



Iceland

A young island of fire and ice in the North Atlantic, with glaciers, waterfalls, hot springs and one of the oldest parliaments in the world.

AT A GLANCE

Facts to know

CAPITAL

Reykjavík

POPULATION

About 395,000 (Statistics Iceland, end of March 2026: 395,050)

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Icelandic, the national and official language by a law of 2011

CURRENCY

Icelandic króna (ISK)

AREA

About 103,000 km², the main island and about 30 small islands

GOVERNMENT

Parliamentary republic since 1944. The President is head of state and the Prime Minister leads the government. The parliament is the Althing

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

Hvannadalshnúkur, about 2,110 m, on the rim of the Öræfajökull volcano in Vatnajökull National Park

LONGEST RIVER

Þjórsá (Thjorsa), about 230 km, in the south

NEIGHBOURS

No land borders. Across the sea, the nearest land is Greenland (part of the Kingdom of Denmark) to the west, then the Faroe Islands (about 420 km) and Norway's island of Jan Mayen (about 570 km), and further away Scotland in the United Kingdom and mainland Norway

DRIVES ON THE

Right (since 26 May 1968)

CALLING CODE

+354

A 45-minute trip to Iceland

Everything you need is in this pack. No preparation beyond printing. Adapt the timing to your group.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 0 to 5 min | Welcome. Show the map page and find Iceland together. Ask: who has been there, or knows someone from there? |
| 5 to 15 min | Read the facts at a glance, then three moments from the story: AD 874: Ingólfur settles in Reykjavík; 1940: British troops arrive; 2023: Eruptions begin near Grindavík. |
| 15 to 25 min | At the table: talk about Skyr and Icelandic lamb soup. Idea: bring a small taste (bread, cheese, fruit, tea) if your kitchen can help. |
| 25 to 30 min | Say it like a local: practise "Halló" (Hello), "Góðan daginn" (Good day, good morning), "Gott kvöld" (Good evening). Everyone says them together. |
| 30 to 40 min | Quiz: read the questions aloud, or play the big-screen version at https://worldstroll.com/countries/iceland/group . No scores needed. |
| 40 to 45 min | Talk about it (questions page), then stamp or sign everyone's passport page. |

You will need

- This printed pack (one per table, or one each)
- Pens for the quiz
- Optional: a world map or globe, a small tasting, music from the country

Iceland and its cities



- Reykjavík (Capital Region): Hallgrímskirkja church, Harpa concert hall, The Reagan and Gorbachev summit of 1986, Geothermal swimming pools
- Akureyri (Northeast): The Akureyri Botanical Garden, The long fjord Eyjafjörður, The island of Grímsey on the Arctic Circle, part of the municipality, A base for trips to Lake Mývatn
- Húsavík (Northeast): Whale watching, The Húsavík Whale Museum, The wooden church of 1907, Lake Mývatn nearby
- Ísafjörður (Westfjords): The Westfjords Heritage Museum, Old timber houses from the 1700s, The Neðstikaupstaður trading post, Hornstrandir nature reserve by boat
- Stykkishólmur (West): The Norwegian House museum, The Baldur ferry, Snæfellsnes peninsula and Kirkjufell mountain, Helgafell, a hill from the sagas
- Keflavík (Southern Peninsula): Keflavík International Airport, The Viking World museum in Njarðvík, A former United States air base, The Blue Lagoon nearby
- Selfoss (South): The bridge over the Ölfusá river, A base for the Golden Circle, Farming country all around, Þingvellir, Geysir and Gullfoss within reach
- Heimaey (Westman Islands): Eldfell volcano, Huge puffin colonies, The Þjóðhátíð festival, first held in 1874, Surtsey island to the southwest
- Vík (South): Black sand beaches, The Reynisdrangar sea stacks, Puffins on the cliffs, The Katla volcano under the nearby Mýrdalsjökull glacier

- Höfn (Southeast): Langoustine, Views of Vatnajökull, The Humarhátíð lobster festival, Jökulsárlón glacier lagoon to the west
- Egilsstaðir (East): The Lagarfljót river, The airport and road hub of the east, The Kárahnjúkar hydropower plant, The fjord villages of the east coast

A short history of Iceland

Iceland was one of the last large places on Earth to be settled. Its people kept careful records of their own story, from the first Norse farmers and the sagas to independence, fishing wars and life beside active volcanoes.

