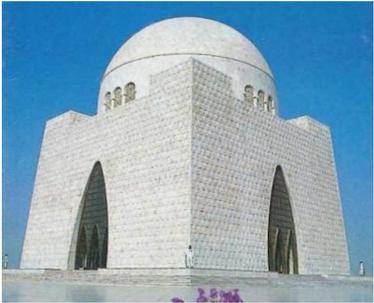


What african country has the largest population

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What african country has the largest white (caucasian) population. Which countries have the largest black population. What african country has the largest wild animal population.

The world is home to nearly 200 different countries and most have access to the world's oceans. Historically, this has helped them develop their economies through international trade carried across the sea—long before airplanes were invented. However, about one-fifth of the world's countries are landlocked (43 to be exact), meaning they do not have any direct or indirect access to an ocean by water, but many of these countries were able to trade, conquer, and expand their borders without seaports. The 10 largest of these landlocked countries range in terms of prosperity, population, and land mass. Located in central Asia, Kazakhstan has a land area of 1,052,090 square miles and a population of 1,832,150 as of 2018. Astana is the capital of Kazakhstan. Although this country's borders have changed throughout history according to which nation tried to claim it, it's been an independent country since 1991. Mongolia has a land area of 604,908 square miles and a 2018 population of 3,102,613. Ulaanbaatar is the capital of Mongolia. Ever since a revolution of government in 1990, Mongolia has been a multiparty parliamentary democracy where citizens elect a President and Prime Minister who both share executive power. Chad is the largest of Africa's 16 landlocked countries at 495,755 square miles and has a population of 15,164,107 as of January 2018. N'Djamena is the capital of Chad. Although Chad has long been in the throes of a religious war between Muslims and Christians in the region, the country has been independent since 1960 and has been a democratic nation since 1996. Located on Chad's western border, Niger has a land area of 489,191 square miles and a 2018 population of 21,962,605. Niamey is the capital of Niger, which gained its independence from France in 1960, and one of the largest cities in western Africa. A new constitution was approved for Niger in 2010, which reestablished a presidential democracy including shared powers with a Prime Minister. Located in western Africa, Mali has a land area of 478,841 square miles and a 2018 population of 18,871,691. Bamako is the capital of Mali. Soudan and Senegal joined to form the Mali Federation in January 1959, but only a year later the federation collapsed, leaving Soudan to proclaim itself as the Republic of Mali in September of 1960. Currently, Mali enjoys multiparty presidential elections. Located in eastern Africa, Ethiopia has a land area of 426,372 square miles and a 2018 population of 106,461,423. Addis Ababa is the capital of Ethiopia, which has been independent longer than many other African nations, since May of 1941. Located in South America, Bolivia has a land area of 424,164 and a 2018 population of 11,147,534. La Paz is the capital of Bolivia, which is considered a unitary presidential constitutional republic wherein citizens vote to elect a president and vice president as well as members of a parliamentary congress. Located in eastern Africa, Zambia has a land area of 290,612 square miles and a 2018 population of 17,394,349. Lusaka is the capital of Zambia. The Republic of Zambia formed in 1964 after the collapse of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but Zambia has long struggled with poverty and governmental control of the region. Located in southern Asia, Afghanistan has a land area of 251,827 square miles and a 2018 population of 36,022,160. Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan. Afghanistan is an Islamic Republic, headed by the President and controlled partially by the National Assembly, a bicameral legislature with a 249-member House of the People and a 102-member House of the Elders. The Central African Republic has a land mass of 240,535 square miles, and a 2018 population of 4,704,871. Bangui is the capital of the Central African Republic. After winning the Ubangi-Shari Territorial Assembly election by a landslide vote, the Movement for the Social Evolution of Black Africa (MESAN) presidential candidate Barthélemy Boganda officially established the Central African Republic in 1958. Out of Africa's 55 countries, 16 of them are landlocked: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, South Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In other words, about a third of the continent is made up of countries that have no access to the ocean or sea. Of Africa's landlocked countries, 14 of them are ranked "low" on the Human Development Index (HDI), a statistic that takes into account factors such as life expectancy, education, and income per capita. A country's level of access to water can have an enormous effect on