

To: Adam E. Schwartz(aschwartz@schwarzip.com)
Subject: U.S. Trademark Application Serial No. 97200253 - US US COLLECTIVE
Sent: October 26, 2022 11:36:11 AM EDT
Sent As: tmng.notices@uspto.gov

Attachments

[screencapture-www-merriam-webster-com-dictionary-us-16667984115351](#)
[screencapture-en-wikipedia-org-wiki-United_States-16667984435671](#)
[screencapture-www-merriam-webster-com-dictionary-collective-16667985109301](#)

**United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)
Office Action (Official Letter) About Applicant's Trademark Application**

U.S. Application Serial No. 97200253

Mark: US US COLLECTIVE

Correspondence Address:

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Applicant: Powell, Steven B.

Reference/Docket No. N/A

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NONFINAL OFFICE ACTION

The USPTO must receive applicant's response to this letter within six months of the issue date below or the application will be **abandoned.** Respond using the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS). A link to the appropriate TEAS response form appears at the end of this Office action.

Issue date: October 26, 2022

The referenced application has been reviewed by the assigned trademark examining attorney. Applicant

must respond timely and completely to the issues below. 15 U.S.C. §1062(b); 37 C.F.R. §§2.62(a), 2.65(a); TMEP §§711, 718.03.

SEARCH OF USPTO DATABASE OF MARKS

The trademark examining attorney has searched the USPTO database of registered and pending marks and has found no conflicting marks that would bar registration under Trademark Act Section 2(d). 15 U.S.C. §1052(d); TMEP §704.02.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES:

- Section 2(e)(2) Refusal
- Partial Identification Requirement

SECTION 2(e)(2) REFUSAL- PRIMARILY GEOGRAPHIC REFUSAL

Registration is refused because the applied-for mark is primarily geographically descriptive of the origin of applicant's goods and/or services. Trademark Act Section 2(e)(2), 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(2); *see* TMEP §§1210, 1210.01(a).

A mark is primarily geographically descriptive when the following is demonstrated:

- (1) The primary significance of the mark to the purchasing public is a generally known location;
- (2) The goods or services originate in the place identified in the mark; and
- (3) The purchasing public would be likely to believe that the goods or services originate in the geographic place identified in the mark; that is, to make a goods-place or services-place association.

See Spiritline Cruises LLC v. Tour Mgmt. Servs., Inc., 2020 USPQ2d 48324, at *5 (TTAB 2020) (citing *In re Nantucket, Inc.*, 677 F.2d 95, 96-97, 213 USPQ 889, 891 (C.C.P.A. 1982)); *see also In re Newbridge Cutlery Co.*, 776 F.3d 854, 860-61, 113 USPQ2d 1445, 1448-49 (Fed. Cir. 2015); *In re Societe Generale des Eaux Minerales de Vittel S.A.*, 824 F.2d 957, 959, 3 USPQ2d 1450, 1452 (Fed. Cir. 1987); *In re JT Tobacconists*, 59 USPQ2d 1080, 1081 (TTAB 2001)); TMEP §1210.01(a).

The attached internet evidence demonstrates the wording "US" refers to the United States, a generally known geographic location. Moreover, applicant's address and citizenship indicate that applicant's goods are provided in the United States.

While applicant has added the wording "COLLECTIVE", the attached internet evidence demonstrates the wording "COLLECTIVE" means "of, relating to, or being a group of individuals". The addition of generic or highly descriptive wording to a geographic word or term does not diminish that geographic word or term's primary geographic significance. TMEP §1210.02(c)(ii); *see, e.g., Spiritline Cruises LLC v. Tour Mgmt. Servs., Inc.*, 2020 USPQ2d 48324, at *6-7 (TTAB 2020) (holding CHARLESTON HARBOR TOURS primarily geographically descriptive of various travel tour and cruise services because TOURS is generic for the services and CHARLESTON HARBOR is a well-known harbor in Charleston, South Carolina); *In re Hollywood Lawyers Online*, 110 USPQ2d 1852, 1853-54 (TTAB

2014) (holding HOLLYWOOD LAWYERS ONLINE primarily geographically descriptive of attorney referrals, online business information, and an online business directory). Here, where applicant has added the wording "COLLECTIVE", that wording does not detract from the geographic significance of the marks as it merely conveys that applicant's goods are provided by a business group.

Goods are considered to originate from a geographic location when the record shows that the goods are sold there, manufactured or produced there, packaged and shipped from there, and/or contain a main ingredient or component derived from there. *See, e.g., City of London Distillery, Ltd. v. Hayman Grp. Ltd.*, 2020 USPQ2d 11487, at *9-10 (TTAB 2020) (holding applicant's gin originated within or near the city limits of London, because it was distilled in London and bottled just outside of London); *In re Joint-Stock Co. "Baik,"* 80 USPQ2d 1305, 1310 (TTAB 2006) (holding applicant's vodka originated from BAIKALSKAYA, a Russian word meaning "from Baikal," because it was made from the water of Lake Baikal and applicant produced various vodkas from a location near Lake Baikal); *In re JT Tobacconists*, 59 USPQ2d 1080, 1083 (TTAB 2001) (holding applicant's cigars, cigar cases, and humidors originated from MINNESOTA because they were packaged and shipped from MINNESOTA, and applicant's business was located in MINNESOTA); TMEP §1210.03.

A goods-place or services-place association may be presumed where (1) the location in the mark is generally known to the purchasing public, (2) the term's geographical significance is its primary significance, and (3) the goods and/or services do, in fact, originate from the named location in the mark. TMEP §1210.04; *see, e.g., In re Cal. Pizza Kitchen Inc.*, 10 USPQ2d 1704, 1705 (TTAB 1988) (finding a services-place association was presumed between applicant's restaurant services and California because the services originated in California); *In re Handler Fenton Ws., Inc.*, 214 USPQ 848, 850 (TTAB 1982) (finding a goods-place association was presumed between applicant's t-shirts and Denver because the goods had their geographical origin in Denver); *see also In re Nantucket, Inc.*, 677 F.2d 95, 102, 213 USPQ 889, 895 (C.C.P.A. 1982) (Nies, J., concurring) ("[W]e must start with the concept that a geographic name of a place of business is a descriptive term when used on the goods of that business. There is a public goods/place association, in effect, presumed." (internal footnote removed)).

Therefore, as the applied-for mark is primarily merely geographically descriptive, registration is refused under Trademark Act Section 2(e)(2).

Response Options

The applied-for mark has been refused registration on the Principal Register. Applicant may respond to the refusal by submitting evidence and arguments in support of registration and/or by amending the application to seek registration on the Supplemental Register. *See* 15 U.S.C. §1091; 37 C.F.R. §§2.47, 2.75(a); TMEP §§801.02(b), 816. Amending to the Supplemental Register does not preclude applicant from submitting evidence and arguments against the refusal(s). TMEP §816.04.

However, a mark in an application under Trademark Act Section 1(b) is not eligible for registration on the Supplemental Register until an acceptable amendment to allege use under 37 C.F.R. §2.76 has been filed. 37 C.F.R. §§2.47(d), 2.75(b); TMEP §§815.02, 1102.03. When a Section 1(b) application is successfully amended to the Supplemental Register, the application effective filing date will be the date applicant met the minimum filing requirements under 37 C.F.R. §2.76(c) for the amendment to allege use. TMEP §§816.02, 1102.03; *see* 37 C.F.R. §2.75(b).

Although applicant's mark has been refused registration, applicant may respond to the refusal by

submitting evidence and arguments in support of registration. However, if applicant responds to the refusal, applicant must also respond to the requirement set forth below.

PARTIAL IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

THIS REQUIREMENT APPLIES TO THE GOODS SPECIFIED HEREIN ONLY

Temporary technical issue with *U.S. Acceptable Identification of Goods and Services Manual (ID Manual)* in USPTO application forms. On the date your application was filed, the USPTO was experiencing a technical issue with the ID Manual used in the initial application form in the USPTO's Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS). While this issue has since been corrected, this application includes classification and/or identifications of goods or services from outdated versions of the ID Manual that are not currently acceptable at the USPTO. These unacceptable classification and/or identifications must be amended to agree with current requirements in the 2022 versions of the Nice Agreement Eleventh Edition and the ID Manual. See [Nice Classification, 11th ed., version 2022](#) (Nice 11-2022); TMEP §1402.04. See elsewhere in this Office action for this requirement(s). The USPTO appreciates applicant's patience and assistance in correcting these errors.

For TEAS Plus applications, no additional processing fee is required to correct the classification and/or identification. See 37 C.F.R. §2.22(c).

The wording "Body and beauty care preparations" in the identification of goods is indefinite and must be clarified because applicant must specify further what the preparations are. See 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(6); TMEP §1402.01. Applicant may substitute the following wording, if accurate:

Class 3: Blush; Cologne; Cosmetics; Foundation; Lipstick; Makeup; Mascara; Body and beauty care preparations, **namely, body balm**; Deodorant for personal use; Eye liner; Eye shadow; Eyebrow cosmetics; Hair color; Hair dye; Hair masks; Hair styling preparations; Lip balm; Lip gloss; Skin cleansers; Skin lotion; Skin masks; Skin toners; Skin care preparations, namely, body balm; Skin moisturizing gel; Body oil; Body scrubs; Facial concealer; Facial scrubs; Hair shampoo; Make-up powder; Make-up primer; Nonmedicated hair treatment preparations for cosmetic purposes; Non-medicated skin serums; Non-medicated preparations all for the care of skin, hair and scalp; Scented body spray; Skin bronzer

Applicant may amend the identification to clarify or limit the goods and/or services, but not to broaden or expand the goods and/or services beyond those in the original application or as acceptably amended. See 37 C.F.R. §2.71(a); TMEP §1402.06. Generally, any deleted goods and/or services may not later be reinserted. See TMEP §1402.07(e).

For assistance with identifying and classifying goods and services in trademark applications, please see the USPTO's online searchable [U.S. Acceptable Identification of Goods and Services Manual](#). See TMEP §1402.04.

RESPONSE GUIDELINES

Please call or email the assigned trademark examining attorney with questions about this Office action. Although an examining attorney cannot provide legal advice, the examining attorney can provide additional explanation about the refusal and requirement in this Office action. See TMEP §§705.02, 709.06.

The USPTO does not accept emails as responses to Office actions; however, emails can be used for informal communications and are included in the application record. *See* 37 C.F.R. §§2.62(c), 2.191; TMEP §§304.01-.02, 709.04-.05.

How to respond. [Click to file a response to this nonfinal Office action.](#)

/Teague Avent/
Teague Avent
(571) 272-1219
teague.avent@uspto.gov

RESPONSE GUIDANCE

- **Missing the response deadline to this letter will cause the application to [abandon](#).** The response must be received by the USPTO before midnight **Eastern Time** of the last day of the response period. TEAS maintenance or [unforeseen circumstances](#) could affect an applicant's ability to timely respond.
- **[Responses signed by an unauthorized party](#)** are not accepted and can **cause the application to [abandon](#)**. If applicant does not have an attorney, the response must be signed by the individual applicant, all joint applicants, or someone with [legal authority to bind a juristic applicant](#). If applicant has an attorney, the response must be signed by the attorney.
- If needed, **find [contact information for the supervisor](#)** of the office or unit listed in the signature block.



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More from M-W

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Save Word

US ^{1 of 2} pronoun

^ˈʊs ^ˈuː

objective case of WE

US ^{2 of 2} abbreviation

variants or **U.S.**

United States

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WORD OF THE DAY

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See Definitions and Examples »

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Does God walk among *us*?

Monster travel sale.

