

United States of America



GENERAL

Area: About 10 million square kilometers

Population : 313,545 million people (in 2012)

The US consists of 50 states and the *District of Columbia*

The capital of the United States of America:
Washington, D.C(formally the District of Columbia).

Official language: None at federal level

National language: American English is a set of dialects of the English language used mostly in US

Flag: The Stars and Stripes; Red, White and Blue(Old Glory) The Star Spangled Banner

Anthem: The Star-Spangled Banner "(since 1931)

Currency

:

**United States
dollar**

**The United States :Federal
constitutional republic**

Geographical Position of the USA



The United States is situated in the central part of the North American continent (except for Alaska and Hawaii). It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and by the Pacific Ocean in the west. In the north it borders Canada and in the south it borders Mexico. The United States is the fourth largest country in the world after

States and their subdivisions



The following is a **table of U.S. state nicknames**, including officially adopted [nicknames](#), including officially adopted nicknames and other traditional nicknames for individual [states](#), including officially adopted nicknames and other traditional nicknames for individual states and [district](#), including officially adopted nicknames and other traditional nicknames for individual states and district of the [United States](#). Current official state nicknames are highlighted in bold. A state nickname is not to be confused with an official [state motto](#).



History of the United States



by the English on the Atlantic coast, starting in 1607. By the 1770s, the Thirteen Colonies contained two and a half million people. They were prospering, and had developed their own political and legal systems. As a result of the French and Indian Wars, Britain began to try to recoup the costs of those wars by instituting a series of additional taxes on the Colonists, and had left parts of their army in the colonies to help provide for their defense. The additional efforts at taxation, and the continuous presence of British troops posed a threat to American self-government. Political action in the early 1770s culminated in the Boston Tea Party in December 1773, and led to all-out war in 1775. After fierce debate among the colonies, it was finally agreed to declare their independence from Britain, and in 1776, the Declaration of Independence was signed, formally and officially breaking all ties with the former mother country. With major military and financial support from France, the Patriots won the American Revolutionary War. During and after the war, the United States were united under a weak federal government established by the [Articles of Confederation](#). The United States began as an independent nation with the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. European colonists reached the Gulf and Pacific coasts, but the largest settlements were by the English on the Atlantic coast, starting in 1607. By the 1770s, the Thirteen Colonies contained two and a half million people. They were prospering, and had developed their own political and legal systems. As a result of the French and Indian Wars, Britain began to try to recoup the costs of those wars by instituting a series of additional taxes on the Colonists, and had left parts of their army in the colonies to help provide for their defense. The additional efforts at taxation, and the continuous presence of British troops posed a threat to American self-government. Political action in the early 1770s culminated in the Boston Tea Party in December 1773, and led to all-out war in 1775. After fierce debate among the colonies, it was finally agreed to declare their

Visitor attractions in the United States (Part 1)

Montana

Yellowstone National Park

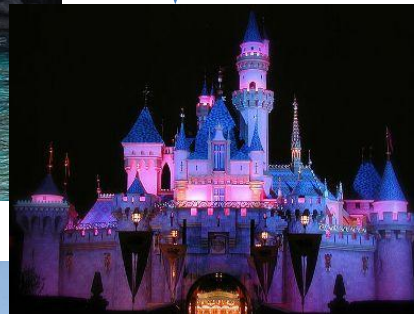


Yellowstone National Park established by the [U.S. Congress](#) and signed into law by President [Ulysses S. Grant](#) on March 1, 1872, is a [national park](#) located primarily in the U.S. state of [Wyoming](#), although it also extends into [Montana](#) and [Idaho](#). Yellowstone, widely held to be the first national park in the world,^[2] is known for its wildlife and its many [geothermal features](#), especially [Old Faithful Geyser](#), one of the most popular features in the park. It has many types of [ecosystems](#), but the [subalpine forest](#) is dominant

California

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 was dedicated on July 17, 1955, and still almost universally referred to 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.

Disneyland Park



WISCONSIN



Hodag

The **Hodag** is a [folkloric animal](#) of the [American](#) state of [Wisconsin](#). Its history is focused mainly around the city of [Rhineland](#) in northern Wisconsin, where it was said to have been discovered. The Hodag became the official symbol of [Rhineland, Wisconsin](#), is the mascot of [Rhineland High School](#), and lends its name to numerous Rhineland area businesses and organizations. The city of Rhineland's web site calls Rhineland "The Home of the Hodag. A larger-than-life fiberglass sculpture of the Hodag, created by a local artist, resides on the grounds of the Rhineland Area Chamber of Commerce where it draws thousands of visitors each year. The Hodag also lends its name and image to the [Hodag Country Festival](#), an annual [country music](#) festival that is one of Rhineland's largest community events. It attracts over 40,000 people per year and features singers such as [Neal McCoy](#), [Little Big Town](#), [Kellie Pickler](#), and [Reba McEntire](#). The University of Wisconsin Men's [Ultimate](#) team calls itself the Hodags.

