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<p>This article is about the continent. For other uses, see Europe (disamb) Tj T* BT /F1

<p>Europe is a continent[t] located entirely in the Northern5 , £ Hemisphere and mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere. It is bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean5 , £ to the west, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and Asia to the east. Europe shares the landmass of Eurasia5 , £ with Asia, and of Afro-Eurasia with both Asia and Africa.[10][11] Europe is commonly considered to be separated from Asia by5 , £ the watershed of the Ural Mountains, the Ural River, the Caspian Sea, the Greater Caucasus, the Black Sea, and the5 , £ waterways of the Turkish straits.[12]</p>

<p>Europe covers about 10.18 million km2 (3.93 million sq mi), or 2% of Earth's surface (6.8%5 , £ of land area), making it the second-smallest continent (using the seven-continent model). Politically, Europe is divided into about fifty sovereign5 , £ states, of which Russia is the largest and most populous, spanning 39% of the continent and comprising 15% of its5 , £ population. Europe had a total population of about 745 million (about 10% of the world population) in 2024; the third-largest5 , £ after Asia and Africa.[2][3] The European climate is largely affected by warm Atlantic currents that temper winters and summers on5 , £ much of the continent, even at latitudes along which the climate in Asia and North America is severe. Further from5 , £ the sea, seasonal differences are more noticeable than close to the coast.</p>

<p>European culture is the root of Western civilisation, which5 , £ traces its lineage back to ancient Greece and ancient Rome.[13][14] The fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 CE5 , £ and the related Migration Period marked the end of Europe's ancient history, and the beginning of the Middle Ages. The5 , £ Italian Renaissance began in Florence and spread to the rest of the continent, bringing a renewed interest in humanism, exploration,5 , £ art, and science which contributed to the beginning of the modern era. Since the Age of Discovery, led by Spain5 , £ and Portugal, Europe played a predominant role in global affairs with multiple explorations and conquests around the world. Between the5 , £ 16th and 20th centuries, European powers colonised at various times the Americas, almost all of Africa and Oceania, and the5 , £ majority of Asia.</p>

<p>The Age of Enlightenment, the French Revolution, and the Napoleonic Wars shaped the continent culturally, politically and economically5 , £ from the end of the 17th century until the first half of the 19th century. The Industrial Revolution, which began5 , £ in Great Britain at the end of the 18th century, gave rise to radical economic, cultural and social change in5 , £ Western Europe and even