\$49

Ad by Southwest Airlines

[See More](#)

Word History

Etymology

Pronoun

Middle English, from Old English *ūs*; akin to Old High German *uns* us, Latin *nos*

- Fully customizable stock portfolios
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Odd Habits And Quirks

Which of the following best describes an easily irritated person?

SPELL I.T. Can you spell these 10 commonly misspelled words?

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Dictionary Entries Near *us*

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"Us." *Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary*, Merriam-Webster, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/us>. Accessed 26 Oct. 2022.

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Kids Definition

US pronoun

(**U**)**S** (n)

objective case of WE





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10 Words from Place Names

Bikini, bourbon, and badminton were places first



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How to use a word that (literally) drives some pe...

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We're intent on clearing it up

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Editor Emily Brewster clarifies the difference.

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United States

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Several terms redirect here. For other uses, see [America \(disambiguation\)](#), [US \(disambiguation\)](#), [USA \(disambiguation\)](#), [The United States of America \(disambiguation\)](#) and [United States \(disambiguation\)](#).

The **United States of America** (**U.S.A.** or **USA**), commonly known as the **United States** (**U.S.** or **US**) or **America**, is a country located in North America. It consists of 50 states, a federal district, five major unincorporated territories, nine Minor Outlying Islands,^[a] and 326 Indian reservations. It is the third-largest country by both land and total area.^[a] The United States shares land borders with Canada to its north and with Mexico to its south. It has maritime borders with the Bahamas, Cuba, Russia, and other nations.^[a] With a population of over 331 million,^[a] it is the third most populous country in the world. The national capital is Washington, D.C., and the most populous city and financial center is New York City.

Paleo-aboriginals migrated from Siberia to the North American mainland at least 12,000 years ago, and advanced cultures began to appear later on. These advanced cultures had almost completely declined by the time European colonists arrived during the 16th century. The United States emerged from the Thirteen British Colonies when disputes with the British Crown over taxation and political representation led to the American Revolution (1765–1784), which established the nation's independence. In the late 18th century, the U.S. began expanding across North America, gradually obtaining new territories, sometimes through war, frequently displacing Native Americans, and admitting new states. By 1848, the United States spanned the continent from east to west. The controversy surrounding the practice of slavery culminated in the secession of the Confederate States of America, which fought the remaining states of the Union during the American Civil War (1861–1865). With the Union's victory and preservation, slavery was abolished by the Thirteenth Amendment.

By 1900, the United States had become the world's largest economy, and the Spanish–American War and World War I established the country as a world power. After Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the U.S. entered World War II on the Allied side. The aftermath of the war left the United States and the Soviet Union as the world's two superpowers. During the Cold War, both countries engaged in a struggle for ideological dominance but avoided direct military conflict. They also competed in the Space Race, which culminated in the 1969 American spaceflight that first landed humans on the Moon. Simultaneously, the civil rights movement led to legislation abolishing state and local Jim Crow laws and other codified racial discrimination against African Americans. The Soviet Union's dissolution in 1991 ended the Cold War, leaving the United States as the world's sole superpower. The September 11 attacks in 2001 resulted in the United States launching the war on terror, which included the War in Afghanistan (2001–2021) and the Iraq War (2003–2011).

The United States is a federal republic with three separate branches of government, including a bicameral legislature. It is a liberal democracy and market economy; it ranks high in international measures of human rights, quality of life, income and wealth, economic competitiveness, and education; and it has low levels of perceived corruption. It has high levels of incarceration and inequality, allows capital punishment, and lacks universal health care. As a melting pot of cultures and ethnicities, the U.S. has been shaped by centuries of immigration.

The United States is a highly developed country, and its economy accounts for approximately a quarter of global GDP and is the world's largest by GDP at market exchange rates. By value, the United States is the world's largest importer and second-largest exporter. Although it accounts for just over 4.2% of the world's total population, the U.S. holds over 30% of the total wealth in the world, the largest share held by any country. The United States is a founding member of the United Nations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Organization of American States, NATO, and is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. The country makes up more than a third of global military spending and is the foremost military power in the world and a leading political, cultural, and scientific force.

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 - Civil War and Reconstruction era
 - Further immigration, expansion, and industrialization
 - World War I, Great Depression, and World War II
 - Cold War and late 20th century
 - 21st century
- Geography
 - Climate
 - Biodiversity and conservation
- Government and politics
 - Federal government
 - Political divisions
 - Foreign relations
 - Military

United States of America



Flag



Coat of arms

Motto:

"In God We Trust"^[a]

Other traditional mottoes:^[a] [show]

Anthem: "The Star-Spangled Banner"^[a]



- Show globe (states and D.C. only)
- Show the U.S. and its territories
- Show all

Capital Washington, D.C.﻿ / ﻿38°53′N 77°01′W﻿ / 38.883°N 77.017°W

Largest city New York City﻿ / ﻿40°43′N 74°00′W﻿ / 40.717°N 74.000°W

Official languages None at the federal level^[a]

National language English (de facto)

Ethnic groups (2020) ^{[a][b][c]}	By race ^[a]
	81.6% White
	12.4% Black
	6% Asian
	1.1% Native American
	0.2% Pacific Islander
	10.2% Multiracial
	8.4% Others
	By Hispanic or Latino origin:
	81.3% Non-Hispanic or Latino
	18.7% Hispanic or Latino

- 4.5 Law enforcement and crime
- 5 Economy
 - 5.1 Income and poverty
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Etymology

Further information: Names of the United States, Names for United States citizens, Naming of the Americas, Americas § Terminology, and American (word)

The first known use of the name "America" dates to 1507, when it appeared on a world map produced by the German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller in Saint Dié, Lorraine (now northeastern France). On his map, the name is shown in large letters on what would now be considered South America, honoring Amerigo Vespucci. The Italian explorer was the first to postulate that the West Indies did not represent Asia's eastern limit but were part of a previously unknown landmass.^{[26][27]} In 1538, the Flemish cartographer Gerardus Mercator used the name "America" to refer to the entire Western Hemisphere.^[28]

The first documentary evidence of the phrase "United States of America" dates from a January 2, 1776 letter written by Stephen Moylan to Joseph Reed, George Washington's aide-de-camp. Moylan expressed his wish to go "with full and ample powers from the United States of America to Spain" to seek assistance in the revolutionary war effort.^{[29][30][31]} The first known publication of the phrase "United States of America" was in an anonymous essay in *The Virginia Gazette* newspaper in Williamsburg, on April 6, 1776.^[32]

The second draft of the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, prepared by John Dickinson and completed no later than June 17, 1776, declared "The name of this Confederation shall be the 'United States of America'".^[33] The final version of the Articles, sent to the states for ratification in late 1777, stated that "The Stile of this Confederacy shall be 'The United States of America'".^[34] In June 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the phrase "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in all capitalized letters in the headline of his "original Rough draught" of the Declaration of Independence.^[35] This draft of the document did not surface until June 21, 1776, and it is unclear whether it was written before or after Dickinson used the term in his June 17 draft of the Articles of Confederation.^[33]

The phrase "United States" was originally plural in American usage. It described a collection of states—e.g., "the United States are...". The singular form became popular after the end of the Civil War and is now standard usage. A citizen of the United States is called an "American", "United States", "American", and "U.S." refer to the country adjectivally ("American values", "U.S. forces"). In English, the word "American" rarely refers to topics or subjects not directly connected with the United States.^[35]

History

Main article: History of the United States

For a topical guide, see Outline of United States history.

Indigenous peoples and pre-Columbian history

Further information: Native Americans in the United States, Prehistory of the United States, and Pre-Columbian era

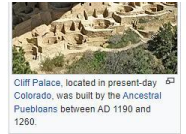
It is generally accepted that the first inhabitants of North America migrated from Siberia by way of the Bering land bridge and arrived at least 12,000 years ago; however, some evidence suggests an even earlier date of arrival.^{[36][37][38]} The Clovis culture, which appeared around 11,000 BC, is believed to represent the first wave of human settlement of the Americas.^{[39][40]} This was likely the first of three major waves of migration into North America, later waves brought the ancestors of present-day Athabaskans, Aleuts, and Eskimos.^[41]

Religion (2021) ^[9]	63% Christianity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —40% Protestantism —21% Catholicism —2% Other Christian 29% No religion 8% Other 2% Unanswered
Demonym(s)	American ^{[8][10]}
Government	Federal presidential constitutional republic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Joe Biden • Vice President Kamala Harris • House Speaker Nancy Pelosi • Chief Justice John Roberts
Legislature	Congress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper house Senate • Lower house House of Representatives
Independence from Great Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration July 4, 1776 • Confederation March 1, 1781 • Treaty of Paris September 3, 1783 • Constitution June 21, 1788 • Last state admitted August 21, 1959
Area	
• Total area	3,796,742 sq mi (9,833,520 km2) ^[11] (3rd)(4)
• Water (%)	4.66 ^[12]
• Land area	3,531,905 sq mi (9,147,500 km2) (2th)
Population	
• 2021 estimate	▲ 331,893,745 ^{[6][13]}
• 2020 census	331,449,281 ^[14] (3rd)
• Density	87/sq mi (33.6/km2) (185th)
GDP (PPP)	2022 estimate
• Total	▲ \$25.03 trillion ^[15] (2nd)
• Per capita	▲ \$75,179 ^[16] (8th)
GDP (nominal)	2022 estimate
• Total	▲ \$25.03 trillion ^[15] (1st)
• Per capita	▲ \$75,179 ^[16] (8th)
Gini (2020)	▲ 46.9 ^[16] high
HDI (2021)	▲ 0.921 ^[17] very high - 21st
Currency	U.S. dollar (\$) (USD)
Time zone	UTC−4 to −12, +10, +11
• Summer (DST)	UTC−4 to −10 ^[6]
Date format	mm/dd/yyyy ^[6]
Driving side	right ^[6]
Calling code	+1
ISO 3166 code	US



Over time, indigenous cultures in North America grew increasingly complex, and some, such as the pre-Columbian Mississippian culture in the southeast, developed advanced agriculture, architecture, and complex societies.^[74] The city-state of Cahokia is the largest, most complex pre-Columbian archaeological site in the modern-day United States.^[43] In the Four Corners region, Ancestral Puebloan culture developed from centuries of agricultural experimentation.^[44] The Haudenosaunee, located in the southern Great Lakes region, was established at some point between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries.^[45] Most prominent along the Atlantic coast were the Algonquian tribes, who practiced hunting and trapping, along with limited farming.^[46]

Estimating the native population of North America during European contact is difficult.^{[47][48]} Douglas H. Ubelaker of the Smithsonian Institution estimated a population of 93 thousand in the South Atlantic states and a population of 473 thousand in the Gulf states.^[49] but most academics regard this figure as too low.^[47] Anthropologist Henry F. Dobyns believed the populations were much higher, suggesting around 1.1 million along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, 2.2 million people living between Florida and Massachusetts, 5.2 million in the Mississippi Valley and tributaries, and around 700,000 people in the Florida peninsula.^{[47][48]}



European settlements

Further information: Colonial history of the United States



Claims of very early colonization of coastal New England by the Norse are disputed and controversial. The first documented arrival of Europeans in the continental United States is that of Spanish conquistadors such as Juan Ponce de León, who made his first expedition to Florida in 1513.^[citation needed] The Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano, sent by France to the New World in 1525, encountered native inhabitants of what is now New York Bay.^[50] Even earlier, Christopher Columbus had landed in Puerto Rico on his 1493 voyage, and San Juan was settled by the Spanish a decade later.^[51] The Spanish set up the first settlements in Florida and New Mexico, such as Saint Augustine, often considered the nation's oldest city,^[52] and Santa Fe. The French established their own settlements along the Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico, notably New Orleans and Mobile.^[53]