Visitor attractions in the United States (Part 2)

Washington, D.C.



The **Oval Office**

China room



The **White House** is the [official residence](#) is the official residence and principal workplace of the [President of the United States](#) is the official residence and principal workplace of the President of the United States. Located at 1600 [Pennsylvania Avenue](#) is the official residence and principal workplace of the President of the United States. Located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue [Northwest, Washington, D.C.](#) is the official residence and principal workplace of the President of the United States. Located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, Washington, D.C., the house was designed by Irish-born [James Hoban](#)^[1] and built



The **Oval Office**, located in the [West Wing](#), located in the West Wing of the [White House](#), located in the West Wing of the White House, is the official office of the [President of the United States](#). The room features three large south-facing windows behind the president's desk, and a [fireplace](#) The room features three large south-facing windows behind the president's desk, and a fireplace at the north end. It has four doors: the east door opens to the [Rose Garden](#); the west door leads to a private smaller study and dining room; the northwest door opens onto the main corridor of the West Wing; the east door opens to the Secretary.

Red office

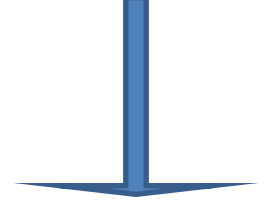


Visitor attractions in the United States (Part 3)



The **Library of Congress** is the [research library](#) is the research library of the [United States Congress](#), *de facto* [national library](#) national library of the [United States of America](#) national library of the United States of America, and the oldest [federal](#) cultural institution in the United States. Located in four buildings in Washington, D.C., as well as the Packard Campus^[2] in [Culpeper, Virginia](#) in Culpeper, Virginia, it is the largest library in the world by shelf space and number of books. The head of the Library is the [Librarian of Congress](#) in Culpeper, Virginia, it is the largest library in the world by shelf space and number of books. The head of the Library is the Librarian of Congress, currently [James H. Billington](#). The Library of Congress was instituted for Congress in 1800, and was housed in the [United States Capitol](#) The Library of Congress was instituted for Congress in 1800, and was housed in the United States Capitol for most of the 19th century. After much of the original collection had been destroyed during the [War of 1812](#) The Library of Congress was instituted for Congress in 1800, and was housed in the United States Capitol for most of the 19th century. After much of the original collection had been destroyed during the War of 1812, [Thomas Jefferson](#) sold 6,487 books, his entire personal collection to the library in 1815 ^[3]^[3]^[4] After a

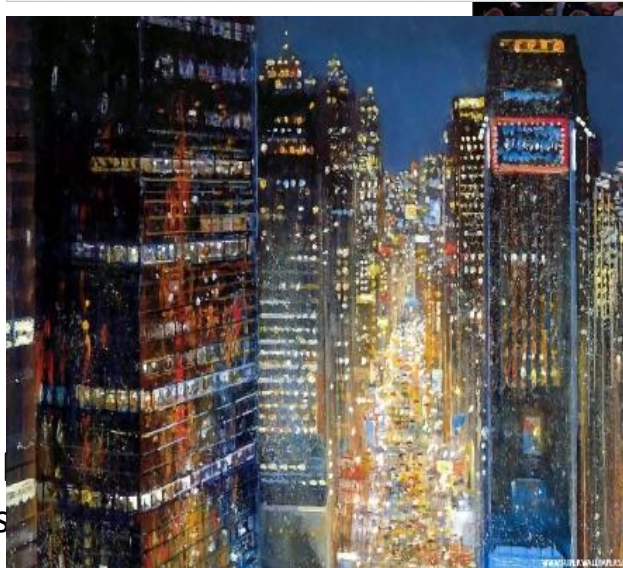
Library of Congress



Visitor attractions in the United States (Part 4)

Broadway (New York City)