AD 874 **Ingólfur settles in Reykjavík**

According to the medieval Book of Settlement, the Norwegian chieftain Ingólfur Arnarson built his farm in 874 at a bay he named Reykjavík, 'smoky bay', after the steam from hot springs. He is remembered as the first permanent settler, and others soon followed from Norway and the British Isles.

AD 930 **The Althing is founded**

By 930 most good land had been claimed, and the chieftains founded the Althing, an open-air assembly that met every summer at Þingvellir to make laws and settle disputes. The Althing still exists today as the parliament of Iceland, one of the oldest parliaments in the world.

1000 **Iceland adopts Christianity**

Pagans and Christians were close to civil war, so the question was put to the Althing. The lawspeaker Þorgeir, himself a pagan, decided that all Icelanders should be baptised and follow 'one law and one religion', while some pagan customs were allowed in private for a time.

1262 **The Old Covenant with Norway**

After decades of violent feuds between powerful families, Icelandic chieftains accepted the King of Norway as their king in the Old Covenant of 1262, and by 1264 all had sworn loyalty. It ended the independent Commonwealth. Later, Iceland passed with Norway to the Danish crown.

1550 **The Reformation**

The Danish king imposed the Lutheran faith on his lands. In 1550 Jón Arason, the last Catholic bishop in Iceland, was beheaded with two of his sons, and Iceland became Lutheran, as it has remained.

1783

The Laki eruption

In June 1783 a 25 km fissure opened at Laki and poured out lava and poisonous gases for eight months. More than half of the livestock died, and the famine that followed killed at least a fifth of the people. The haze even brought cold weather and crop failures to Europe.

1845

The Althing meets again in Reykjavík

The old Althing had stopped meeting around 1800. As national feeling grew, the Danish king restored it by royal decree, and the new Althing first met in Reykjavík in 1845, at first only as an advisory assembly. The independence leader Jón Sigurðsson argued that meeting in Reykjavík would help make the town truly Icelandic.

1918

Iceland becomes a sovereign kingdom

The Danish-Icelandic Act of Union, which came into force on 1 December 1918, recognised Iceland as a fully sovereign state, the Kingdom of Iceland. It shared the Danish king, and Denmark handled some foreign affairs for it, but Iceland ran its own country.

1940

British troops arrive

After Germany occupied Denmark, British forces landed in Reykjavík on 10 May 1940 and occupied neutral Iceland without a fight, to keep the island out of German hands. American troops later took over, and the war years brought jobs, roads and airfields.

1944

Iceland becomes a republic

In a referendum in May 1944, more than 97 percent of voters chose to end the union with Denmark. The Republic of Iceland was declared at Þingvellir on 17 June 1944, which is now the national day, with Sveinn Björnsson as the first president.

1973

The Eldfell eruption on Heimaey

On 23 January 1973 a fissure opened without warning on Heimaey, the main island of the Westman Islands, and the whole town was evacuated to the mainland. Around 400 homes were destroyed, but the harbour was saved by pumping cold sea water onto the advancing lava.

1976

The last Cod War ends

Between 1958 and 1976 Iceland had three 'Cod Wars' with the United Kingdom over fishing limits, with coast guard ships cutting the nets of British trawlers. In 1976 a NATO-brokered agreement accepted Iceland's

200-nautical-mile fishing zone.

1980

Vigdís Finnbogadóttir is elected president

In 1980 Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, a theatre director, was elected President of Iceland, the first woman in the world to be democratically elected president of a country. She served for 16 years, until 1996.

2008

The banks collapse

In October 2008 all three of Iceland's big banks failed. Compared with the size of its economy, it was the largest banking collapse of any country in history. The króna fell sharply, and a deep recession and large protests followed.

2010

Eyjafjallajökull erupts

In April 2010 an eruption under the Eyjafjallajökull glacier sent a cloud of ash over Europe. About 20 countries closed their airspace, and around 10 million travellers were affected. The eruption was declared over in October 2010.

2023

Eruptions begin near Grindavík

In November 2023 strong earthquakes cracked the fishing town of Grindavík, on the Reykjanes Peninsula, and it was evacuated. From 18 December 2023 to August 2025 there were nine eruptions along the nearby Sundhnúkur crater row. As of September 2026, the last one began in July 2025, and scientists say magma is again building up underneath.