Successful English settlement of the eastern coast of North America began with the Virginia Colony in 1607 at Jamestown and with the Pilgrims' colony at Plymouth in 1620.^{[54][55]} The continent's first elected legislative assembly, Virginia's House of Burgesses, was founded in 1619. Harvard College was established in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636 as the first institution of higher education. The Mayflower Compact and the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut established precedents for representative self-government and constitutionalism that would develop throughout the American colonies.^{[56][57]} Many English settlers were dissenting Christians who came seeking religious freedom. In 1784, the Russians were the first Europeans to establish a settlement in Alaska, at Three Saints Bay.^[58] The native population of America declined after European arrival for various reasons,^{[59][60][61]} primarily from diseases such as smallpox and measles.^{[62][63]}

In the early days of colonization, many European settlers were subject to food shortages, disease, and attacks from Native Americans. Native Americans were also often fighting neighboring tribes and European settlers. In many cases, however, the natives and settlers came to depend on each other. Settlers traded for food and animal pets; natives for guns, tools and other European goods.^[64] Natives taught many settlers to cultivate corn, beans, and other foodstuffs. European missionaries and others felt it was important to "civilize" the Native Americans and urged them to adopt European agricultural practices and lifestyles.^{[65][66]} However, with the increased European colonization of North America, Native Americans were displaced and often killed during conflicts.^[67]

European settlers also began trafficking African slaves into Colonial America via the transatlantic slave trade.^[68] Because of a lower prevalence of tropical diseases and better treatment, slaves had a much higher life expectancy in North America than in South America, leading to a rapid increase in their numbers.^{[69][70]} Colonial society was largely divided over the religious and moral implications of slavery, and several colonies passed acts for or against the practice.^{[71][72]} However, by the turn of the 18th century, African slaves had supplanted European indentured servants as cash crop labor, especially in the American South.^[73]

The Thirteen Colonies^[6] that would become the United States of America were administered by the British as overseas dependencies.^[74] All nonetheless had local governments with elections open to most free men.^[75] With very high birth rates, low death rates, and steady settlement, the colonial population grew rapidly, eclipsing Native American populations.^[76] The Christian revivalist movement of the 1730s and 1740s known as the Great Awakening fueled interest both in religion and in religious liberty.^[77]

During the Seven Years' War (1756–1763), known in the U.S. as the French and Indian War, British forces captured Canada from the French. With the creation of the Province of Quebec, Canada's francophone population would remain isolated from the English-speaking colonial dependencies of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the Thirteen Colonies. Excluding the Native Americans who lived there, the Thirteen Colonies had a population of over 2.1 million in 1770, about a third that of Britain. Despite continuing new arrivals, the rate of natural increase was such that by the 1770s only a small minority of Americans had been born overseas.^[78] The colonies' distance from Britain had allowed the development of self-government, but their unprecedented success motivated British monarchs to periodically seek to reassert royal authority.^[79]



Independence and early expansion

Main article: History of the United States (1789–1849)

Further information: American Revolution and Territorial evolution of the United States



The American Revolution separated the Thirteen Colonies from the British Empire, and was the first successful war of independence by a non-European entity against a European power in modern history. By the 18th century the American Enlightenment and the political philosophies of liberalism were pervasive among leaders. Americans began to develop an ideology of "republicanism", asserting that government rested on the consent of the governed. They demanded their "rights as Englishmen" and "no taxation without representation".^[citation needed] The British insisted on administering the colonies through a Parliament that did not have a single representative responsible for any American constituency, and the conflict escalated into war.^[80]

In 1774, the First Continental Congress passed the Continental Association, which mandated a colonies-wide boycott of British goods. The American Revolutionary War began the following year, catalyzed by events like the Stamp Act and the Boston Tea Party that were rooted in colonial disagreement with British governance.^[citation needed] The Second Continental Congress, an assembly representing the United Colonies, unanimously adopted the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776 (annually celebrated as Independence Day).^[81] In 1781, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union established a decentralized government that operated until 1789.^[81] A celebrated early turn in the war for the Americans was George Washington leading the charge to cross the frozen Delaware River in a surprise overnight attack on Christmas 1776. Another victory at the Battle of Saratoga resulted in the capture of a British army contingent, and led to France and Spain joining in the war against the British. After the surrender of a second British army at the Siege of Yorktown in 1781, Britain signed a peace treaty. American sovereignty became internationally recognized, and the new nation was granted substantial territory east of the Mississippi River, from what is today Canada in the north and Florida in the south.^[citation needed]

As it became increasingly apparent that the Confederation was insufficient to govern the new country, nationalists advocated for and led the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 in writing the United States Constitution to replace it, ratified in state conventions in 1788. Going into force in 1789, this constitution reorganized the government into a federation administered by three equal branches (executive, judicial and legislative), on the principle of creating salutary checks and balances. George Washington, who had led the Continental Army to victory, was the first president elected under the new constitution. The Bill of Rights, forbidding federal restriction of personal freedoms and guaranteeing a range

of legal protections, was adopted in 1791.^[82] Tensions with Britain remained, however, leading to the War of 1812, which was fought to a draw.^[83]

Although the federal government outlawed American participation in the Atlantic slave trade in 1807, after 1820, cultivation of the highly profitable cotton crop exploded in the Deep South, and along with it, the use of slave labor.^[24385886] The Second Great Awakening, especially in the period 1800–1840, converted millions to evangelical Protestantism. In the North, it energized multiple social reform movements, including abolitionism;^[87] in the South, Methodists and Baptists proselytized among slave populations.^[88]

In the late 18th century, American settlers began to expand further westward, some of them with a sense of manifest destiny. The 1803 Louisiana Purchase almost doubled the nation's area.^[69] Spain ceded Florida and other Gulf Coast territory in 1819,^[90] the Republic of Texas was annexed in 1845 during a period of expansionism,^[91] and the 1846 Oregon Treaty with Britain led to U.S. control of the present-day American Northwest.^[92] Additionally, the Trail of Tears in the 1830s exemplified the Indian removal policy that forcibly resettled Indians. This further expanded acreage under mechanical cultivation, increasing surpluses for international markets. This prompted a long series of American Indian Wars west of the Mississippi River from 1810 to at least 1890^[93] and eventually, conflict with Mexico.^[94] Most of these conflicts ended with the cession of Native American territory and their confinement to Indian reservations. Victory in the Mexican–American War resulted in the 1848 Mexican Cession of California and much of the present-day American Southwest, and the U.S. spanned the continent.^{[95][96]} The California Gold Rush of 1848–1849 spurred migration to the Pacific coast, which led to the California Genocide^[97] and the creation of additional western states.^[98] Economic development was spurred by giving vast quantities of land, nearly 10% of the total area of the United States, to white European settlers as part of the Homestead Acts, as well as making land grants to private railroad companies and colleges.^[99] Prior to the Civil War, the prohibition or expansion of slavery into these territories exacerbated tensions over the debate around abolitionism. After the American Civil War, new transcontinental railways made relocation easier for settlers, expanded internal trade, and increased conflicts with Native Americans.^[100]



Civil War and Reconstruction era

Main article: *History of the United States (1849–1865)*

Further information: *American Civil War and Reconstruction era*

See also: *Lost Cause of the Confederacy*

Irreconcilable sectional conflict regarding the enslavement of Africans and African Americans ultimately led to the American Civil War.^[101] With the 1860 election of Republican Abraham Lincoln, conventions in eleven slave states declared secession and formed the Confederate States of America, while the federal government (the "Union") maintained that secession was unconstitutional and illegal.^[102] On April 12, 1861, the Confederacy initiated military conflict by bombarding Fort Sumter, a federal garrison in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. This would be the spark of the Civil War, which lasted for four years (1861–1865) and became the deadliest military conflict in American history. The war would result in the deaths of approximately 620,000 soldiers from both sides and upwards of 50,000 civilians, almost all of them in the South.^[103]

Reconstruction began in earnest following the war. While President Lincoln attempted to foster friendship and forgiveness between the Union and the former Confederacy, his assassination on April 14, 1865 drove a wedge between North and South again. Republicans in the federal government made it their goal to oversee the rebuilding of the South and to ensure the rights of African Americans. They persisted until the Compromise of 1877, when the Republicans agreed to cease protecting the rights of African Americans in the South in order for Democrats to concede the presidential election of 1876. Southern white Democrats, calling themselves "Redeemers", took control of the South after the end of Reconstruction, beginning the nadir of American race relations. From 1890 to 1910, the Redeemers established so-called Jim Crow laws, disenfranchising most blacks and some impoverished whites throughout the region. Blacks would face racial segregation nationwide, especially in the South.^[104] They also occasionally experienced vigilante violence, including lynching.^[105]



Further immigration, expansion, and industrialization

Main article: *History of the United States (1865–1918)*

Further information: *Economic history of the United States, Immigration to the United States, and Technological and industrial history of the United States*



Film by Edison Studios showing immigrants disembarking at Ellis Island in New York Harbor, which served as a major entry point for European immigration into the U.S.^[106]

In the North, urbanization and an unprecedented influx of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe supplied a surplus of labor for the country's industrialization and transformed its culture.^[107] National infrastructure, including telegraph and transcontinental railroads, spurred economic growth and greater settlement and development of the American Old West. The later invention of electric light and the telephone would also affect communication and urban life.^[108]

Mainland expansion also included the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867.^[109] In 1893, pro-American elements in Hawaii overthrew the Hawaiian monarchy and formed the Republic of Hawaii, which the U.S. annexed in 1898. Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines were ceded by Spain in the same year, following the Spanish–American War.^[110] American Samoa was acquired by the United States in 1900 after the end of the Second Samoan Civil War.^[111] The U.S. Virgin Islands were purchased from Denmark in 1917.^[112]

Rapid economic development during the late 19th and early 20th centuries fostered the rise of many prominent industrialists. Tycoons like Cornelius Vanderbilt, John D. Rockefeller, and Andrew Carnegie led the nation's progress in the railroad, petroleum, and steel industries. Banking became a major part of the economy, with J. P. Morgan playing a notable role. The American economy boomed, becoming the world's largest.^[113] These dramatic changes were accompanied by growing inequality and social unrest, which prompted the rise of organized labor along with populist, socialist, and anarchist movements.^[114] This period eventually ended with the advent of the Progressive Era, which saw significant reforms including women's suffrage, alcohol prohibition, health and safety regulation of consumer goods, the rise of labor unions, and greater antitrust measures to ensure competition and attention to worker conditions.^{[115][116][117]}

World War I, Great Depression, and World War II

Main article: *History of the United States (1918–1945)*

Further information: *United States in World War I, Great Depression in the United States, and Military history of the United States during World War II*

The United States remained neutral from the outbreak of World War I in 1914 until 1917 when it joined the war as an "associated power" alongside the Allies of World War I, helping to turn the tide against the Central Powers. In 1919, President Woodrow Wilson took a leading diplomatic role at the Paris Peace Conference and advocated strongly for the U.S. to join the League of Nations. However, the Senate refused to approve this and did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles that established the League of Nations.^[118]

Around this time, millions of rural African Americans began a mass migration from the South to northern urban centers; it would continue until about 1970.^[119] In 1920, the women's rights movement won passage of a constitutional amendment granting women's suffrage.^[120] The 1920s and 1930s saw the rise of radio for mass communication and the invention of early television.^[121] The prosperity of the Roaring Twenties ended with the Wall Street Crash of 1929 and the onset of the Great Depression. The Empire State Building was the world's tallest skyscraper when it opened in 1931, during the Depression era. At that same time, the United States Congress adopted *The Star-Spangled Banner* as the country's official national anthem. After his election as president in 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt responded with the New Deal.^[122] The Dust Bowl of the mid-1930s impoverished many farming communities and spurred a



new wave of western migration.^[123]

