Which continent is the largest and smallest

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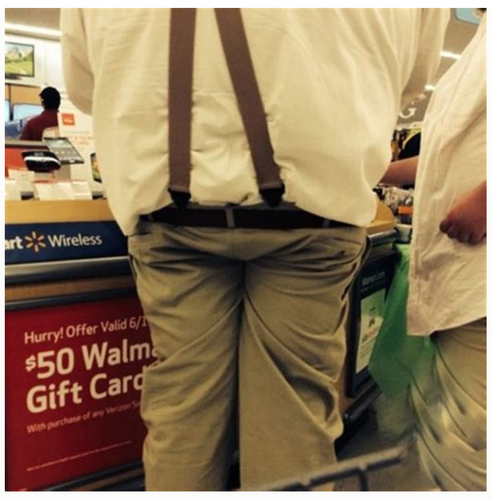

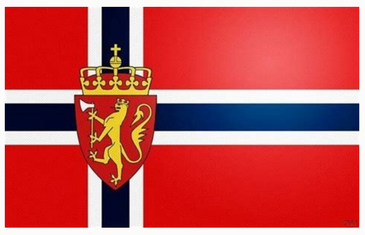

What is the largest continent in the world? Simple: Asia. It is the largest in size and population. What are the other continents: Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Europe, North America and South America? Asy / Getty Images Asia is far from the largest continent in the world and stretches from 44.6 million square kilometers (17.2 million miles). Asia is used as a geographically largest Asia in connection with the world's population, compared to 4.6 billion of 7.7 billion. And this is not the only advantage of this continent. Asia also has the highest and lowest points in the world. Everest Mountain is the highest point with 29 035 feet (8850 meters) from sea level. The lowest point is the Dead Sea, which is 1414 meters below sea level. Tom Cockkrum / Getty Images' Africa is number 2 in both lists: population and size. The region has about 30 million square kilometers (11.6 million square miles). It is estimated that the population is estimated at 1.3 billion. Together with Asia, the highest area will be calculated for the world's population in the coming decades in the coming decades. Africa is the home of Nile, the longest river in the world. It stretches from Sudan to the Mediterranean. North America is 24.5 million square kilometers of 9.4 million miles. The world's largest freshwater lake. One of the big lakes is better than 31,700 square kilometers between the US and Canada. (17.8 million square kilometers). It is the fifth world population with 431 million people. It is also home to one of the most populated cities in the world. Sé £ O Paulo, Brazil, ranks 4th in this list. South America is the longest in the mountain range. The Andes Mountains stretch from Venezuela to the south 4,350 miles from Chile.What is the largest continent on Earth? Easy: Asia. It is the largest in size and population. What about the other continents: Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Europe, North America and South America? Lindka and Oom/Getty Images Asia is perhaps the largest continent in the world, covering 44.6 million square kilometers (17.2 million square miles). Being the largest geographically, it also puts Asia ahead in terms of population, with a world population of 4.6 billion out of 7.7 billion. And these are not the only superlatives of this continent. Asia also has the highest and lowest point on earth. Mount Everest is the highest point, 29,035 feet (8,850 meters) above sea level. The lowest point is the Dead Sea, which is more than 431 meters below sea level. Tom Cockrem/Getty Images Africa is second on both lists: population and size. It covers 11.6 million square miles (30 million square kilometers). Africa is home to the world's longest river, the Nile. It stretches 4,100 miles (6,600 kilometers) from Sudan to the Mediterranean Sea. North America is the third largest region with 9.4 million square miles (24.5 million square kilometers). The largest freshwater lake in the world. One of the Great Lakes covers more than 31,700 square miles (82,100 square kilometers) between the United States and Canada. (17.8 million square kilometers). "Ze" is the fifth most populous country in the world, with 431 million people. São Paulo in Brazil is fourth on this list. South America has the longest mountain range in the world. Andy stretches 4,350 miles (7,000 kilometers) from Venezuela south to Chile.Millions of square kilometers) .ï »A» He, but no one should think that the last of the Antarctic population list is the last, because there are no permanent inhabitants. However, until 4,400, scientists and employees live in summer and 1100 winter in winter. In contrast, ice changes affect the air in the world, thus and climate over time and climate. According to the European continents list, the sixth place and 3.8 million miles (9.9 million square kilometers). It also ranks third in terms of population with 746 million people. The United Nations Ministry of Population hopes that the decrease in the fertility index will reduce its population in the next few decades. Europe demands the largest and smallest countries in the world. Russia is the largest 6.6 million square miles (17.1 million square kilometers) and the Vatican city is only 109 Acra. John Crux Photography / Getty Images is the only continent with its own country, Australia is the smallest one: 3 million miles (7.7 million square kilometers). Australia is surprisingly smaller in the population (about 50 worlds or under the world), probably because most of its territory is not satisfied. Most 25 million people live in coastal cities. The Australian population is generally mentioned as Oceania and 43 million people. Australia consists of approximately 48 US states. See a large geographical zone established by the contract for other purposes. Continent (damage). An animated and colorful map showing different continents. Depending on the agreement and the model, some continents can be merged or divided. The continent is each of many major geographical regions. The continents are usually determined by agreement instead of strict criteria, as in the case of Asia or Europe, as in the case of Europe, it can be a separate land or a large part