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

&It;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, a nd 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 Rive r, the Caspian Sea, the Greater Caucasus, the Black Sea, and the5, £ waterways of the Turkish straits.[12]&It;/p>

&It;p>Europe covers about 10.18 million km2 (3.93 million sq mi), or 2% of Ea rth's surface (6.8%5, £ of land area), making it the second-smallest continen t (using the seven-continent model). Politically, Europe is divided into about f ifty sovereign5, £ states, of which Russia is the largest and most populous, span ning 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 202 4; the third-largest5, £ after Asia and Africa.[2][3] The European climate is lar gely affected by warm Atlantic currents that temper winters and summers on5, £ mu ch 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 notic eable than close to the coast.</p>

&It;p>European culture is the root of Western civilisation, which5, £ traces i ts lineage back to ancient Greece and ancient Rome.[13][14] The fall of the West ern 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, £ Ital ian Renaissance began in Florence and spread to the rest of the continent, bring ing a renewed interest in humanism, exploration,5, £ art, and science which contr ibuted to the beginning of the modern era. Since the Age of Discovery, led by Sp ain5, £ and Portugal, Europe played a predominant role in global affairs with mul tiple explorations and conquests around the world. Between the5, £ 16th and 20th centuries, European powers colonised at various times the Americas, almost all o f Africa and Oceania, and the5, £ majority of Asia.&It;/p> &It;p>The Age of Enlightenment, the French Revolution, and the Napoleonic War s shaped the continent culturally, politically and economically5, £ from the end of the 17th century until the first half of the 19th century. The Industrial Rev olution, which began5, £ in Great Britain at the end of the 18th century, gave ri

se to radical economic, cultural and social change in5, £ Western Europe and even