its economy. Being landlocked is more problematic for importing and exporting goods because it is much cheaper to transport products over water than over land. Land transport also takes longer. These factors make it more difficult for landlocked countries to participate in the global economy, and landlocked nations thus grow more slowly than countries that have water access. Because of decreased access to trade, landlocked countries are often cut off from selling and purchasing goods. The fuel prices that they have to pay and the amount of fuel they have to use to move goods and people are higher as well. Cartel control among the companies that truck the goods can make shipping prices artificially high. In theory, international treaties should guarantee countries access to oceans, but it is not always this easy. "Transit states"—those with access to coasts—determine how to implement these treaties. They call the shots at granting shipping or port access to their landlocked neighbors, and if the governments are corrupt, that can add an extra layer of cost or delays in shipping goods, including border and port bottlenecks, tariffs, or customs regulations problems. If their neighbors' infrastructure isn't well developed or border crossings are inefficient, that adds to the problems of the landlocked country and the slowdown. When their goods finally do make it to port, they wait longer to get their goods out of port as well, let alone getting to the port in the first place. If the neighboring country is unsettled or at war, transportation for the landlocked country's goods could be impossible through that neighbor and its water access be much further afield—a span of years. It is difficult for landlocked nations to build infrastructure and attract any outside investment in infrastructure projects that would allow easy border passage. Depending on a landlocked nation's geographic location, goods coming from there may have to travel long distances over poor infrastructure just to reach the neighbor with the coastal shipping access, let alone travel through that country to arrive at the coast. Poor infrastructure and issues with borders can lead to unpredictability in logistics and thus harm the country's companies' ability to compete in the global marketplace. Poor infrastructure of landlocked nations hurts tourism from outside nations, and international tourism is one of the world's largest industries. But the lack of access to easy transit in and out of a country can have even worse effects; in times of natural disaster or violent regional conflict, escape is much more difficult for residents of landlocked nations. If you take a look at a globe or a map of the world, it's not too hard to find the largest country, Russia. Covering more than 6.5 million square miles and stretching 11 time zones, no other nation can match Russia for sheer size. But can you name all 10 of the largest nations on Earth based on land mass? Here are a few hints. The second-largest country in the world is Russia's neighbor, but it's just two-thirds as big. Two other geographic giants share the longest international border in the world. And one occupies an entire continent. St. Petersburg, Russia and the Cathedral on Spilled Blood. Amos Chappie / Getty Images Russia, as we know it today, is a very new country, born out of the Soviet Union's collapse in 1991. But the nation can trace its roots all the way back to the 9th century CE, when the state of Rus was founded. Size: 6,592,771 square miles Population: 145,872,256 Capital city: Moscow Date of independence: August 24, 1991 Primary languages: Russian (official), Tatar, Chechen Primary religions: Russian Orthodox, Muslim National symbol: Bear, the double-headed eagle National colors: White, blue, and red National anthem: "Gimn Rossiyskoy Federatsii" (National Anthem of the Russian Federation) Icefields Parkway, Banff National Park, Alberta. Witold Skrypczak / Getty Images Canada's ceremonial head of state is Queen Elizabeth II, which shouldn't come as a surprise because Canada was once part of the British empire. The longest international border in the world is shared by Canada and the United States. Size: 3,854,082 square miles Population: 37,411,047 Capital city: Ottawa Date of independence: July 1, 1867 Primary languages: English and French (official) Primary religions: Catholic, Protestant National symbol: Maple leaf, beaver National colors: Red and white National anthem: "O, Canada" North American map. Shan Shui / Getty Images If it weren't for the state of Alaska, the U.S. wouldn't be nearly as large as it is today. The largest state in the nation is more than 660,000 square miles, bigger than Texas and California put together. Size: 3,717,727 square miles Population: 329,064,917 Capital city: Washington, D.C. Date of independence: July 4, 1776 Primary languages: English, Spanish Primary religions: Protestant, Roman