of the land. Therefore, the number of continents changes; Seven or several geographical regions are commonly considered continents. In most countries, English recognizes seven regions as continents. As part of the larger or smaller region, these seven regions are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia [1]. Some are linked to different varieties with less continental.Examples include the merging of North America and South America into the Americas, Asia and Europe into Eurasia, and Africa, Asia and Europe into Afrasurasia. Oceanic islands are often grouped with a neighboring continent to divide the entire Earth into geographic regions. Under this program, most of the island countries and territories of the Pacific are grouped together with the continent of Australia to form the geographic region of Oceania. [2] In geology, a continent is defined as "one of the major land masses of the Earth, including land mass and continental shelves". [3] Geological continents correspond to seven large areas of continental crust that lie on tectonic plates, but do not include small continental fragments such as Madagascar, commonly referred to as microcontinents. Continental crust is known to exist only on Earth. [4] The idea of continental drift gained acceptance in the 1920s. It says that the current continents are formed by the collapse of a supercontinent (Pangea) that formed hundreds of millions of years ago. Definition and application Further information: Island-continent distinction According to the Convention, continents "mean large, contiguous, separated from land, ideally separated by water latitudes". [5] In modern schemes with five or more recognized continents, at least one continent pair is a specific country. The "large" criterion determines any classification: Greenland, with an area of 2,166,086 square kilometers (836,330° m), is considered to be only the largest island in the world, and Australia, with an area of 7,617 .930 square kilometers (2,941,300 âm) (2,941,941,300âm) (2,941,941.00) is 7,617,930 square kilometers (2,941,300 m²) as the smallest continent. All the large masses of the earth have shores in the continuous ocean of the world divided into many main activities according to continents and various geographical criteria. [6][7] The more limited meaning of continent is a permanent [8] [unnecessary resource] area of a country or continent, where the coast and all boundaries of the country form the edge of the continent. In this sense, the term "continental Europe" (sometimes referred to as "continent") is used to define continental Europe, excluding islands such as Great Britain, Iceland, Ireland and Malta, while the term Australian and other nearby islands can be combined . be able to Similar to Continental UnitedHe underlines "49 states (including Alaska, but with the exception of Hawaii) located in North America and Colombia County". From the point of view of geological or physical geography, the continent can expand beyond the permanent drought ground and cover the superficial and submerged adjacent area (continental shelf) [10] and Sheland (Continental Island) as a structural part. Continent [11]. From this point of view, the edge of the continental platform is the real edge of the continent while the coast changes as the sea level changes. [12] In this respect, the British and Ireland islands are part of Europe, while Australia and the New Guinea Island form a continent. Salas Map: These countries are often geographically grouped with adjacent continental land massages. The concept of the continent as a cultural unit may include the continental platform of the ocean islands and continental fragments. So Iceland is considered part of Europe, and Madagascar is part of Africa. When extrapolated this concept to the extreme, some geographers grab the Australian continent with other Pacific Islands to the "almost Iatemia", called Oceania. It divides the entire surface of the earth into continents or quarrels. [13] Separation of basic articles: The boundaries between land continents also see: The list of Transcontinental countries is that each continent is a separate land mass is usually softened due to historical agreements and practical applications. Of the seven most recognizable continents in the world, only Antarctica and Australia are completely separated from the ocean from other continents. Several continents are defined not as absolutely separate bodies, but as "more or less different land masses". Africa and Asia are connected by the Strait of Suez and North America and South American Strait in Panama. In both cases, these lands are not completely separated from the water (except for Sueko and Panama channels, which are both tight and superficial). Both of these tights are very tight compared to most connected lands. In the seven continent model, North America and South America are considered separate continents. However, they can also be considered as a continent known as America. This approach was normal in the United States until World War II and remains on the agenda in some countriesSix contact models. [15] The only model of the American continent remains the common vision in France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain and Latin America. The separate country criterion is completely neglected when the permanent Eurasian land mass is classified as two separate continents (Asia and Europe). Physically, Europe and the Indian subcontinent are a large Eurasian land massage. However, Europe is considered a continent with a relatively large area of 10,180,000 square kilometers (3,930,000 square miles), while the Indian subcontinent is considered a subcontinent with less than half of the area. An alternative access to geology and geography that Eurasia is a continent determines the world view of the six conflicts. Some Eurasian separations in Asia and Europe as the remains of Eurocentrism: “In physical, cultural and historical diversity, China and India are more like the entire European soil than a European country. [...]