What people eat in Iceland

Icelandic cooking grew out of a harsh climate: lamb, fish and dairy, with little grain or fruit. For centuries food was preserved for the long winter by drying, smoking and pickling in sour whey. Today a typical dinner is fresh fish or lamb with potatoes and vegetables, and coffee with pastries such as kleinur is part of everyday life. In the dark midwinter, many Icelanders gather for Þorablót feasts of old-style preserved foods.

Skyr

All of Iceland

A thick, mild, high-protein dairy food made from skimmed milk. It looks and is eaten like a strained yoghurt, but it is really a soft fresh cheese. It is served cold, often with berries and a little cream, or in flavoured pots.

Icelandic lamb soup (Kjötsúpa)

All of Iceland

A hearty soup of lamb on the bone, simmered with rutabaga (swede), carrots, potatoes and cabbage, often thickened with a little rice or oats and seasoned with dried soup herbs. It is the dish Icelanders abroad often cook to show foreigners what Icelandic food is like.

Fish stew (Plokkfiskur)

All of Iceland

Cooked white fish, such as cod or haddock, broken into flakes and mixed with boiled potatoes and onion in a creamy white sauce. It began as a way to use up leftover fish and is served with dark rye bread and butter.

Smoked lamb (Hangikjöt)

All of Iceland

Lamb or mutton smoked, traditionally over birch or dried sheep dung, then boiled and served hot or cold in slices. At Christmas it comes with potatoes in white sauce and green peas, and it is also eaten in thin slices on flatbread.

Rye bread (Rúgbrauð)

All of Iceland

A dark, dense, slightly sweet rye bread with no crust, served with butter, smoked lamb, pickled herring or fish stew. The traditional way was to bake it slowly in a pot.

Twisted doughnuts (Kleinur)

All of Iceland

Small fried pastries cut into slanted shapes (trapezoids), with one end pulled through a slit to make a twist. They are sold in bakeries and shops all over the country and eaten plain with coffee.

Icelandic pancakes (Pönnukökur)

All of Iceland

Very thin pancakes, smaller than French crêpes, served either rolled up with sugar or folded into triangles with jam and whipped cream. They are a favourite at family coffee parties and on special days such as the First Day of Summer and the national day.

Fermented shark (Hákarl)

Coastal Iceland

Greenland shark meat, which is poisonous when fresh, cured for weeks under gravel and then hung to dry for four to five months. It has a strong smell of ammonia and is served in small cubes on toothpicks, often with a shot of brennivín.

Brennivín

All of Iceland

Iceland's signature spirit, a clear schnapps (akvavit) distilled from grain and flavoured only with caraway, at 37.5 percent alcohol. It is drunk ice cold as a small shot, especially at Þorablót feasts. It is a strong alcoholic drink, best in small amounts or skipped.

Icelandic hot dog (Pylsa)

All of Iceland, most famously Reykjavík

A hot dog made mostly from lamb, with pork and beef, served in a soft bun with raw onion, crispy fried onion, ketchup, sweet mustard and remoulade. Ask for 'eina með öllu', 'one with everything'.

Leaf bread (Laufabrauð)

All of Iceland

Very thin round wafers with lacy patterns cut into them by hand, fried crisp in fat. Families gather in the weeks before Christmas to cut and fry them, and they are eaten with smoked lamb at Christmas.

Dried fish (Harðfiskur)

All of Iceland

Wind-dried cod or other white fish, torn into strips and eaten as a snack with butter. For centuries dried fish was eaten with every meal, taking the place that bread had elsewhere in Europe.

Sheep's head (Svið)

All of Iceland

Half a sheep's head, singed to remove the wool and then boiled, and served hot or cold. It dates from a time when no part of an animal could be wasted, and it is also a Þorrablót food.

Langoustine (Humar)

Höfn and the southeast coast

Small, sweet lobsters, also called Norway lobster or langoustine. For decades they were caught off the southeast coast and landed at the fishing town of Höfn, which still celebrates them with a lobster festival, Humarhátíð, in early July. To protect the stock, fishing for them has been stopped since 2022.