At first neutral during World War II, the United States in March 1941 began supplying materiel to the Allies. On December 7, 1941, the Empire of Japan launched a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, prompting the United States to join the Allies against the Axis powers, and in the following year, to intern about 120,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans.^{[124][125]} The U.S. pursued a "Europe first" defense policy,^[126] leaving the Philippines, an American colony, isolated and alone to fight Japan's invasion and occupation until the U.S.-led Philippines campaign (1944–1945). During the war, the United States was one of the "Four Powers"^[127] who met to plan the postwar world, along with Britain, the Soviet Union, and China.^{[128][129]} The United States emerged relatively unscathed from the war, and with even greater economic and military influence.^[130]

The United States played a leading role in the Bretton Woods and Yalta conferences, which signed agreements on new international financial institutions and Europe's postwar reorganization. As an Allied victory was won in Europe, a 1945 international conference held in San Francisco produced the United Nations Charter, which became active after the war.^[131] The United States and Japan then fought each other in the largest naval battle in history, the Battle of Leyte Gulf.^{[132][133]} The United States developed the first nuclear weapons and used them on Japan in the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945; the Japanese surrendered on September 2, ending World War II.^{[134][135]}

Cold War and late 20th century

Main articles: History of the United States (1945–1964), History of the United States (1964–1980), History of the United States (1980–1991), and History of the United States (1991–2008)



Martin Luther King Jr. gives his famous "I Have a Dream" speech at the Lincoln Memorial during the March on Washington, 1963

After World War II, the United States financed and implemented the Marshall Plan to help rebuild western Europe; disbursements paid between 1948 and 1952 would total \$13 billion (\$115 billion in 2021).^[136] Also at this time, geopolitical tensions between the United States and Soviet Union led to the Cold War, driven by an ideological divide between capitalism and communism.^[137] They dominated the military affairs of Europe, with the U.S. and its NATO allies on one side and the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies on the other.^[138] The U.S. often opposed Third World movements that it viewed as Soviet-sponsored, sometimes pursuing direct action for regime change against left-wing governments.^[139] American troops fought the communist forces in the Korean War of 1950–1953.^[140] and the U.S. became increasingly involved in the Vietnam War (1955–1975), introducing combat forces in 1965.^[141] Their competition to achieve superior spaceflight capability led to the Space Race, which culminated in the U.S. becoming the first nation to land people on the Moon in 1969.^[142] While both countries engaged in proxy wars and developed powerful nuclear weapons, they avoided direct military conflict.^[139]

At home, the U.S. had experienced sustained economic expansion, urbanization, and a rapid growth of its population and middle class following World War II. After a surge in female labor participation around the 1970s, by 1985, the majority of women aged 16 and over were employed.^[142] and construction of an Interstate Highway System transformed the nation's transportation infrastructure in decades to come.^{[143][144]} In 1959, the United States admitted Alaska and Hawaii to become the 49th and 50th states, formally expanding beyond the contiguous United States.^[145]

The growing civil rights movement used nonviolence to confront racism, with Martin Luther King Jr. becoming a prominent leader and figurehead.^[146] President Lyndon B. Johnson initiated legislation that led to a series of policies addressing poverty and racial inequalities, in what he termed the "Great Society". The launch of a "War on Poverty" expanded entitlements and welfare spending, leading to the creation of the Food Stamp Program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, along with national health insurance programs Medicare and Medicaid.^[147] A combination of court decisions and legislation, culminating in the Civil Rights Act of 1968, made significant improvements.^{[148][149][150]} Meanwhile, a counterculture movement grew, which was fueled by opposition to the Vietnam War, the Black Power movement, and the sexual revolution.^[151] The women's movement in the U.S. broadened the debate on women's rights and made gender

equally a major social goal. The 1969 Stonewall riots in New York City marked the beginning of the fledgling gay rights movement.^{[152][153]}

The 1970s and early 1980s saw the onset of stagflation. The United States supported Israel during the Yom Kippur War; in response, the country faced an oil embargo from OPEC nations, sparking the 1973 oil crisis. After his election, President Ronald Reagan responded to economic stagnation with free market-oriented reforms and initiated the more aggressive rollback strategy towards the Soviet Union.^{[154][155]} During Reagan's presidency, the federal debt held by the public nearly tripled in nominal terms, from \$738 billion to \$2.1 trillion.^[156] This led to the United States moving from the world's largest international creditor to the world's largest debtor nation.^[157] Reagan's presidency also saw strong growth in GDP and a significant reduction in inflation.^{[158][159]} The dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 ended the Cold War,^{[160][161][162]} ensuring a global unipolarity^[163] in which the U.S. was unchallenged as the world's dominant superpower.^[164]

Due to the dot-com boom, stable monetary policy, and reduced social welfare spending, the 1990s saw the longest economic expansion in modern U.S. history.^[165] Fearing the spread of instability from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, in August 1991, President George H. W. Bush launched and led the Gulf War against Iraq, expelling Iraqi forces and restoring the Kuwaiti monarchy.^[166] Beginning in 1994, the U.S. signed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), causing trade among the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to soar.^[167]

21st century

Main articles: History of the United States (1991–2008) and History of the United States (2008–present)

On September 11, 2001, al-Qaeda terrorist hijackers flew passenger planes into the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon near Washington, D.C., killing nearly 3,000 people.^[168] In response, President George W. Bush launched the War on Terror, which included a nearly 20-year war in Afghanistan from 2001 to 2021 and the 2003–2011 Iraq War.^{[169][170]} Government policy designed to promote affordable housing^[171] widespread failures in corporate and regulatory governance,^[172] and historically low interest rates set by the Federal Reserve^[173] led to a housing bubble in 2006. This culminated in the financial crisis of 2007–2008 and the Great Recession, the nation's largest economic contraction since the Great Depression^[174] until the COVID-19 recession starting in 2020.^[175]

Barack Obama, the first multiracial^[176] president with African-American ancestry, was elected in 2008 amid the financial crisis.^[177] By the end of his second term, the stock market, median household income and net worth, and the number of persons with jobs were all at record levels, while the unemployment rate was well below the historical average.^{[178][179][180][181][182]} His signature legislative accomplishment was the Affordable Care Act (ACA), popularly known as "Obamacare". It represented the U.S. healthcare system's most significant regulatory overhaul and expansion of coverage since Medicare in 1965. As a result, the uninsured share of the population was cut in half, while the number of newly insured Americans was estimated to be between 20 and 24 million.^[183] After Obama served two terms, Republican Donald Trump was elected as the 45th president in 2016. His election is viewed as one of the biggest political upsets in American history.^[184] Trump led the United States through the first waves of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The early 2020s saw the country become more divided, with various social issues sparking debate and protest. The murder of George Floyd in 2020 led to widespread civil unrest in urban centers and a national debate about police brutality.^[185] The nationwide increase in the frequency of instances and number of deaths related to mass shootings added to the societal tensions.^[186] On January 6, 2021, supporters of the outgoing president, Trump, stormed the U.S. Capitol in an unsuccessful effort to disrupt the Electoral College vote count that would confirm Democrat Joe Biden as the 46th president.^[187] In 2022, the Supreme Court ruled that there is no constitutional right to an abortion, causing another wave of protests across the country and stoking international reactions as well.^[188] Despite these divisions, the country has remained unified against Russia after Vladimir Putin's 2022 invasion of Ukraine, with politicians and individuals across the political spectrum supporting arms shipments to Ukraine and many large American corporations pulling out of Russia and Belarus altogether.^[189]



Worker during construction of the Empire State Building in New York City in 1930; it replaced the Chrysler Building (in background) as the world's tallest building, a status it held up until the 1973 opening of the World Trade Center.



Mushroom cloud formed by the Trinity Experiment in July 1945, part of the Manhattan Project, the first detonation of a nuclear weapon in history



U.S. president Ronald Reagan (left) and Soviet general secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at the Geneva Summit in 1985



The World Trade Center in Lower Manhattan during the September 11 attacks by the Islamic terrorist group Al-Qaeda in 2001

Geography

Main article: Geography of the United States



Topographic map of the United States

The 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia occupy a combined area of 3,119,885 square miles (8,080,470 km²). Of this area, 2,959,064 square miles (7,663,940 km²) is contiguous land, composing 83.65% of total U.S. land area.^{[190][191]} About 15% is occupied by Alaska, a state in northwestern North America, with the remainder in Hawaii, a state and archipelago in the central Pacific, and the five populated but unincorporated insular territories of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.^[192] Measured by only land area, the United States is third in size behind Russia and China, and just ahead of Canada.^[193]

The United States is the world's third- or fourth-largest nation by total area (land and water), ranking behind Russia and Canada and nearly equal to China. The ranking varies depending on how two territories disputed by China and India are counted, and how the total size of the United States is measured.^{[9][194]}

The coastal plain of the Atlantic seaboard gives way further inland to deciduous forests and the rolling hills of the Piedmont.^[195] The Appalachian Mountains and the Adirondack massif divide the eastern seaboard from the Great Lakes and the grasslands of the Midwest.^[196] The Mississippi–Missouri River, the world's fourth longest river system, runs mainly north–south through the heart of the country. The flat, fertile prairie of the Great Plains stretches to the west, interrupted by a highland region in the southeast.^[196]

The Rocky Mountains, west of the Great Plains, extend north to south across the country, peaking at over 14,000 feet (4,300 m) in Colorado.^[197] Farther west are the rocky Great Basin and deserts such as the Chihuahuan, Sonoran, and Mojave.^[198] The Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountain ranges run close to the Pacific coast, both ranges also reaching altitudes higher than 14,000 feet (4,300 m). The lowest and highest points in the contiguous United States

are in the state of California.^[199] and only about 84 miles (135 km) apart.^[200] At an elevation of 20,310 feet (6,190.5 m), Alaska's Denali is the highest peak in the country and in North America.^[201] Active volcanoes are common throughout Alaska's Alexander and Aleutian Islands, and Hawaii consists of volcanic islands. The supervolcano underlying Yellowstone National Park in the Rockies is the continent's largest volcanic feature.^[202]

Climate

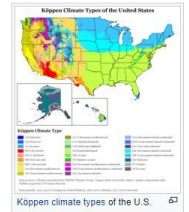
Main articles: Climate of the United States and Climate change in the United States

The United States, with its large size and geographic variety, includes most climate types. To the east of the 100th meridian, the climate ranges from humid continental in the north to humid subtropical in the south.^[203]

The Great Plains west of the 100th meridian are semi-arid. Many mountainous areas of the American West have an alpine climate. The climate is arid in the Great Basin, desert in the Southwest, Mediterranean in coastal California, and oceanic in coastal Oregon and Washington and southern Alaska. Most of Alaska is subarctic or polar. Hawaii and the southern tip of Florida are tropical, as well as its territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific.^[204]

States bordering the Gulf of Mexico are prone to hurricanes, and most of the world's tornadoes occur in the country, mainly in Tornado Alley areas in the Midwest and South.^[205] Overall, the United States receives more high-impact extreme weather incidents than any other country in the world.^[206]

Extreme weather has become more frequent in the U.S., with three times the number of reported heat waves as in the 1960s. Of the ten warmest years ever recorded in the 48 contiguous states, eight have occurred since 1998. In the American Southwest, droughts have become more persistent and more severe.^[207]



The United States has operated under a two-party system for most of its history.^[234] In American political culture, the center-right Republican Party is considered "conservative" and the center-left Democratic Party is considered "liberal".^{[235][236]} On Transparency International's 2019 Corruption Perceptions Index, its public sector position deteriorated from a score of 76 in 2015 to 69 in 2019.^[237] In 2021, the U.S. ranked 26th on the Democracy Index, and is described as a "flawed democracy".^[238]

Federal government

Main article: History of the United States government

The federal government comprises three branches, which are headquartered in Washington, D.C. and regulated by a system of checks and balances defined by the Constitution.^[239]