. ". 16] However, the position of Europe as an independent continent continues in almost all categories for historical and cultural reasons. If continents are strictly defined as a single land mass that covers the entire country of a coherent body, then Africa, Asia and Europe form A single continent that can be referred to as Afroura. [17] Together with the American consolidation, it will create a four-container model that is made up of Afro-eurasia, America, the Antarctic and Australia. As the sea level in the Pleistocene Was, the largest areas of the continental platform were exposed to dry soils and formed country bridges between Tasmania and the Australian mainland. [18] At that time, Australia and New Guinea were the continent known as Sahul. . Other islands, such as Great Britain, were with the continents of their containers nte connected. At that time there were only three separate masses in the world: Africa Eurasia and America, Antarctic and Australia and New Guinea (Sahul). The number gives several ways to distinguish between the continents: a colored card that shows the different continents. Similar shades indicate areas that can be consolidated or standardized. The four continents of the continents are -â, â, âhurasia (old world or world islands) --Merica America (New World) Antarctica Australia [19] [21] [22] [22] [21] [22] [21] 23] [24] [25] [26] [27] Five continentsEurasia America America Antarctica Australia [28] [30] [31] Six Continents Africa Africa or South America 3 North America 2 North 3 America Africa Europe America America Antarctica Australia [34] Seven Continents America America Africa Africa Africa Africa Africa America Model of Antarctica From Seven Continents teaches in many English-speaking countries, including Australia [40], Canada, Great Britain [41] and the United States, as well as in Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan and the Philippines. , Suriname. , and in some parts of Europe. The unified model of Eurasia with six continents is commonly used in Russia and parts of Eastern Europe. The United States Six Continent model is being taught in some new countries and in Greece. The five circles of the Olympic flag represent the five inhabited continents in the standard American model, but do not include the lifeless Antarctica. In English-speaking countries, geographers often use the term Oceania to designate the geographic area including most of the island nations and territories of the Pacific Ocean, as well as the continent of Australia. In some non-speaking countries, such as China, Poland, and Russia, Oceania is considered a continent in its own right, as their equivalent word "continent" has a slightly different meaning, which can be interpreted as "the main national unit". Area including islands. " (with an inclination to the region) rather than "land connected to the big land" (with an inclination to the land mass). Square and population is a more detailed list of populations of continental regions and subregions, see List of continents and continental subregions for population. Below the table below lists the areas given to each continent by Encyclopedia Britannica in the seven-continent model, including Australia along with Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia as part of Oceania. It also shows the population of the continents as calculated by UN GEOS in 2021, which includes all of Russia (including Siberia) as part of Europe, but all of Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Turkey. (including eastern Thrace) as part of Asia. Squares [43] [44] [45] [46] [47] [48] [49] [50] and population estimates [51] [52] continent population km2 sq m % of total area in 2021 Exclusion from Asia 44,614,000 17,226,0004.7 billion 60% Africa 30 365 000 11 724 000 20.2% 1.4 billion 17% North America 24 230 000 9 360 000 16.4% 600 million. Oceania - 8 510 900 3 286 100 5.7% 44 million 0.54% - is not considered a continent in downward countries. Other Super Contongation Main Articles: Supercontinent Additional Information: Pangea SuperComer Reconstruction Earth Geological History About 200 million years ago. for years. The volume and value of the term continent in addition to current continents also include geological geological geological geological. Supercontinents, as you can see, earlier geological records are a mass of earth that covers most of the world's chests or continental core [53]. They were Valbar, Kennorland, Colombia, Rodinia, Panotia and Pangea. Over time, these supercontinents were divided into large terrestrial masses that formed modern continents. Subcontinent Additional Information: Indian subcontini and subcontinuts of the Arabian