GOOD MANNERS

At the table

- Tap water in Iceland is clean and safe to drink, so there is no need to buy bottled water.
- Coffee is part of daily life, and pastries such as kleinur and pancakes are served with it at home and at family gatherings.
- Take off your shoes when you enter an Icelandic home, unless your hosts tell you not to.
- A host may say 'Verði þér að góðu', which is used like 'enjoy your meal'. 'Takk' or 'takk fyrir' means thank you.
- Tipping is not expected: service is included in the price.

Icelandic lamb soup

A hearty soup of lamb on the bone, simmered with rutabaga (swede), carrots, potatoes and cabbage, often thickened with a little rice or oats and seasoned with dried soup herbs. It is the dish Icelanders abroad often cook to show foreigners what Icelandic food is like.

Ingredients

- 1 kg lamb on the bone, such as shoulder or neck, cut into large pieces
- 2 litres cold water
- 1 onion, chopped
- 2 tablespoons rice or rolled oats
- 2 tablespoons dried soup herbs (a mix of parsley, celery, leek and carrot)
- 400 g rutabaga (swede), peeled and cut into chunks
- 300 g carrots, cut into chunks
- 500 g potatoes, peeled and cut into chunks
- A quarter of a small white cabbage, cut into pieces
- Salt and black pepper

Method

1. Put the lamb in a large pot with the cold water and 2 teaspoons of salt. Bring it slowly to the boil and skim off the foam.
2. Add the onion, rice or oats and dried herbs, cover and simmer gently for about 45 minutes.
3. Add the rutabaga, carrots and potatoes and simmer for 20 minutes more.
4. Add the cabbage and cook for another 10 to 15 minutes, until the meat and vegetables are tender.
5. Season with salt and pepper. Serve the soup in deep bowls with the meat, or put the meat on a separate plate, as many families do.

Fish stew

Cooked white fish, such as cod or haddock, broken into flakes and mixed with boiled potatoes and onion in a creamy white sauce. It began as a way to use up leftover fish and is served with dark rye bread and butter.

Ingredients

- 600 g skinless cod or haddock fillets
- 500 g potatoes, peeled
- 1 onion, finely chopped
- 50 g butter
- 3 tablespoons plain flour
- About 400 ml milk
- Salt and white or black pepper
- Chopped chives, and rye bread and butter to serve

Method

1. Boil the potatoes in salted water until tender, drain them and cut them into small pieces.
2. Put the fish in a pan, cover it with lightly salted water, bring it just to a simmer and poach for about 5 minutes until it flakes. Drain it and break it into large flakes, removing any bones.
3. Melt the butter in a large pan and cook the onion gently until soft but not brown.
4. Stir in the flour, then add the milk little by little, stirring all the time, until you have a thick, smooth sauce.
5. Fold in the fish and potatoes, heat through gently, and season well with salt and pepper.
6. Sprinkle with chives and serve hot with rye bread and butter.

Twisted doughnuts

Small fried pastries cut into slanted shapes (trapezoids), with one end pulled through a slit to make a twist. They are sold in bakeries and shops all over the country and eaten plain with coffee.

Ingredients

- 500 g plain flour
- 150 g sugar
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- Half a teaspoon baking soda
- 1 teaspoon ground cardamom
- 50 g soft butter
- 1 egg
- About 250 ml buttermilk
- Vegetable oil for deep frying

Method

1. Mix the flour, sugar, baking powder, baking soda and cardamom in a bowl. Rub in the butter with your fingertips.
2. Add the egg and enough buttermilk to make a soft dough that does not stick. Knead it briefly.
3. Roll the dough out on a floured table to about 4 mm thick and cut it into slanted shapes (trapezoids) about 8 cm long.
4. Cut a short slit in the middle of each piece and pull one end through the slit to make a twist.
5. Heat the oil in a deep, heavy pot to about 180 °C. Fry a few at a time for about 1 minute on each side, until golden brown. Hot oil is dangerous: never leave the pot, and keep children away.
6. Lift them out onto kitchen paper and leave to cool. They keep for a few days in a tin, or can be frozen.

Icelandic pancakes

Very thin pancakes, smaller than French crêpes, served either rolled up with sugar or folded into triangles with jam and whipped cream. They are a favourite at family coffee parties and on special days such as the First Day of Summer and the national day.