- **Legislative:** The bicameral Congress, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives, makes federal law, declares war, approves treaties, has the power of the purse,^[240] and has the power of impeachment, by which it can remove sitting members of the federal government.^[241]
- **Executive:** The president is the commander-in-chief of the military, can veto legislative bills before they become law (subject to congressional override), and appoints the members of the Cabinet (subject to Senate approval) and other officers, who administer and enforce federal laws and policies.^[242]
- **Judicial:** The Supreme Court and lower federal courts, whose judges are appointed by the president with Senate approval, interpret laws and overturn those they find unconstitutional.^[243]

The lower house, the House of Representatives, has 435 voting members, each representing a congressional district for a two-year term. House seats are apportioned among the states by population. Each state then draws single-member districts to conform with the census apportionment. The District of Columbia and the five major U.S. territories each have one member of Congress—these members are not allowed to vote.^[244]

The upper house, the Senate, has 100 members with each state having two senators, elected at large to six-year terms; one-third of Senate seats are up for election every two years. The District of Columbia and the five major U.S. territories do not have senators.^[244] The Senate is unique among upper houses in being the most prestigious and powerful portion of the country's bicameral system; political scientists have frequently labeled it the "most powerful upper house" of any government.^[245]

The president serves a four-year term and may be elected to the office no more than twice. The president is not elected by direct vote, but by an indirect electoral college system in which the determining votes are apportioned to the states and the District of Columbia.^[246] The Supreme Court, led by the chief justice of the United States, has nine members, who serve for life.^[247]

Political divisions

Main articles: Political divisions of the United States, U.S. state, and Territories of the United States

Further information: Territorial evolution of the United States, List of states and territories of the United States, and Indian reservation

Each of the 50 states holds jurisdiction over a geographic territory, where it shares sovereignty with the federal government. They are subdivided into counties or county equivalents, and further divided into municipalities. The District of Columbia is a federal district that contains the capital of the United States, the city of Washington.^[248] Each state has the amount of presidential electors equal to the number of their representatives plus senators in Congress, and the District of Columbia has three electors.^[249] Territories of the United States do not have presidential electors, therefore people there cannot vote for the president.^[244]

Citizenship is granted at birth in all states, the District of Columbia, and all major U.S. territories except American Samoa.^{[6][253][250]} The United States observes limited tribal sovereignty of the American Indian nations, like states' sovereignty. American Indians are U.S. citizens and tribal lands are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Congress and the federal courts. Like the states, tribes have some autonomy restrictions. They are prohibited from making war, engaging in their own foreign relations, and printing or issuing independent currency.^[254] Indian reservations are usually contained within one state, but there are 12 reservations that cross state boundaries.^[255]



Foreign relations

Main articles: Foreign relations of the United States and Foreign policy of the United States

Congress meets: the Senate, left; the House, right



The White House, residence and workplace of the U.S. President



The Supreme Court Building, where the nation's highest court sits



The United Nations headquarters has been situated along the East River in Midtown Manhattan since 1952. The United States is a founding member of the UN.

The United States has an established structure of foreign relations, and it had the world's second-largest diplomatic corps in 2019.^[256] It is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council,^[257] and home to the United Nations headquarters.^[258] The United States is also a member of the G7,^[259] G20,^[260] and OECD intergovernmental organizations.^[261] Almost all countries have embassies and many have consulates (official representatives) in the country. Likewise, nearly all nations host formal diplomatic missions with United States, except Iran,^[262] North Korea,^[263] and Bhutan.^[264] Though Taiwan does not have formal diplomatic relations with the U.S., it maintains close, if unofficial, relations. The United States also regularly supplies Taiwan with military equipment.^[265]

The United States has a "Special Relationship" with the United Kingdom^[266] and strong ties with Canada,^[267] Australia,^[268] New Zealand,^[269] the Philippines,^[270] Japan,^[271] South Korea,^[272] Israel,^[273] and several European Union countries (France, Italy, Germany, Spain, and Poland).^[274] The U.S. works closely with its NATO allies on military and national security issues, and with nations in the Americas through the Organization of American States and the United States–Mexico–Canada Free Trade Agreement. In South America, Colombia is traditionally considered to be the closest ally of the United States.^[275]^[276] The U.S. exercises full international defense authority and responsibility for Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau through the Compact of Free Association.^[277] Since the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, the US has become a key ally of Ukraine since Russia annexed Crimea in 2014 and began an invasion of Ukraine in 2022, significantly deteriorating relations with Russia in the process.^[278] The US has also experienced a deterioration of relations with China and grown closer to Taiwan.^[279]^[280]^[281]

Military

Main article: United States Armed Forces

The president is the commander-in-chief of the United States Armed Forces and appoints its leaders, the secretary of defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Department of Defense, which is headquartered at the Pentagon near Washington, D.C., administers five of the six service branches, which are made up of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Space Force. The Coast Guard is administered by the Department of Homeland Security in peacetime and can be transferred to the Department of the Navy in wartime.^[282] The United States spent \$649 billion on its military in 2019, 36% of global military spending. At 4.7% of GDP, the percentage was the second-highest among all countries, after Saudi Arabia.^[283] It also has more than 40% of the world's nuclear weapons, the second-largest after Russia.^[284]

In 2019, all six branches of the U.S. Armed Forces reported 1.4 million personnel on active duty.^[285] The Reserves and National Guard brought the total number of troops to 2.3 million.^[285] The Department of Defense also employed about 700,000 civilians, not including contractors.^[286] Military service in the United States is voluntary, although conscription may occur in wartime through the Selective Service System.^[287] The United States has the third-largest combined armed forces in the world, behind the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Indian Armed Forces.^[288]

Today, American forces can be rapidly deployed by the Air Force's large fleet of transport aircraft, the Navy's 11 active aircraft carriers, and Marine expeditionary units at sea with the Navy, and Army's XVIII Airborne Corps and 75th Ranger Regiment deployed by Air Force transport aircraft. The Air Force can strike targets across the globe through its fleet of strategic bombers, maintains the air defense across the United States, and provides close air support to Army and Marine Corps ground forces.^[289]^[290] The Space Force operates the Global Positioning System, operates the Eastern and Western Ranges for all space launches, and operates the United States's Space Surveillance and Missile Warning networks.^[291]^[292]^[293] The military operates about 600 bases and facilities abroad,^[294] and maintains deployments greater than 100 active duty personnel in 26 foreign countries.^[295]



The Pentagon, near Washington, D.C., is home to the U.S. Department of Defense.

Law enforcement and crime

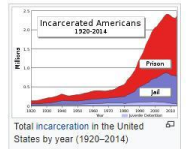
Main articles: Law enforcement in the United States and Crime in the United States

There are about 18,000 U.S. police agencies from local to federal level in the United States.^[296] Law in the United States is mainly enforced by local police departments and sheriff's offices. The state police provides broader services, and federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the U.S. Marshals Service have specialized duties, such as protecting civil rights, national security and enforcing U.S. federal courts' rulings and federal laws.^[297] State courts conduct most civil and criminal trials,^[298] and federal courts handle designated crimes and appeals from the state criminal courts.^[299]

As of 2020, the United States has an intentional homicide rate of 7 per 100,000 people.^[300] A cross-sectional analysis of the World Health Organization Mortality Database from 2010 showed that United States homicide rates "were 7.0 times higher than in other high-income countries, driven by a gun homicide rate that was 25.2 times higher."^[301]

The United States has the highest documented incarceration rate and largest prison population in the world.^[302] In 2019, the total prison population for those sentenced to more than a year is 1,430,800, corresponding to a ratio of 419 per 100,000 residents and the lowest since 1995.^[303] Some estimates place that number higher, such Prison Policy Initiative's 2.3 million.^[304] Various states have attempted to reduce their prison populations via government policies and grassroots initiatives.^[305]

Although most nations have abolished capital punishment,^[306] it is sanctioned in the United States for certain federal and military crimes, and in 27 states out of 50 and in one territory.^[307] Several of these states have moratoriums on carrying out the penalty, each imposed by the state's governor.^[308]^[309]^[310] Since 1977, there have been more than 1,500 executions,^[311] giving the U.S. the sixth-highest number of executions in the world, following China, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Egypt.^[312] However, the number is trended down nationally, with several states recently abolishing the penalty.^[313]



Economy

Main article: Economy of the United States

Further information: Economic history of the United States, Taxation in the United States, and United States federal budget

According to the International Monetary Fund, the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) of \$22.7 trillion constitutes 24% of the gross world product at market exchange rates and over 16% of the gross world product at purchasing power parity (PPP).^[314]^[315] From 1983 to 2008, U.S. real compounded annual GDP growth was 3.3%, compared to a 2.3% weighted average for the rest of the G7.^[317] The country ranks fifth in the world in nominal GDP per capita^[318] and seventh in GDP per capita at PPP.^[19] The country has been the world's largest economy since at least 1900.^[319]

The United States is the most technologically powerful and innovative nation, especially in artificial intelligence, computers, pharmaceuticals, and medical, aerospace, and military equipment.^[320] The nation's economy is fueled by abundant natural resources, a well-developed infrastructure, and high productivity.^[321] It has the second-highest total-estimated value of natural resources, valued at US\$ 44.98 trillion in 2019, although sources differ on their estimates.^[322] Americans have the highest average household and employee income among OECD member states.^[323] In 2013, they had the sixth-highest median household income, down from fourth-highest in 2010.^[324]^[325]

The U.S. dollar is the currency most used in international transactions and is the world's foremost reserve currency, backed by its economy, its military, the petrodollar system and its linked eurodollar and large U.S. treasury market.^[314]^[326] Several countries use it as their official currency and in others it is the *de facto* currency.^[327]^[328] The New York Stock Exchange and Nasdaq are the world's largest stock exchanges by market capitalization and trade volume.^[329]^[330]



The U.S. dollar (featuring George Washington) is the currency most used in international transactions and is the world's foremost reserve currency.^[314]

The largest U.S. trading partners are China, the European Union, Canada, Mexico, India, Japan, South Korea, the United Kingdom, and Taiwan.^[331] The U.S. is the world's largest importer and the second-largest exporter.^[332] It has free trade agreements with several countries, including the USMCA.^[333] The U.S. ranked second in the Global Competitiveness Report in 2019, after Singapore.^[334] Of the world's 500 largest companies, 121 are headquartered in the U.S.^[335]

While its economy has reached a post-industrial level of development, the United States remains an industrial power.^[336] It has a smaller welfare state and redistributes less income through government action than most other high-income countries.^[337] The United States ranked the 41st highest in income inequality among 156 countries in 2017,^[338] and the highest compared to the rest of the developed world.^[339] On February 2, 2022, the United States had a national debt of \$30 trillion.^[340]

Income and poverty

Main articles: Income in the United States and Poverty in the United States
Further information: Affluence in the United States and Income inequality in the United States



CBO chart featuring U.S. family wealth between 1989 and 2013. The top 10% of families held 76% of the wealth in 2013 while the bottom 50% of families held 1%. Inequality increased from 1989 to 2013.^[341]

Accounting for 4.24% of the global population, Americans collectively possess 30.2% of the world's total wealth as of 2021, the largest percentage of any country.^[342] The U.S. also ranks first in the number of dollar billionaires and millionaires in the world, with 724 billionaires (as of 2021)^[343] and nearly 22 million millionaires (2021).^[344] Wealth in the United States is highly concentrated; the richest 10% of the adult population own 72% of the country's household wealth, while the bottom 50% own just 2%.^[345] Income inequality in the U.S. remains at record highs^[346] with the top fifth of earners taking home more than half of all income^[347] and giving the U.S. one of the widest income distributions among OECD members.^[348]

