

Europe



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About Europe

- Europe is the most western peninsula of Eurasia, usually considered a separate continent. It borders the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the Arctic Ocean to the north and the Black and Mediterranean to the south.
- Europe is the second smallest continent with an area of about 10,180,000 km² or 2% of the planet's surface and 6.8% of the land area.
- The continent is the third largest population after Asia and Africa with 731 million inhabitants, or about 11% of people worldwide.
- The most spoken languages in Europe are Russian, German, French, English and Turkish

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Culture

The boundaries of Europe were historically understood as those of Christendom (or more specifically Latin Christendom), as established or defended throughout the medieval and early modern history of Europe, especially against Islam, as in the Reconquista and the Ottoman wars in Europe.



This shared cultural heritage is combined by overlapping indigenous national cultures and folklores, roughly divided into Slavic, Latin (Romance) and Germanic, but with several components not part of either of these groups (notably Greek and Celtic).



Different cultural events are organized in Europe, with the aim of bringing different cultures closer together and raising awareness of their importance, such as the European Capital of Culture, the European Region of Gastronomy, the European Youth Capital and the European Capital of Sport.

Religion

The largest religion in Europe is Christianity, with 76.2% of Europeans considering themselves Christians, including Catholic, Eastern Orthodox and various Protestant denominations.

The second most popular religion is Islam (6%)[275] concentrated mainly in the Balkans and Eastern Europe (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Kosovo, Kazakhstan, North Cyprus, Turkey, Azerbaijan, North Caucasus, and the Volga-Ural region).

Other religions, including Judaism, Hinduism, and Buddhism are minority religions (though Tibetan Buddhism is the majority religion of Russia's Republic of Kalmykia).

History

- The most ancient famous people who inhabited Europe were of the species *Homo georgicus* and inhabited present-day Georgia about 1.8 million years ago.
- The beginning of the Iron Age in much of the continent was traced back to the Hallstatt culture in the early 8th century BC. The cultural development in Italy and Greece led to classical Antiquity, which is also reported from written sources.



History

- In the 20th century, Europe was shaken by two world wars - the First and the Second World Wars. The First World War is between two unions: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria against England, France, Russia, the USA and others. The union of the first four states is called the "Triple Alliance," and the other states the Entente. The war ended with many casualties given on both sides.
- During World War II, Germany, led by Hitler and allies Italy and Japan, invaded and occupied almost all of Europe, the European part of Russia, and briefly North Africa. At first, Germany and its allies had almost no losses, but after the invasion of Russia, the Nazis lost a huge part of their troops, and then the reversal of the war began. It ends with the capitulation of Japan, with Italy and Germany previously capitulating.



