

Continents of the World

Asia

1. **Asia** is the Earth's largest and most populous continent, located primarily in the eastern and northern hemispheres.
2. Asia is notable for not only overall large size and population, but unusually dense and large settlements as well as vast barely populated regions within the continent of 4.4 billion people.
3. It is bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Indian Ocean and on the north by the Arctic Ocean.
4. Asia varies greatly across and within its regions with regard to ethnic groups, cultures, environments, economics, historical ties and government systems.
5. It also has a mix of many different climates ranging from the equatorial south via the hot desert in the Middle East, temperate areas in the east and the extremely continental centre to vast subarctic and polar areas in Siberia.

Africa

1. **Africa** is the world's second-largest and second-most-populous continent.
2. The continent is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, both the Suez Canal and the Red Sea along the Sinai Peninsula to the northeast, the Indian Ocean to the southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west.
3. Algeria is Africa's largest country by area, and Nigeria by population.
4. Africa hosts a large diversity of ethnicities, cultures and languages.
5. Africa's population is the youngest amongst all the continents;^{[4][5]} the median age in 2012 was 19.7, when the worldwide median age was 30.4.

North-America

1. **North America** is a continent entirely within the Northern Hemisphere and almost all within the Western Hemisphere.
2. It is bordered to the north by the Arctic Ocean, to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, to the west and south by the Pacific Ocean, and to the southeast by South America and the Caribbean Sea.

3. North America was reached by its first human populations during the last glacial period, via crossing the Bering land bridge.
4. Present-day cultural and ethnic patterns reflect different kind of interactions between European colonists, indigenous peoples, African slaves and their descendants.
5. Because of the history of colonialism, most North Americans speak English, Spanish or French and societies and states commonly reflect Western traditions.

South-America

1. **South America** is a continent located in the Western Hemisphere, mostly in the Southern Hemisphere, with a relatively small portion in the Northern Hemisphere.
2. It is bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the north and east by the Atlantic Ocean; North America and the Caribbean Sea lie to the northwest.
3. Most of the population lives near the continent's western or eastern coasts while the interior and the far south are sparsely populated.
4. The continent's cultural and ethnic outlook has its origin with the interaction of indigenous peoples with European conquerors and immigrants and, more locally, with African slaves.
5. The geography of western South America is dominated by the Andes mountains; in contrast, the eastern part contains both highland regions and large lowlands where rivers such as the Amazon, Orinoco, and Paraná flow.

Antarctica

1. **Antarctica** is Earth's southernmost continent, containing the geographic South Pole.
2. It is situated in the Antarctic region of the Southern Hemisphere, almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle, and is surrounded by the Southern Ocean.
3. it is the fifth-largest continent in area after Asia, Africa, North America, and South America.
4. Antarctica, on average, is the coldest, driest, and windiest continent, and has the highest average elevation of all the continents.
5. Organisms native to Antarctica include many types of algae, bacteria, fungi, plants, protista, and certain animals, such as mites, nematodes, penguins, seals and tardigrades.

Europe

1. **Europe** is a continent that comprises the westernmost part of Eurasia.
2. Europe is bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, and the Mediterranean Sea to the south. To the east and southeast, Europe is generally considered as separated from Asia by the watershed divides of the Ural and Caucasus Mountains, the Ural River, the Caspian and Black Seas, and the waterways of the Turkish Straits.
3. Europe is the world's second-smallest continent by surface area.
4. Europe is the third-most populous continent after Asia and Africa.
5. Europe, in particular ancient Greece, is the birthplace of Western culture.

Australia

1. Australia is a developed country and one of the wealthiest in the world, with the world's 12th-largest economy.
2. Australia ranks highly in many international comparisons of national performance, such as quality of life, health, education, economic freedom, and the protection of civil liberties and political rights.
3. Australia was inhabited by indigenous Australians,^[16] who spoke languages grouped into roughly 250 language groups.
4. It is the world's sixth-largest country by total area.
5. Neighbouring countries include Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and East Timor to the north; the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to the north-east; and New Zealand to the south-east.