The United States is the only advanced economy that does not guarantee its workers paid vacation^[349] and is one of a few countries in the world without paid family leave as a legal right.^[350] The United States also has a higher percentage of low-income workers than almost any other developed nation, largely because of a weak collective bargaining system and lack of government support for at-risk workers.^[351]

There were about 567,715 sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons in the U.S. in January 2019, with almost two-thirds staying in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program.^[352] Attempts to combat homelessness include the Section 8 housing voucher program and implementation of the Housing First strategy across all levels of government.^[353] In 2011, 16.7 million children lived in food-insecure households, about 35% more than 2007 levels, though only 845,000 U.S. children (1.1%) saw reduced food intake or disrupted eating patterns at some point during the year, and most cases were not chronic.^[354] As of June 2018, 40 million people, roughly 12.7% of the U.S. population, were living in poverty, including 13.3 million children. Of those impoverished, 18.5 million live in "deep poverty", family income below one-half of the federal government's poverty threshold.^[355]

Science, technology, and energy

Main articles: Science and technology in the United States, Science policy of the United States, and Energy in the United States

The United States has been a leader in technological innovation since the late 19th century and scientific research since the mid-20th century. Methods for producing interchangeable parts and the establishment of a machine tool industry enabled the U.S. to have large-scale manufacturing of sewing machines, bicycles, and other items in the late 19th century. In the early 20th century, factory electrification, the introduction of the assembly line, and other labor-saving techniques created the system of mass production.^[356] In the 21st century, approximately two-thirds of research and development funding comes from the private sector.^[357] In 2020, the United States was the country with the second-highest number of published scientific papers^[358] and second most patents granted,^[359] both after China. In 2021, the United States launched a total of 51 spaceflights. (China reported 55.)^[360] The U.S. had 2,944 active satellites in space in December 2021, the highest number of any country.^[361]

In 1876, Alexander Graham Bell was awarded the first U.S. patent for the telephone. Thomas Edison's research laboratory developed the phonograph, the first long-lasting light bulb, and the first viable movie camera.^[362] The Wright brothers in 1903 made the first sustained and controlled heavier-than-air powered flight, and the automobile companies of Ransom E. Olds and Henry Ford popularized the assembly line in the early 20th century.^[363] The rise of fascism and Nazism in the 1920s and 30s led many European scientists, such as Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, and John von Neumann, to immigrate to the United States.^[364] During World War II, the Manhattan Project developed nuclear weapons, ushering in the Atomic Age. During the Cold War, competition for superior missile capability ushered in the Space Race between the U.S. and Soviet Union.^[365]^[366] The invention of the transistor in the 1950s, a key component in almost all modern electronics, led to the development of microprocessors, software, personal computers and the Internet.^[367]

As of 2019, the United States receives approximately 80% of its energy from fossil fuels.^[368] In 2019, the largest source of the country's energy came from petroleum (36.6%), followed by natural gas (32%), coal (11.4%), renewable sources (11.4%) and nuclear power (8.4%).^[369] Americans constitute less than 5% of the world's population, but consume 17% of the world's energy.^[369] They account for about 25% of the world's petroleum consumption, while producing only 6% of the world's annual petroleum supply.^[370] The U.S. ranks as second-highest emitter of greenhouse gases, exceeded only by China.^[371]

Transportation

Main article: Transportation in the United States

The United States's rail network, nearly all standard gauge, is the longest in the world, and exceeds 293,564 km (182,400 mi).^[372] It handles mostly freight, with intercity passenger service provided by Amtrak to all but four states.^[374] The country's inland waterways are the world's fifth-longest, and total 41,009 km (25,482 mi).^[375]

Personal transportation is dominated by automobiles, which operate on a network of 4 million miles (6.4 million kilometers) of public roads.^[376] The United States has the world's second-largest automobile market,^[377] and has the highest vehicle ownership per capita in the world, with 816.4 vehicles per 1,000 Americans (2014).^[378] In 2017, there were 255 million non-two wheel motor vehicles, or about 910 vehicles per 1,000 people.^[379]

The civil airline industry is entirely privately owned and has been largely deregulated since 1978, while most major airports are publicly owned.^[380] The three largest airlines in the world by passengers carried are U.S.-based; American Airlines is number one after its 2013 acquisition by US Airways.^[381] Of the world's 50 busiest passenger airports, 16 are in the United States, including the busiest, Hartsfield–Jackson Atlanta International Airport.^[382] Of the fifty busiest container ports, four are located in the United States, of which the busiest is the Port of Los Angeles.^[383]

Demographics

Main articles: Americans, Demographics of the United States, Race and ethnicity in the United States, and Family structure in the United States



The New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street, the world's largest stock exchange by market capitalization of its listed companies^[316]



U.S. astronaut Buzz Aldrin saluting the flag on the Moon, 1969



The Interstate Highway System in the contiguous United States, which extends 46,876 miles (75,440 km)^[372]

Population

See also: *List of U.S. states by population*

The U.S. Census Bureau reported 331,449,281 residents as of April 1, 2020,^{[385][8]} making the United States the third most populous nation in the world, after China and India.^[386] According to the Bureau's U.S. Population Clock, on January 28, 2021, the U.S. population had a net gain of one person every 100 seconds, or about 864 people per day.^[387] In 2018, 52% of Americans age 15 and over were married, 6% were widowed, 10% were divorced, and 32% had never been married.^[388] In 2020, the U.S. had a total fertility rate stood at 1.64 children per woman^[389] and the world's highest rate (23%) of children living in single-parent households.^[390]

The United States of America has a diverse population; 37 ancestry groups have more than one million members.^[391] White Americans of European ancestry form the largest racial and ethnic group at 57.8% of the United States population.^[392] Hispanic and Latino Americans form the second-largest group and are 18.7% of the United States population. African Americans constitute the nation's third-largest ancestry group and are 12.1% of the total United States population.^[391] Asian Americans are the country's fourth-largest group, composing 5.9% of the United States population, while the country's 3.7 million Native Americans account for about 1%.^[391] In 2020, the median age of the United States population was 38.5 years.^[386]

In 2018, there were almost 90 million immigrants and U.S.-born children of immigrants in the United States, accounting for 28% of the overall U.S. population.^[393] In 2017, out of the U.S. foreign-born population, some 45% (20.7 million) were naturalized citizens, 27% (12.3 million) were lawful permanent residents, 6% (2.2 million) were temporary lawful residents, and 23% (10.5 million) were unauthorized immigrants.^[394] The United States led the world in refugee resettlement for decades, admitting more refugees than the rest of the world combined.^[395]

Language

Main article: *Languages of the United States*

English (specifically, American English) is the de facto national language of the United States. Although there is no official language at the federal level, some laws—such as U.S. naturalization requirements—standardize English, and most states have declared English as the official language.^[396] Three states and four U.S. territories have recognized local or indigenous languages in addition to English, including Hawaii (Hawaiian)^[397] Alaska (twenty Native languages),^{[9][398]} South Dakota (Sioux),^[399] American Samoa (Samoan), Puerto Rico (Spanish), Guam (Chamorro), and the Northern Mariana Islands (Carolinian and Chamorro). In Puerto Rico, Spanish is more widely spoken than English.^[400]

According to the American Community Survey, in 2010 some 229 million people (out of the total U.S. population of 308 million) spoke only English at home. More than 37 million spoke Spanish at home, making it the second most commonly used language in the United States. Other languages spoken at home by one million people or more include Chinese (2.8 million), Tagalog (1.6 million), Vietnamese (1.4 million), French (1.3 million), Korean (1.1 million), and German (1 million).^[401]

The most widely taught foreign languages in the United States, in terms of enrollment numbers from kindergarten through university undergraduate education, are Spanish (around 7.2 million students), French (1.5 million), and German (500,000). Other commonly taught languages include Latin, Japanese, American Sign Language, Italian, and Chinese.^{[402][403]}

Religion

Main article: *Religion in the United States*

See also: *List of religious movements that began in the United States*

The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution guarantees the free exercise of religion and forbids Congress from passing laws respecting its establishment.^[404] The Latter-day Saints (commonly known as Mormons) and the Jehovah's Witnesses are the two largest religions founded in the United States.^[405] While more typical religions such as Catholicism and Protestantism were imported from other countries.

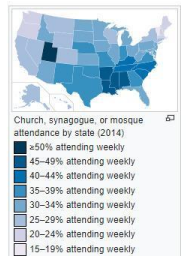
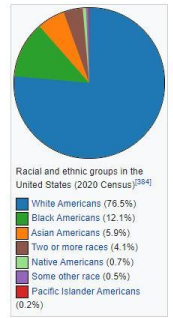
Pew Research Center studies during the late 2010s and early 2020s found that about 90% of Americans believe in God, 65% of Americans report that religion plays an important or very important role in their lives,^[406] 61% report praying weekly or more, and 43% report attending religious services at least monthly, proportions which are unique among developed countries.^{[407][408][409]} The United States has the world's largest Christian population.^[410] Protestantism is the largest Christian religious grouping in the United States, accounting for almost half of all Americans. Baptists collectively form the largest branch of Protestantism at 15.4%, and the Southern Baptist Convention is the largest individual Protestant denomination at 5.3% of the U.S. population. The remaining Protestants are either in other denominations, nondenominational, or not specified in the survey.^[411] In the so-called Bible Belt, located primarily within the Southern United States, socially conservative evangelical Protestantism plays a significant role culturally. By contrast, religion plays the least important role in New England and the Western United States.^[412]

In a 2014 survey, 70.6% of adults in the United States identified themselves as Christians,^[413] and 5.9% claimed a non-Christian religion.^[414] These include Judaism (1.9%), Islam (1.1%), Hinduism (0.7%), and Buddhism (0.7%).^[414] The survey also reported that 22.8% of Americans described themselves as agnostic, atheist or simply having no religion.^{[415][416][417]} Membership in a house of worship fell from 70% in 1999 to 47% in 2020, much of the decline related to the number of Americans expressing no religious preference. However, membership also fell among those who identified with a specific religious group.^{[418][419]}

Urbanization

Main articles: *Urbanization in the United States* and *List of United States cities by population*

About 82% of Americans live in urban areas, including suburbs,^[194] about half of those reside in cities with populations over 50,000.^[420] In 2008, 273 incorporated municipalities had populations over 100,000, nine cities had more than one million residents, and four cities (New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Houston) had populations exceeding two million.^[421] Many U.S. metropolitan populations are growing rapidly, particularly in the South and West.^[422]



Largest metropolitan areas in United States					
2021 MSA population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau					
Rank	Region	Pop.	Rank	Region	Pop.
1	New York	19,768,458	11	Boston	4,899,932
2	Los Angeles	12,997,353	12	Riverside–San Bernardino	4,653,105
3	Chicago	9,509,934	13	San Francisco	4,623,264
4	Dallas–Fort Worth	7,759,615	14	Detroit	4,365,205



5	Houston	South	7,206,041	15	Seattle	West	4,011,553
6	Washington, D.C.	South	6,356,434	16	Minneapolis–Saint Paul	Midwest	3,680,512
7	Philadelphia	Northeast	6,228,601	17	San Diego	West	3,286,069
8	Atlanta	South	6,144,050	18	Tampa–St. Petersburg	South	3,219,514
9	Miami	South	6,091,747	19	Denver	West	2,972,566
10	Phoenix	West	4,946,145	20	Baltimore	South	2,838,327

Health

See also: *Health care in the United States*, *Health care reform in the United States*, and *Health insurance in the United States*

