaw alba (meaning "plants" or
"weeds") and amo (meaning "to cut",
"to trim", or "to gather").





# Alaska

The name "Alaska" was introduced in the Russian colonial period. It is the Russian for the word «Alashak» (an Aleut-language idiom, which figuratively refers to the mainland).





# **Arkansas**

is a state in the South Central region of the United States, home to more than three million people as of 2018. Its name is from the Osage language, a Dhegiha Siouan language, and referred to their relatives, the Quapaw people. The state's diverse geography ranges from the mountainous regions of the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains, which make up the U.S. Interior Highlands, to the densely forested land in the south known as the Arkansas Timberlands, to the eastern lowlands along the Mississippi River and the Arkansas Delta.





# Connecticut

The word comes from the Indian word
"Quinnehtukqut," □ which means, roughly, "beside the long tidal river."





# Delaware

The state of Delaware is named after the Delaware River. The Delaware River, in turn, is named after Sir Thomas West, Lord de la Warr





# Georgia

Georgia is another one named for a King—King
George II of Great Britain, of course.





# Hawaii

Named for Hawai'iloa, legendary discoverer of the Hawaiian Islands.

According to the legend, Hawai'iloa was an expert fisherman and navigator. While out with a crew of men, they accidentally stumbled upon the island of Hawaii which

was named in Hawai'iloa's honor.

Hawai'iloa returned to his homeland to bring his family back with him to Hawaii.

The legend contains reference to his children: Maui (eldest son), Kaua'i (son), and O'ahu (daughter) who settled on the





#### Kansas

Named after the Kansas
River, which in turn was
named after the Kaw or
Kansas tribe. The name seems
to be connected to the idea of
"wind".





# Louisiana

After King Louis
XIV of France. The name Louis
came itself
from Frankish *hluda* "heard
of, famous".





# Maryland

Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, received a charter from Charles I of England for this new colony. But there was a catch: the colony must be named after Charles' wife, Queen Henrietta Mary (she went by Queen Mary)





# Nevada

"Snow-covered", after the Sierra Nevada (Spanish for snow-covered mountains").





# New Hampshire

After the county of Hampshire in England whose name is derived from the original name for its largest city, Southampton, that being *Hamtun*, which is an Old English word that roughly translates to "Village-Town".





# **New Jersey**

New Jersey got its name from an island in the English Channel, named, appropriately, Jersey.





#### New York

It was originally called New Netherland when the Dutch founded it—it was when the British took over in 1664 that it received its current name. But why? To honor King Charles II's brother, the Duke of York and Albany





## Rhode Island

"Red island", referring to Aquidneck Island. The Modern Dutch form of the phrase is "rood eland".





# South and North Carolina

"Red island", referring to Aquidneck Island. The Modern Dutch form of the phrase is "rood eland".





#### Tennessee

"Red island", referring to Aquidneck Island. The Modern Dutch form of the phrase is "rood eland".





# Washington

Washington, D.C., formally the District of Columbia and also known as D.C. or just Washington, is the capital city of the United States. It is located on the Potomac

River bordering Maryland and Virginia, with Congress holding its first session there in 1800. The city was named for George Washington, the first president of the United States and a Founding Father and the federal district is named after Columbia.

#### The list of used literature

- Important Events in American History
   https://historyplex.com/important-events-in-american-history
- Golitsynsky Y.B. The United States of America:
   Study guide. SPb.:KARO, 2006. 448 p.