Ingredients

- 250 g plain flour
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- Half a teaspoon baking soda
- A pinch of salt
- 2 eggs
- About 500 ml milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 50 g butter, melted, plus a little for the pan
- Sugar, or jam and whipped cream, to serve

Method

1. Mix the flour, sugar, baking soda and salt in a bowl.
2. Beat in the eggs and half the milk to make a smooth batter, then stir in the rest of the milk, the vanilla and the melted butter. The batter should be thin, like single cream.
3. Heat a frying pan over medium heat and wipe it with a little butter.
4. Pour in a small ladle of batter and tilt the pan so that it spreads very thinly. Cook for about 30 seconds until the edges lift, then turn and cook the other side briefly.
5. Stack the pancakes on a plate as you go.
6. Serve them sprinkled with sugar and rolled up, or folded into triangles with jam and whipped cream.

Useful phrases

Halló

HAH-loh · Hello

Góðan daginn

GOH-than DYE-in · Good day, good morning

Gott kvöld

GOHT KVULD · Good evening

Góða nótt

GOH-tha NOHT · Good night

Bless

BLESS · Bye

Takk fyrir

TAHK FIH-rir · Thank you

Það var ekkert

THATH var EH-kert · You're welcome (literally 'it was nothing')

Já / Nei

YOW / NAY · Yes / No

Afsakið

AHF-sah-kith · Excuse me

Fyrirgefðu

FIH-rir-gev-thu · Sorry

Hvað segirðu?

KVATH SAY-ir-thu · How are you? (literally 'what do you say?')

Allt gott

AHLT GOHT · All good

Ég heiti ...

YEH HAY-tih · My name is ...

Talar þú ensku?

TAH-lar THOO EN-sku · Do you speak English?

Ég skil ekki

YEH SKIL EH-kih · I don't understand

Hvað kostar þetta?

KVATH KOSS-tar THET-tah · How much is this?

Hvar er klósettið?

KVAR er KLOH-seh-tith · Where is the toilet?

Skál!

SKOWL · Cheers!

Gleðileg jól

GLETH-ih-leg YOHL · Merry Christmas

Góða ferð

GOH-tha FERTH · Have a good trip

Things you might not know

1. Most Icelanders have no family name. A last name tells you the father's (or sometimes the mother's) first name: Jón's son Ólafur is Ólafur Jónsson, and his daughter Anna is Anna Jónsdóttir. That is why the telephone directory is sorted by first name.
2. Strong beer was banned in Iceland until 1 March 1989, although wine and spirits had been legal for decades. Icelanders now celebrate 1 March as 'Beer Day'.
3. No horses have been allowed into Iceland since a law of the Althing in 982, and an Icelandic horse that leaves the country can never return. The breed has a special smooth gait called the tölt.
4. Icelandic children do not have one Father Christmas but 13 Yule Lads, sons of the troll Grýla, who come one by one on the 13 nights before Christmas and leave small gifts in shoes on the windowsill.
5. Books are the favourite Christmas present. The autumn rush of new books before Christmas is called the Jólabókaflóð, the 'Christmas book flood', and a free catalogue of new books goes to every home.
6. Around 60 percent of the world's Atlantic puffins are thought to breed in Iceland, and the Westman Islands have the largest colonies.
7. Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, President of Iceland from 1980 to 1996, was the first woman in the world to be democratically elected president of a country.
8. Iceland drove on the left until 26 May 1968, when all traffic switched to the right at 6 in the morning. Icelanders call it 'H-dagurinn', H-Day.
9. Reykjavík is the northernmost capital city of a sovereign country in the world.
10. As of 2026, Iceland has the smallest population of any NATO member and is the only member with no standing army. Its defence rests on a lightly armed coast guard and its allies.
11. The English word 'geyser' comes from Geysir, a hot spring in south Iceland. Its name comes from the Icelandic verb 'geysa', 'to rush forward'.
12. Almost all of Iceland's electricity comes from hydropower and geothermal energy, and the government says about 85 percent of houses are heated

with geothermal hot water.

13. Icelandic has changed so little that Icelanders today can read the sagas written about 800 years ago.
14. As of 2026, Iceland has not yet won the Eurovision Song Contest. Its best result is second place, in 1999 and in 2009.