In a preliminary report, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announced that U.S. life expectancy at birth had dropped to 76.1 years in 2021 (73.2 years for men and 79.1 years for women), down 0.9 years from 2020. This was the second year of overall decline, and the chief causes listed were the COVID-19 pandemic, accidents, drug overdoses, heart and liver disease, and suicides.^[424] Life expectancy was highest among Asians and Hispanics and lowest among Blacks and American Indian–Alaskan Native (AIAN) peoples.^{[425][426]} Starting in 1998, the average life expectancy in the U.S. fell behind that of other wealthy industrialized countries, and Americans' "health disadvantage" gap has been increasing ever since.^[427] The U.S. also has one of the highest suicide rates among high-income countries,^[428] and approximately one-third of the U.S. adult population is obese and another third is overweight.^[429]

In 2010, coronary artery disease, lung cancer, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, and traffic collisions caused the most years of life lost in the U.S. Low back pain, depression, musculoskeletal disorders, neck pain, and anxiety caused the most years lost to disability. The most harmful risk factors were poor diet, tobacco smoking, obesity, high blood pressure, high blood sugar, physical inactivity, and alcohol consumption. Alzheimer's disease, substance use disorders, kidney disease, cancer, and falls caused the most additional years of life lost over their age-adjusted 1990 per-capita rates.^[430] Teenage pregnancy and abortion rates in the U.S. are substantially higher than in other Western nations, especially among blacks and Hispanics.^[431]

The U.S. health care system far outspends that of any other nation, measured both in per capita spending and as a percentage of GDP but attains worse healthcare outcomes when compared to peer nations.^[432] The U.S., however, is a global leader in medical innovation. The United States is the only developed nation without a system of universal health care, and a significant proportion of the population that does not carry health insurance.^[433]

Government-funded health care coverage for the poor (Medicaid, established in 1965) and for those age 65 and older (Medicare, begun in 1966) is available to Americans who meet the programs' income or age qualifications. In 2010, former President Obama passed the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or ACA^[434] which the CDC said that the law roughly halved the uninsured share of the population^[435] and multiple studies have concluded that ACA had reduced the mortality of enrollees.^{[436][437][438]} However, its legacy remains controversial^[439]



The Texas Medical Center in downtown Houston is the largest medical complex in the world.^[423]

Education

Main articles: *Education in the United States* and *Higher education in the United States*



The University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson, is one of the many public colleges and universities in the United States.

American public education is operated by state and local governments and regulated by the United States Department of Education through restrictions on federal grants. In most states, children are required to attend school from the age of five or six (beginning with kindergarten or first grade) until they turn 18 (generally bringing them through twelfth grade, the end of high school); some states allow students to leave school at 16 or 17.^[440] Of Americans 25 and older, 84.6% graduated from high school, 52.6% attended some college, 27.2% earned a bachelor's degree, and 9.6% earned graduate degrees.^[441] The basic literacy rate is approximately 99%.^{[194][442]}

The United States has many private and public institutions of higher education. The majority of the world's top public and private universities, as listed by various ranking organizations, are in the United States.^[443] There are also local community colleges with generally more open admission policies, shorter academic programs, and lower tuition.^[444] The U.S. spends more on education per student than any nation in the world.^[445] Spending an average of \$12,794 per year on public elementary and secondary school students in the 2016–2017 school year.^[446] As for public expenditures on higher education, the U.S. spends more per student than the OECD average, and more than all nations in combined public and private spending.^[447] Despite some student loan forgiveness programs in place,^[448] student loan debt has increased by 102% in the last decade,^[449] and exceeded 1.7 trillion dollars as of 2022.^[450]

Culture and society

Main articles: *Culture of the United States* and *Society of the United States*

See also: *American nationalism* and *American civil religion*

The United States is home to a wide variety of ethnic groups, traditions, and values,^{[452][453]} and exerts major cultural influence on a global scale.^{[454][455]} Aside from the Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Native Alaskan populations, nearly all Americans or their ancestors immigrated or were imported as slaves within the past five centuries.^[456] Mainstream American culture is a Western culture largely derived from the traditions of European immigrants with influences from many other sources, such as traditions brought by slaves from Africa.^{[452][457]} More recent immigration from Asia and especially Latin America has added to a cultural mix that has been described as a homogenizing melting pot, and a heterogeneous salad bowl, with immigrants contributing to, and often assimilating into, mainstream American culture.^[452] Nevertheless, there is a high degree of social inequality related to race^[458] and wealth.^[459]

Americans have traditionally been characterized by a strong work ethic,^[460] competitiveness,^[461] and individualism,^[462] as well as a unifying belief in an "American creed" emphasizing liberty, equality, private property, democracy, rule of law, and a preference for limited government.^[463] Americans are extremely charitable by global standards: according to a 2016 study by the Charities Aid Foundation, Americans donated 1.44% of total GDP to charity, the highest in the world by a large margin.^[464]

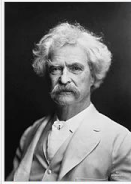
The American Dream, or the perception that Americans enjoy high social mobility, plays a key role in attracting immigrants.^[465] Whether this perception is accurate has been a topic of debate.^{[466][467][468]} While mainstream culture holds that the United States is a classless society,^[469] scholars identify significant differences between the country's social classes, affecting socialization, language, and values.^[470] Americans tend to greatly value socioeconomic achievement, but being ordinary or average is also generally seen as a positive attribute.^[471]

Literature and visual arts

Main articles: *American literature*, *American philosophy*, *Architecture of the United States*, and *Visual art of the United States*



The Statue of Liberty, a gift^[47] from France, has become an iconic symbol of the American Dream.^[451]



Mark Twain, American author and humorist

In the 18th and early 19th centuries, American art and literature took most of their cues from Europe, contributing to Western culture. Writers such as Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edgar Allan Poe, and Henry David Thoreau established a distinctive American literary voice by the middle of the 19th century. Mark Twain and poet Walt Whitman were major figures in the century's second half. Emily Dickinson, virtually unknown during her lifetime, is recognized as an essential American poet.^[472] A work seen as capturing fundamental aspects of the national experience and character—such as Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick* (1851), Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885), F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* (1925) and Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* (1960)—may be dubbed the "Great American Novel."^[473] Thirteen U.S. citizens have won the Nobel Prize in Literature. William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway and John Steinbeck are often named among the most influential writers of the 20th century.^[474] The Beat Generation writers opened up new literary approaches, as have postmodernist authors such as John Barth, Thomas Pynchon, and Don DeLillo.^[475]

In the visual arts, the Hudson River School was a mid-19th-century movement in the tradition of European naturalism. The 1913 Armory Show in New York City, an exhibition of European modernist art, shocked the public and transformed the U.S. art scene.^[476] Georgia O'Keeffe, Marsden Hartley, and others experimented with new, individualistic styles. Major artistic movements such as the abstract expressionism of Jackson Pollock and Willem de Kooning and the pop art of Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein developed largely in the United States. The tide of modernism and then postmodernism has brought fame to American architects such as Frank Lloyd Wright, Philip Johnson, and Frank Gehry.^[477] Americans have long been important in the modern artistic medium of photography, with major photographers including Alfred Stieglitz, Edward Steichen, Edward Weston, and Ansel Adams.^[478]

Cinema and theater

Main articles: Cinema of the United States and Theater in the United States

Hollywood, a northern district of Los Angeles, California, is one of the leaders in motion picture production.^[479] The world's first commercial motion picture exhibition was given in New York City in 1894, using the Kinetoscope.^[480] Since the early 20th century, the U.S. film industry has largely been based in and around Hollywood, although in the 21st century an increasing number of films are not made there, and film companies have been subject to the forces of globalization.^[481] The Academy Awards, popularly known as the Oscars, have been held annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences since 1929,^[482] and the Golden Globe Awards have been held annually since January 1944.^[483]

Director D. W. Griffith, an American filmmaker during the silent film period, was central to the development of film grammar, and producer/entrepreneur Walt Disney was a leader in both animated film and movie merchandising.^[484] Directors such as John Ford redefined the image of the American Old West, and, like others such as John Huston, broadened the possibilities of cinema with location shooting. The industry enjoyed its golden years, in what is commonly referred to as the "Golden Age of Hollywood", from the early sound period until the early 1960s,^[485] with screen actors such as John Wayne and Marilyn Monroe becoming iconic figures,^{[486][487]} in the 1970s, "New Hollywood" or the "Hollywood Renaissance"^[488] was defined by grittier films influenced by French and Italian realist pictures of the post-war period.^[489]

Theater in the United States derives from the old European theatrical tradition and has been heavily influenced by the British theater.^[490] The central hub of the American theater scene has been Manhattan, with its divisions of Broadway, Off-Broadway, and Off-Off-Broadway.^[491] Many movie and television stars have gotten their big break working in New York productions. Outside New York City, many cities have professional regional or resident theater companies that produce their own seasons, with some works being produced regionally with hopes of eventually moving to New York. The biggest-budget theatrical productions are musicals. U.S. theater also has an active community theater culture, which relies mainly on local volunteers who may not be actively pursuing a theatrical career.^[492]



Music

Main article: Music of the United States



American folk music encompasses numerous music genres, variously known as traditional music, traditional folk music, contemporary folk music, or roots music. Many traditional songs have been sung within the same family or folk group for generations, and sometimes trace back to such origins as the British Isles, Mainland Europe, or Africa.^[493]

Among America's earliest composers was a man named William Billings who, born in Boston, composed patriotic hymns in the 1770s.^[494] Billings was a part of the First New England School, who dominated American music during its earliest stages. Anthony Heinrich was the most prominent composer before the Civil War. From the mid- to late 1800s, John Philip Sousa of the late Romantic era composed numerous military songs—particularly marches—and is regarded as one of America's greatest composers.^[495]

The rhythmic and lyrical styles of African-American music have significantly influenced American music at large, distinguishing it from European and African traditions. Elements from folk idioms such as the blues and what is known as old-time music were adopted and transformed into popular genres with global audiences. Jazz was developed by innovators such as Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington early in the 20th century. Country music developed in the 1920s, and rhythm and blues in the 1940s.^[496] In recent years, hip hop has become popular, with artists of the 1990s such as Tupac Shakur, Nas, and Eminem as pioneers, and artists such as Kanye West, Kendrick Lamar, Lil Wayne, and Nicki Minaj continuing its popularity into the 2010s and 2020s.