Broadway is a road in the [U.S. state](#) is a road in the U.S. state of [New York](#). Perhaps best known for the portion that runs through the [borough](#) of [Manhattan](#) Manhattan in [New York City](#) Manhattan in New York City, it actually runs 15 mi (24 km) through Manhattan and [The Bronx](#) Manhattan in New York City, it actually runs 15 mi (24 km) through Manhattan and The Bronx, exiting north from the city to run an additional 18 mi (29 km) through the municipalities of [Yonkers](#) Manhattan in New York City, it actually runs 15 mi (24 km) through Manhattan and The Bronx, exiting north from the city to run an additional 18 mi (29 km) through the municipalities of Yonkers, [Hastings-On-Hudson](#) Manhattan in New York City, it actually runs 15 mi (24 km) through Manhattan and The Bronx, exiting north from the city to run an additional 18 mi (29 km) through the municipalities of Yonkers, Hastings-On-Hudson



Visitor attractions in the United States (Part 5)

Brooklyn Bridge at night

The **Brooklyn Bridge** is a [bridge](#) is a bridge in [New York City](#) is a bridge in New York City and is one of the oldest [suspension bridges](#) is a bridge in New York City and is one of the oldest suspension bridges in the United States. Completed in 1883, it connects the [boroughs](#) is a bridge in New York City and is one of the oldest suspension bridges in the United States. Completed in 1883, it connects the boroughs of [Manhattan](#) is a bridge in New York City and is one of the oldest suspension bridges in the United States. Completed in 1883, it connects the boroughs of Manhattan and [Brooklyn](#) is a bridge in New York City and is one of the oldest suspension bridges in the United States. Completed in 1883, it connects the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn by spanning the [East River](#) is a bridge in New York City and is one of the oldest suspension bridges in the United States. Completed in 1883, it connects



TIMES SQUARE

Times Square - the busiest area of New York. Located in Manhattan, at the intersection of Seventh Avenue and Broadway, Times Square has become a symbol of New York City and the United States. Times Square - one of the places in New York, by which he is known as "the city that never sleeps"



"Crossroads of the world" - so not very modestly called Times Square. The area between 42th and 47th streets, in an area now called the Theatre District, fenced from the east to the west of the 6th and 8th Avenue, and on the south to the north of the 40th and 53rd street, there are many theaters, shops, cinemas, offices and countless colorful billboards, the number of Times Square can easily compete with Las Vegas.

Empire State Building



Hollywood Walk of Fame



Brooklyn Botanic Garden



St. Patrick's Cathedral



Old Warner Brothers Studio



Willis Tower





The unofficial symbol of America

Mickey Mouse

Mickey Mouse is a [funny animal](#) is a funny animal [cartoon](#) is a funny animal cartoon character created in 1928 by [Walt Disney](#) is a funny animal cartoon character created in 1928 by Walt Disney and [Ub Iwerks](#) is a funny animal cartoon character created in 1928 by Walt Disney and Ub Iwerks at [The Walt Disney Studio](#), in **New York** (USA). Mickey is an [anthropomorphic](#)(USA). Mickey is an anthropomorphic mouse and typically wears red shorts, large yellow shoes, and white gloves. He is one of the most recognizable cartoon characters in the world and is the mascot of [The Walt Disney Company](#)(USA). Mickey is an anthropomorphic mouse and typically wears red shorts, large yellow shoes, and white gloves. He is one of the most recognizable cartoon characters in the world and is the mascot of The Walt Disney Company, the world's largest [media conglomerate](#) in terms of annual revenue.

Mickey debuted in November 1928 in the [animated cartoon](#) *Steamboat Willie* after initially appearing in a test screening earlier that year. He went on to appear

Uncle Sam (initials U.S.) is a common [national personification](#) of the [American government](#) that according to [s](#)ns were nominated for the [Academy Award](#) legend came into use during the [War of 1812](#) and was supposedly named for [Samuel Wilson](#).^[2] The first use of Uncle Sam in literature was in the 1816 [allegorical](#) book [Th](#) *Adventures of Uncle Sam in Search After His Lost Honor* by Frederick Augustus Fidfaddy, Esq. An Uncle Sam is mentioned as early as 1775, in the original "Yankee Doodle" lyrics of the Revolutionary War.^[3] It is not clear whether this reference is to Uncle Sam as a metaphor for the United States. The lyrics as a whole clearly deride the military efforts of the young nation, besieging the British at Boston. The 13th stanza is:

Old Uncle Sam come there to change
Some pancakes and some onions,
For 'lasses cakes, to carry home
To give his wife and young ones.

Uncle Sam



Marilyn Monroe

Marilyn Monroe
(born **Norma Jeane Mortenson**; June 1, 1926 – August 5, 1962)
was an [American](#) was
an American [actress](#) was

