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SourceThe World Factbook Date01 Dec 2020Country/TerritoryTotal areaLand areaWater areaLand area Share (%)Ranksq kmsq misq kmOceaniaWorldOceaniaWorldAmerican Samoa22486.522486.500.002640.00015019215Ashmore and Cartier
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Futuna14254.814254.800.001670.00009521220Oceania8,563,3453,306,3268,488,5543,277,44974,7915.707 Geographical region in the Pacific OceanThis article is about the geographical region. For the continent, see Australia (continent). For the continent mainland, see Mainland Australia. For other uses, see Oceania (disambiguation). "South West Pacific" redirects
 here. For the 1943 Australian film, see South West Pacific (film). For the World War II military command, see South West Pacific Area. This article contains too many or overly lengthy quotations. Please help summarise the quotations. Consider transferring direct quotations to Wikiquote or excerpts to Wikisource. (August 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this
message)OceaniaAn orthographic projection of OceaniaArea9,000,000km2 (3,500,000sqmi) (7th)Population 44,491,724 (2021, 6th)[1][2]Population density4.94/km2 (12.8/sqmi)GDP (nominal)$1.630 trillion (2018, 6th)GDP per capita$63,842 (2024, 2nd)Religions62.1% Christianity32.7% Protestantism24.1% Catholicism4.8% other Christian36.4% no religion1.3%
other[3]DemonymOceanianCountriesUN members (14) Australia Fiji Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia Nauru New Zealand Palau Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Islands Coral Sea IslandsNorfolk
Island Fiji (1) Rotuma France (3) French PolynesiaNew CaledoniaWallis and Futuna New Zealand (1) Tokelau Papua New Guinea (1) Bougainville United Kingdom (1) Pitcairn IslandSumHowland IslandJohnston AtollKingman ReefMidway AtollNorthern Mariana IslandsPalmyra AtollWake IslandInternal (11)
 Chile (1) Easter Island Ecuador (1) Galapagos Islands (4] Indonesia (7) Maluku (Aru Islands) Central Papua Highland Papua Papua South Papua South Papua Southwest Papua Govern Chinese Cook Islands Mori English Fiji Hindi Fijian French Gilbertese Hawaiian Hiri Motu Indonesian
Japanese Mori Marshallese Nauruan New Zealand Sign Language Niuean Norfuk Palauan Pitkern Rapa Nui Rotuman Samoan Spanish Tok Pisin Tokelauan Tongan TuvaluanTime zonesUTC+9 (Papua, Palau) to UTC6 (Easter Island)(west to east)Largest cities in Oceania Sydney Melbourne Brisbane Perth Auckland Adelaide Honolulu Gold CoastTweed
 Heads Christchurch NewcastleMaitlandUN M49 code009 Oceania (UK: /osini, oi-, -en-/ OH-s(h)ee-AH-nee-, -AY-, US: /oini, -n-/ OH-shee-A(H)N-ee-)[5] is a geographical region including Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia.[6][7] Outside of the English-speaking world, Oceania is generally considered a continent, while Mainland Australia is
regarded as its continental landmass.[8][9][10][11] Spanning the Eastern and Western hemispheres, at the centre of the water hemispheres, at the centre of the centre of the water hemispheres, at the centre of the cen
Antarctica.Oceania has a diverse mix of economies from the highly developed and globally competitive financial markets of Australia, French Polynesia, Hawaii, New Caledonia, and New Zealand, which rank high in quality of life and Human Development Index, [12][13] to the much less developed economies of Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Western
 New Guinea.[14] The largest and most populous country in Oceania at 4,884m (16,024ft).[16] The first settlers of Australia, and the large islands just to the east arrived more than 60,000 years ago.[17] Oceania was first explored by Europeans from the
16th century onward. Portuguese explorers, between 1512 and 1526, reached the Tanimbar Islands, some of the Caroline Islands and west New Guinea. Spanish and Dutch explorers followed, then British and French. On his first voyage in the 18th century, James Cook, who later arrived at the highly developed Hawaiian Islands, went to Tahiti and followed the east
coast of Australia for the first time.[18] The arrival of European settlers in subsequent centuries resulted in a significant alteration in the social and political landscape of Oceania. The Pacific theatre saw major action during the First and Second World.[19]
Most Oceanian countries are parliamentary democracies, with tourism serving as a large source of income for the Pacific island nations. [20] Oceania with its sovereign states and dependent territories within the subregions Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia Definitions of Oceania vary. [21] [22] [7] The broadest definition encompasses the islands between