Elvis Presley and Chuck Berry were among the pioneers of rock and roll in the mid-1950s. Rock bands such as Metallica, the Eagles, and Aerosmith are among the highest grossing in worldwide sales.^{[497][498][499]} In the 1960s, Bob Dylan emerged from the folk revival to become one of America's most celebrated songwriters.^[500] Mid-20th-century American pop stars such as Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra,^[501] and Elvis Presley became global celebrities^[498] as have artists of the late 20th century such as Michael Jackson, Madonna, Barbra Streisand, Whitney Houston, Mariah Carey, Bruce Springsteen, and Prince.^{[502][503]}

Mass media

Further information: Mass media in the United States

See also: Newspapers in the United States, Television in the United States, Internet in the United States, and Radio in the United States

The four major broadcasters in the U.S. are the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), American Broadcasting Company (ABC), and Fox Broadcasting Company (FOX). The four major broadcast television networks are all commercial entities. Cable television offers hundreds of channels catering to a variety of niches.^[505] As of 2021, about 83% of Americans over age 12 listen to broadcast radio, while about 41% listen to podcasts.^[506] As of September 30, 2014, there are 15,433 licensed full-power radio stations in the U.S. according to the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).^[507] Much of the public radio broadcasting is supplied by NPR, incorporated in February 1970 under the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967.^[508]

Well-known U.S. newspapers include *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times*, and *USA Today*.^[509] More than 800 publications are produced in Spanish, the second most commonly used language in the United States behind English.^{[510][511]} With very few exceptions, all the newspapers in the U.S. are privately owned, either by large chains such as Gannett or McClatchy, which own dozens or even hundreds of newspapers; by small chains that own a handful of papers; or by independent family-owned entities. Major cities also have their own newspapers, such as New York City's *The Village Voice* and *The New York Observer*, and Los Angeles' *The Los Angeles Free Press*.



papers, or, in a somewhat more heterogeneous case, by individuals or families. Major cities often have alternative newspapers to complement the mainstream daily papers, such as *New York City's Village Voice* or *Los Angeles' LA Weekly*. The five most popular websites used in the U.S. are Google, YouTube, Amazon, Yahoo, and Facebook.^[512]

Food

Main article: Cuisine of the United States



Roasted turkey is a traditional dish of Thanksgiving dinner.^[513]

Early settlers were introduced by Native Americans to such indigenous, non-European foods as turkey, sweet potatoes, corn, squash, and maple syrup. They and later immigrants combined these with foods they had known, such as wheat flour,^[514] beef, and milk to create a distinctive American cuisine.^{[515][516]} Homegrown foods are part of a shared national menu on one of America's most popular holidays, Thanksgiving, when many Americans make or purchase traditional foods to celebrate the occasion.^[517]

The American fast food industry, the world's largest^[518] pioneered the drive-through format in the 1940s.^[519] Characteristic American dishes such as apple pie, fried chicken, doughnuts, french fries, macaroni and cheese, pizza, hamburgers, and hot dogs derive from the recipes of various immigrants.^{[520][521]} Mexican dishes such as burritos and tacos and pasta dishes freely adapted from Italian sources are widely consumed.^[522]

Americans drink three times as much coffee as tea.^[523] Marketing by U.S. industries is largely responsible for making orange juice and milk standard breakfast beverages.^{[524][525]}

Sports

Main article: Sports in the United States

See also: *Professional sports leagues in the United States* and *National Collegiate Athletic Association*

The most popular sports in the U.S. are American football, basketball, baseball and ice hockey.^[526]

While most major U.S. sports such as baseball and American football have evolved out of European practices, basketball, volleyball, skateboarding, and snowboarding are American inventions, some of which have become popular worldwide.^[527] Lacrosse and surfing arose from Native American and Native Hawaiian activities that predate Western contact.^[528] The market for professional sports in the United States is roughly \$69 billion, roughly 50% larger than that of all of Europe, the Middle East, and Africa combined.^[529]

American football is by several measures the most popular spectator sport in the United States;^[530] the National Football League (NFL) has the highest average attendance of any sports league in the world, and the Super Bowl is watched by tens of millions globally.^[531] Baseball has been regarded as the U.S. national sport since the late 19th century, with Major League Baseball being the top league. Basketball and ice hockey are the country's next two most popular professional team sports, with the top leagues being the National Basketball Association and the National Hockey League. The most-watched individual sports in the U.S. are golf and auto racing, particularly NASCAR and IndyCar.^{[532][533]}

Eight Olympic Games have taken place in the United States. The 1904 Summer Olympics in St. Louis, Missouri, were the first-ever Olympic Games held outside of Europe.^[534] The Olympic Games will be held in the US for a ninth time when Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Summer Olympics. As of 2021, the United States has won 2,629 medals at the Summer Olympic Games, more than any other country, and 330 in the Winter Olympic Games, the second most behind Norway.^[535] In soccer, the men's national soccer team qualified for eleven World Cups and the women's team has won the FIFA Women's World Cup four times.^[536] The United States hosted the 1994 FIFA World Cup and will host the 2026 FIFA World Cup along with Canada and Mexico. On the collegiate level, earnings for the member institutions exceed \$1 billion annually,^[537] and college football and basketball attract large audiences, as the NCAA Final Four is one of the most watched sporting events.^[538]



The Comcast Center in Philadelphia, headquarters of the nation's largest multinational telecommunications conglomerate.^[504]



Baseball is the national sport of the United States.

See also

- Index of United States–related articles
- Lists of U.S. state topics
- Outline of the United States

Notes

- a [^] English is the official language of 32 states. English and Hawaiian are both official languages in Hawaii, and English and 20 indigenous languages are official in Alaska. Algonquian, Cherokee, and Sioux are among many other official languages in Native-controlled lands throughout the country. French is a de facto but unofficial language in Maine and Louisiana, while New Mexico law grants Spanish a special status. In five territories, English as well as one or more indigenous languages are official: Spanish in Puerto Rico, Samoan in American Samoa, and Chamorro in both Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. Carolinian is also an official language in the Northern Mariana Islands.^[43]
- b [^] So that all figures add up to 100%, people listed as Multiracial are not counted again as one of their other self-identified races.
- c [^] The historical and informal demonym Yankee has been applied to Americans, New Englanders, or northeasterners since the 18th century.

- d [^] [^] [^] [^] The United States is the third-largest country by total area (land and water), after Russia and Canada, if its coastal and territorial water areas are included. If only its internal waters are included (bays, sounds, rivers, lakes, and the Great Lakes), the U.S. is the fourth-largest, after Russia, Canada, and China.
- Coastal/territorial waters included: 3,796,742 sq mi (9,833,517 km²)^[19]
- Only internal waters included: 3,696,100 sq mi (9,572,900 km²)^[20]
- e [^] [^] [^] The U.S. Census Bureau provides a continuously updated but unofficial population clock in addition to its decennial census and annual population estimates: [1].^o
- f [^] Excludes Puerto Rico and the other unincorporated islands because they are counted separately in U.S. census statistics.
- g [^] See Time in the United States for details about laws governing time zones in the United States.
- h [^] See Note and time statistics in the United States.

- i [^] A single jurisdiction, the U.S. Virgin Islands, uses left-hand traffic.
- j [^] The five major territories are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands. There are eleven smaller island areas without permanent populations: Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Atoll, and Palmyra Atoll. U.S. sovereignty over Bajo Nuevo Bank, Navassa Island, Serranilla Bank, and Wake Island is disputed.^[13]
- k [^] The United States has a maritime border with the United Kingdom because the U.S. Virgin Islands borders the British Virgin Islands.^[21] Puerto Rico has a maritime border with the Dominican Republic.^[22] American Samoa has a maritime border with the Cook Islands (see Cook Islands–United States Maritime Boundary Treaty).^{[23][24]} American Samoa also has maritime borders with Independent Samoa and Niue.^[25]
- l [^] New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,

- m [^] John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston
- n [^] People born in American Samoa are non-citizen U.S. nationals unless one of their parents is a U.S. citizen.^[26] In 2019, a court ruled that American Samoans are U.S. citizens, but the litigation is ongoing.^{[25][25]}
- o [^] This figure, like most official data for the United States as a whole, excludes the five unincorporated territories (Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands) and minor island possessions.
- p [^] Inupiaq, Siberian Yupik, Central Alaskan Yup'ik, Alutiq, Unanga (Aleut), Dena'ina, Deg Xinag, Holikachuk, Koyukon, Upper Kuskokwim, Gwich'in, Tanana, Upper Tanana, Tanacross, Hän, Ahtna, Eyak, Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian.
- q [^] Also known less formally as Obamacare

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collective ^{1 of 2} adjective

col·lec·tive (kə-'lek-tiv)

- 1 : denoting a number of persons or things considered as one group or whole
| *flock* is a *collective* word
- 2 a : formed by collecting : **AGGREGATED**
b of a fruit : **MULTIPLE**
- 3 a : of, relating to, or being a group of individuals
b : involving all members of a group as distinct from its individuals
| a *collective* action
- 4 : marked by similarity among or with the members of a group
| the *collective* interests of the town
- 5 : collectivized or characterized by collectivism
| *collective* farming
| *collective* communities
- 6 : shared or assumed by all members of the group
| *collective* responsibility
| the *collective* opinion of the staff

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| *collective* guilt

collectively adverb

collective 2 of 2 noun

b : involving all members of a group as distinct from its individuals
| a *collective* action

4 : marked by similarity among or with the members of a group
| the *collective* interests of the town

5 : *collectivized* or characterized by *collectivism*
| *collective* farming
| *collective* communities

6 : shared or assumed by all members of the group
| *collective* responsibility
| the *collective* opinion of the staff
| *collective* guilt

collectively adverb

collective 2 of 2 noun

1 : a collective body : **GROUP**
| a social *collective*

2 : a cooperative unit or organization
| *specifically* : **COLLECTIVE FARM**

3 : a helicopter control system governing lift



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Synonyms

Adjective

collaborative	combined	common
communal	concerted	conjoint
conjunct	cooperative	joint
multiple	mutual	pooled
public	shared	united

[See all Synonyms & Antonyms in Thesaurus >](#)

Example Sentences

Adjective

We made a *collective* decision to go on strike.

The incident became part of our *collective* memory.

the *collective* wisdom of generations

Recent Examples on the Web

Adjective

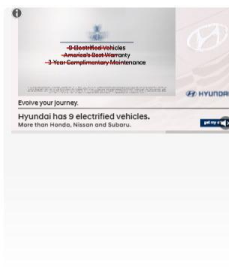
The Dodgers' *collective* response was something along the lines of, huh?
- Bill Plaschke, *Los Angeles Times*, 10 Oct. 2022

Joining the alliance has been a goal of Kyiv's for years, and would give it the protection of *collective* defense promised by Washington and others.
- Alexander Smith, *NBC News*, 30 Sep. 2022

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These example sentences are selected automatically from various online news sources to reflect current usage of the word 'collective.' Views expressed in the examples do not represent the opinion of Merriam-Webster or

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Hyundai has 9 electrified vehicles.
More than Honda, Nissan and Subaru.

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Word History

Etymology

Adjective

Middle English *collectif*, borrowed from Anglo-French & Medieval Latin; Anglo-French, borrowed from Medieval Latin *collectivus*, going back to Late Latin, "comprehensive, (in logic and grammar) inferential," going back to Latin, "preceding by inference, deductive," from *collectus*, past participle of *colligere* "to gather together, assemble, accumulate, deduce, infer" + *-ivus* *-IVE* — more at [COLLECT entry 2](#)

Noun

derivative of [COLLECTIVE entry 1](#)

First Known Use

Adjective

15th century, in the meaning defined at [sense 1](#)

Noun

1655, in the meaning defined at [sense 1](#)

Time Traveler

The first known use of *collective* was in the 15th century

See more words from the same century

Phrases Containing *collective*

Hyundai has 9 electrified vehicles.
 More than Honda, Nissan and Subaru.

noun

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PHRASES CONTAINING COLLECTIVE

collective bargaining	collective security	collective noun
collective unconscious	collective mark	collective farm

Dictionary Entries Near *collective*

collection station
collective
 collective action

[See More Nearby Entries >](#)

Cite this Entry

Style

"Collective." *Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary*, Merriam-Webster, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/collective>. Accessed 26 Oct. 2022.

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Kids Definition

collective 1 of 2 **adjective**

col·lec·tive (kə-'lek-tiv)

Hyundai has 9 electrified vehicles. More than Honda, Nissan and Subaru.

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- 1 : having to do with a number of persons or things considered as one group
| "flock" is a *collective* noun
 - 2 : formed by collecting
 - 3 : of, relating to, or involving all members of a group
| the *collective* feelings of the team
| *collective* legal action
 - 4 : shared or done by a number of persons as a group
| a *collective* effort
- collectively** *adverb*

collective ^{2 of 2} noun

- 1 : a collective body : **GROUP**
- 2 : a cooperative unit or organization



Legal Definition

collective adjective

col·lec·tive (kə-'lek-tiv #1)

: involving all members of a group as distinct from individual members

More from Merriam-Webster on *collective*

English: Translation of *collective* for Spanish Speakers
Britannica English: Translation of *collective* for Arabic Speakers

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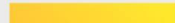
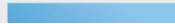
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on October 26, 2022 for
U.S. Trademark Application Serial No. 97200253

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