TALK ABOUT IT

Questions for the group

- Have you ever been to Iceland, or has someone in your family? What do you remember?
- Have you ever tasted Skyr or Icelandic lamb soup? What is a dish you remember from a trip?
- The last Cod War ends (1976). Do you remember hearing about it? Where were you then?
- Vigdís Finnbogadóttir is elected president (1980). Do you remember hearing about it? Where were you then?
- Have you seen Þingvellir National Park, in person or in pictures? Which famous place would you most like to see?
- If you could spend one day in any city of Iceland, which would it be and why?

QUIZ

How well do you know Iceland?

Circle the right answer. The answers are on the last page.

1. As of 2026, Iceland is a member state of the European Union.

- A) True
- B) False

2. At an Icelandic hot dog stand, what do you get if you ask for 'eina með öllu'?

- A) One with nothing on it
- B) One with everything
- C) One with extra cheese
- D) Two with mustard

3. An Icelandic horse that is taken abroad is allowed to come back to Iceland later.

- A) True
- B) False

4. What is hákarl?

- A) Fermented and dried shark
- B) Smoked lamb
- C) Fried dough twists
- D) Sheep's head

5. How do you say 'thank you' in Icelandic?

- A) Skál
- B) Bless
- C) Afsakið
- D) Takk fyrir

6. Icelanders say 'Skál!' when they raise their glasses.

- A) True
- B) False

7. What is the longest river in Iceland, about 230 km long?

- A) Ölfusá
- B) Lagarfljót
- C) Hvítá
- D) Þjórsá

8. Reykjavík is the northernmost capital of a sovereign country in the world.

- A) True
- B) False

9. In Icelandic, 'Bless' means 'hello'.

- A) True
- B) False

10. Which phrase means 'Merry Christmas'?

- A) Allt gott
- B) Gleðileg jól
- C) Það var ekkert
- D) Góða ferð

11. What must you do before getting into an Icelandic swimming pool?

- A) Book a lane a day ahead
- B) Show a medical certificate
- C) Put on a swimming cap and goggles
- D) Shower thoroughly without a swimsuit

12. What is the rule on driving a car off marked roads onto moss, soil or sand in Iceland?

- A) It is allowed outside national parks
- B) It is allowed if you pay a small fee
- C) It is against the law and fined heavily
- D) It is allowed in any four-wheel-drive car

Quiz answers

1. False

False. Iceland has never been an EU member state. It belongs to the European Economic Area, which gives it access to the EU single market, and it is a member of NATO.

2. B) One with everything

'Eina með öllu' means 'one with everything': raw onion, crispy fried onion, ketchup, sweet mustard and remoulade.

3. False

False. To keep the breed free of disease, horses that leave Iceland may not return, and no horses have been allowed into the country since a law of 982.

4. A) Fermented and dried shark

Hákarl is fermented and dried shark meat, with a strong smell of ammonia. Smoked lamb is hangikjöt, sheep's head is svið and fried dough twists are kleinur.

5. D) Takk fyrir

'Takk fyrir', or simply 'takk', means thank you. 'Bless' is bye, 'skál' is cheers and 'afsakið' is excuse me.

6. True

True. 'Skál!' (SKOWL) means cheers.

7. D) Þjórsá

Þjórsá, about 230 km long, flows from the Hofsjökull glacier to the sea in the south. The Hvítá forms the Gullfoss waterfall, and the Ölfusá flows through Selfoss.

8. True

True. At about 64 degrees north, Reykjavík is further north than any other national capital.

9. False

False. 'Bless' means bye, and Icelanders often say it twice: 'bless bless'. Hello is 'halló' or 'góðan daginn'.

10. B) Gleðileg jól

'Gleðileg jól' means Merry Christmas. 'Góða ferð' is have a good trip, 'allt gott' is all good and 'það var ekkert' is you're welcome.

11. D) Shower thoroughly without a swimsuit

You must shower thoroughly without a swimsuit in the changing room before going in. Icelandic pools use very few chemicals, so good hygiene matters.

12. C) It is against the law and fined heavily

It is against the law and fined heavily, because moss and soil take decades to recover from tyre tracks. Stay on the roads and marked tracks.

Iceland visa page

Name: _____ Date: _____



Next stops

Country: _____	Country: _____	Country: _____
Country: _____	Country: _____	Country: _____

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