Peninsula. Some continents are considered subcontinents, especially a large peninsula, which are separated from the main mass of continental land geographical features. The most famous example is the Indian subcontinent [54]. Other examples can be considered the Arabian Peninsula, the South America's Southern cone and Alaska in North America [54]. In many of these cases, "subcontinents" are suitable for various tectonic panels from the rest of the continent, which is the geological justification of the terms [55]. Greenland, usually considered the largest island in the northeast of the North American Plain, is sometimes referred to as subcontinent [56] [57] This is a significant deviation from the usual approach to a subcontinent, which is located as a very large peninsula on the continent [54]. If America is considered one continent (America), it is divided into two subcontinents (North America and South America) [58] [59] [60] or three (Central America is third). [61] [62]] If Eurasia is considered a single continent, Asia and Europe are considered subcontinun [54]. Underwater Continents Main Pattern: The Underwater Continent Additional Information: Lost Zealand, Loss, Maximum submersible mass of land or continent. Some areas of continental crust areCovered with ocean and can be considered drowning in continents. Significant examples are Zelaw, which appears from the ocean, mainly in New Zealand and New Caledonia [63] [the source is required, except for tertiary] and almost completely drowned the Kergellen shelf in the South Ocean from India. ; Although relatively small size is not considered continents, they can be considered microcontinists. Madagascar, the best example, is usually considered an island of Africa, but due to its exceptional evolution, it is biologically called the "eighth continent." Geological Continents also see: Zealand geologists use four main features to define the continent: [66] The mass of the Earth, whether dried or submerged in the ocean, must be removed above the ocean sheath. Geology must contain different types of stones: magic, metamorphic and sediment. The structure of the Earth's crust must be a thicker continental sheath, and the seismic speed is lower than the ocean sheath. Wall and surface • Earth must have clearly defined boundaries and exceed a million square kilometers. After adding Zealand in 2017 The land currently has seven widely recognized geological continents: Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Eurasia, North America, South America and Zealand. Seven geological continents are spatially isolated with geological signs. The early concepts of the ancient world created by the Greek geographer Strabon, which contains a ball depicting Europe and Asia. The term "continent" is the Greek word áąàredit, which means "land mass, a territorial company", translation, later used in its name and later used in Asia (ie Minor Asia). Greek sailors who called Europe and Asia to the lands on both sides of the Aegean, Dardanel Strashnin, Marble, Bosphorus and the Black Sea. 69] Words were primarily adapted to the lands on the shore, and only later expanded to the premises. Performed only to the end of the nail water roads and “... Besides the Greek pointIt has never managed to keep an internal function in the physical landscape which could offer a convincing line dividing indivisible Eurasia ... or a third of the world. The Aegean Sea was the center of the world to the east, north and north and north and

microcontinents, or fragments of continents, made of continental shells, but do not contain a box. Some are fragments of Gondwana or other ancient short continents: Zealand [99] including New Zealand and New Caledonia; Madagascar; Northern Mascarene Plateau, which includes the Seychelles. Other islands, such as several islands in the Caribbean Sea, are mainly composed of granite rocks, but all continents are granite andThe basal cover and the islands are not a clear limitation that can be viewed with such a definition as a micontinist. For example, the KeGulen -Plateau is mainly volcanic, but associated with a Gondwanaland break, and the volcanic Iceland and Hawaii are considered a Micontinist [100] [101]. The British Islands were located on the sides of the continent of Laurosland - from the main mass of the continent, which were separated by the inner sea and leaves the edges under the water. The movement of the panels caused continuous education and bombings and sometimes in a process that Wilson's cycle was called. Colombia or Nuna SuperContent was 2.0 to 1.8 billion years and went around 1.5 to 1.3 billion years. [102] [103] It is assumed that Rodinia was supercontinent about 1 billion years ago and most or all global continents embodied and was divided into eight continents about 600 million years ago. Eight continents later enjoyed another super continent called Pangée; Pangea left Laurasia (North America and Eurasia) and Gondvana (the remaining continents). [104] see portal. Sub -Regional references ^ "Continent: What is continent?" National geography. 2011 September 20. "Most people recognize seven continents from the largest to the smallest. 5th edition). B Neundorf, KKE; Mehl, J. P. Jr.; Jackson, yes, ed. Charles Q. (July 16, 2015).continent (1997), p. 21. ^ "Ocean". Answers.com. 2006. 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