mainland Asia and the Americas.[6][23][24] The island nation of Australia is the only piece of land in the area which is large enough to typically be considered a continent.[25][26][bettersourceneeded] The culture of the people who lived on these islands was often distinct from that of Asia and pre-Columbian America.[27] Before Europeans arrived in the area, the sea
shielded Australia and south central Pacific islands from cultural influences that spread through large continental landmasses and adjacent islands. [27][28] The islands from cultural influences that spread through large continental landmasses and adjacent islands from cultural influences that spread through large continental landmasses and adjacent islands. [27][28] The islands of the Malay Archipelago, north of Australia, mainly lie on the continental shelf of Asia, and their inhabitants had more exposure to mainland Asian culture as a result of this closer proximity. [27] Mercator
 Planisphere by A.-H. Bru (1816), showing Ocanie, the Grand Ocan and Polynsie including all the islands of the Pacific OceanThe geographer Conrad Malte-Brun coined from this expression the shorter "Ocanie",[30] which derives from
the Latin word oceanus, and this from the Greek word (keans), "ocean". The term Oceania is used because, unlike the other continental groupings, it is the ocean that links the parts of the region together. [31] John Eperjesi's 2005 book The Imperialist Imaginary says that Since the mid-19th century, Western cartographers have used the term Oceania to organize and
classify the Pacific region.[32]1852 map by Jean-Denis Barbi du Bocage. Includes regions of Polynesia, Micronesia, Micronesia, Micronesia, Micronesia and MalesiaIn the 19th century, many geographers divided Oceania into mostly racially based subdivisions: Australasia, Malesia (encompassing the Malay Archipelago), Melanesia, Micronesia, Micr
of the Pacific, by Richard W. Casteel and Jean-Claude Passeron, states that, Oceania as one of six major world divisions, including Australia and Pacific islands.[34] American author Samuel Griswold Goodrich wrote in his
 1854 book History of All Nations that, some 19th-century geographers classified the Pacific islands as a third continent called Oceania, alongside the New World (Afro-Eurasia). [35] In his 1879 book Australasia, British naturalist Alfred Russel
 Wallace commented that, geographers commonly used Oceania to refer to the Pacific islands, with Australia as its central landmass. [36] He did not explicitly label Oceania a continent in the book, but did note that it was one of the six major divisions of the world. [36] The Oxford Handbook of World History (2011) describes the Oceania is often treated as a secondary
topic in world history, appearing at the end of global narratives as a marginal region.[37] In most non-English-speaking countries Australia is only seen as an island nation. In other non-English-speaking countries Australia and Eurasia are thought of as continents, while Asia,
Europe, and Oceania are regarded as "parts of the world".[38][39] Nevertheless, various writers from English-speaking countries have described as island
continents, but none were usually taught as one of the world's continents in the English-speaking countries. [47][48][49] In his 1961 book The United States and the Southwest Pacific, American author Clinton Hartley Grattan commented that, By 1961, the term Oceania to describe Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands was considered somewhat outdated. [50]
 Australia is a founding member of the Pacific Islands Forum in 1971, and at times has been interpreted as the largest Pacific to form a geological continent.[53] National Geographic defines Oceania as a continent based on its connection to the Pacific Ocean rather than
landmass.[54] Others have labelled it as the "liquid continent".[55][56][57] The Pacific Ocean itself has been labelled as a "continent of islands", and contains approximately 25,000, which is more than all the other major oceans combined.[58][59] In a 1991 article, American archeologist Toni L. Carrell wrote, The vast size and distances within the Pacific Basin make it
challenging to view it as a single geographical unit.[60]Oceania's subregions of Australian Plate (also known as the Indo-Australian Plate includes Australia, Fiji,
New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, and parts of New Zealand. [61][62] The Pacific Plate covers the Solomon Islands and parts of New Zealand, as well as Micronesia (excluding the westernmost islands near the Philippine Sea Plate, which includes Easter Island, neighbours the South American