Catholic National symbol: Bald eagle National colors: Red, white, and blue National anthem: "The Star-Spangled Banner" Beijing, China. DuKai photographer / Getty Images China may only be the fourth-largest nation in the world, but with more than a billion people, it's number 1 when it comes to population. China is also home to the largest human-made structure in the world, the Great Wall. Size: 3,704,426 square miles Population: 1,433,783,686 Capital city: Beijing Date of independence: October 1, 1949 Primary language: Mandarin Chinese (official) Primary religions: Buddhist, Christian, Muslim National symbol: Dragon National colors: Red and yellow National anthem: "Yiyongjun Jinxingqu" (The March of the Volunteers) Aerial view of Amazon River, Amazon Jungle, Brazil. South America. Eurasia / Getty Images Brazil isn't just the largest nation in terms of land mass in South America; it's also the most populous. This former colony of Portugal is also the largest Portuguese-speaking country on earth. Size: 3,285,618 square miles Population: 211,049,527 Capital city: Brasilia Date of independence: September 7, 1822 Primary languages: Portuguese (official) Primary religions: Roman Catholic, Protestant National symbol: Southern Cross constellation National colors: Green, yellow, and blue National anthem: "Hino Nacional Brasileiro" (Brazilian National Anthem) Aerial view of Sydney cityscape, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Spaces Images / Getty Images Australia is the only nation to occupy an entire continent. Like Canada, it is part of the Commonwealth of Nations, a group of more than 50 former British colonies. Size: 2,967,124 square miles Population: 25,203,198 Capital city: Canberra Date of independence: January 1, 1901 Primary language: English Primary religions: Protestant, Roman Catholic National symbol: Southern Cross constellation, kangaroo National colors: Green and gold National anthem: "Advance Australia Fair" Old Delhi. Mani Babbar / Getty Images India is much smaller than China in terms of land mass, but it's expected to overtake its neighbor in population sometime in the 2020s. India holds the distinction of being the largest nation with a democratic form of governance. Size: 1,269,009 square miles Population: 1,366,417,754 Capital city: New Delhi Date of independence: August 15, 1947 Primary languages: Hindi, Bengali, Telugu Primary religions: Hindu, Muslim National symbol: The Lion Capital of Ashoka, Bengal tiger, lotus flower National colors: Saffron, white, and green National anthem: "Jana-Gana-Mana" (Thou Art the Ruler of the Minds of All People) Foz de Iguazu (Iguazu Falls), Iguazu National Park, UNESCO World Heritage Site, Argentina, South America. Michael Runkel / Getty Images Argentina is a distant second to its neighbor Brazil in terms of land mass and population, but the two countries share one big notable feature. Iguazu Falls, the largest waterfall system on the planet, lies between these two countries. Size: 1,068,019 square miles Population: 44,780,677 Capital city: Buenos Aires Date of independence: July 9, 1816 Primary languages: Spanish (official), Italian, English Primary religions: Roman Catholic National symbol: Sun of May National colors: Sky blue and white National anthem: "Himno Nacional Argentino" (Argentine National Anthem) Kolsay Lake at early morning, Tien Shan Mountains, Kazakhstan, Central Asia. Asia. G&M Therin-Weise / Getty Images Kazakhstan is another former state of the Soviet Union that declared its independence in 1991. It is the largest land-locked nation in the world. Size: 1,048,877 square miles Population: 18,551,427 Capital city: Astana Date of independence: December 16, 1991 Primary languages: Kazakh and Russian (official) Primary religions: Muslim, Russian Orthodox National symbol: Golden eagle National colors: Blue and yellow National anthem: "Menin Qazaqstanım" (My Kazakhstan) Life In The Algerian Capital. Pascal Parrot / Getty Images The 10th-largest nation on the planet is also the biggest country in Africa. Although Arabic and Berber are the official languages, French is also widely spoken because Algeria is a former French colony. Size: 919,352 square miles Population: 43,053,054 Capital city: Algiers Date of independence: July 5, 1962 Primary languages: Arabic and Berber (official), French Primary religions: Muslim (official) National symbol: Star and crescent, fenec fox National colors: Green, white and red National anthem: "Kassaman" (We Pledge) Land mass is not the only way to measure the size of a country. Population is another common metric for ranking the largest nations. Economic output can also be used to measure a nation's size in terms of financial and political power. In both cases, many of the same nations on this list can also rank among the top 10 in terms of population and economy, although not always.

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