Economics

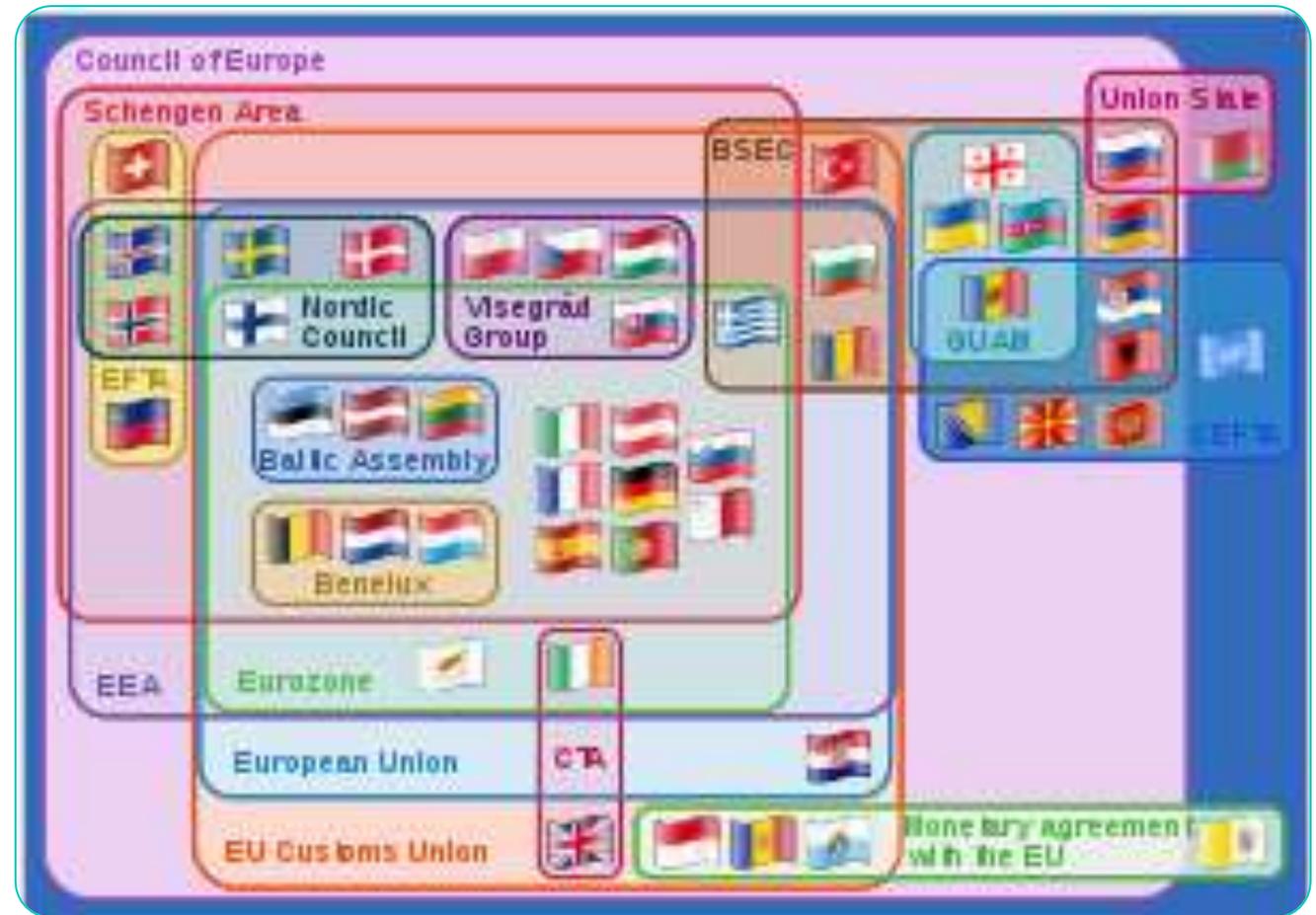
- As a continent, Europe's economy is the largest on the planet. Like other continents, the 48 countries in Europe differ in wealth. The richest countries are in Western Europe, while Eastern European countries are still recovering from the period of communism and the collapse of the USSR and Yugoslavia.
- The European Union, of which 27 countries are members, is the largest economic territory in the world. 23 countries (17 in the EU and 6 outside) use the euro as their official currency.
- The most developed countries in Europe are Luxembourg, Switzerland, Norway and Iceland

GDP (nominal) per capita of sovereign states in Europe

Rank in Europe	Country	US\$
1	Luxembourg	104,103
2	Switzerland	80,190
3	Norway	75,505
4	Iceland	70,057

Politics

- The political map of Europe is substantially derived from the re-organization of Europe following the Napoleonic Wars in 1815. The prevalent form of government in Europe is parliamentary democracy, in most cases in the form of the Republic; and in 1815, the prevailing form of government was still the Monarchy. Europe's remaining eleven monarchies are constitutional.
- 27 European states are members of the politico-economic European Union, 26 of the border-free Schengen Area and 19 of the monetary union Eurozone. Among the smaller European organisations are the Nordic Council, the Benelux, the Baltic Assembly and the Visegrád Group.



Thank you for your attention