Plate, and is still considered to be a separate tectonic plate, despite only containing a handful of islands.[61][62]Map displaying parts of Near Oceania and Remote Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania and Remote Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania and Remote Oceania and Remote Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania and Remote Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania and Remote Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania and Remote Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania and Remote Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus on EfateThe new terms Near Oceania with a focus
Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands, with the exception of the Santa Cruz Islands. [63] They are designed to dispel the outdated categories with Green's terms since the early 1990s, but the old categories are still used in science, popular culture and general
 usage.[64]Further information on Oceania borders: Boundaries between the continents of Earth and List of transcontinental countriesIslands, a politically integral part of Japan; Hawaii, a state of the United States; Clipperton Island, a possession of France; Rapa Nui (Easter Island),
belonging to Chile; and Macquarie Island, belonging to Australia. [65][66][67][68][67][68][67][71]Main article: United Nations (UN) has used its own geopolitical definition of Oceania and its four subregions from the 19th century: Australasia, Melanesia
 Micronesia, and Polynesia. This definition consists of discrete political entities, and so excludes the Bonin Islands, Hawaii, Clipperton Island and the Juan Fernndez Island which was annexed by Chile in 1888.[72] It is used in statistical reports, by the International Olympic Committee, and by many atlases.[73] The UN categorizes Oceania, and
by extension the Pacific area, as one of the major continental divisions of the world, along with Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas. Their definition includes American, Asia, Europe and the Americas, Their definition includes American, Asia, Europe and the American, Asia, Europe and Europ
the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, and the United States Minor Outlying Islands, Falau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Falau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, and the United States Minor Outlying Islands, Falau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Falau, Papua New Guinea, Papua 
countries and semi-independent territories, which were mostly still colonies at that point. [74] Hawaii had not yet become a U.S. state in 1947, and as such was part of the original UN definition of Oceania. The island states of Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore and Taiwan, all located within the bounds of the Pacific or associated marginal seas, are excluded
from the UN definition. The states of Hong Kong and Malaysia, located in both mainland Asia and marginal seas of the Pacific, are also excluded, as are Brunei, East Timor and Indonesian New Guinea. [75][76] The CIA World Factbook also categorizes Oceania as one of the major continental divisions of the world, but the name "Australia and
Oceania" is used. Their definition does not include all of Australia's external territories, but is otherwise the same as the UN's definition, and is also used for statistical purposes. [77] The Pacific Islands Forum expanded during the early 2010s, and areas that were already included in the UN definition of Oceania, such as French Polynesia, gained membership. [78]A
 German map of Oceania from 1884, showing the region to encompass Australia and all islands between Asia and Latin AmericaFrench writer Gustave d'Eichthal remarked in 1844 that, Oceania as covering Australia, New Zealand, the islands of Polynesia (which
then included all the Pacific islands) and the Malay Archipelago and the Malay Archipelago and the islands of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. [82] In 1887, the Royal
Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland referred to Australia as the area's westernmost land, [83] while in 1870, British Reverend Alexander Mackay identified the Bonin Islands at that time were a possession of Britain; Macquarie Island, to the south of Tasmania, is a
subantarctic island in the Pacific. It was politically associated with Australia and Tasmania by 1870.[85]Alfred Russel Wallace believed in 1879 that Oceania extended to the Aleutian Islands, which are among the northernmost islands of the Pacific. [36] The islands, now politically associated with Alaska, have historically had inhabitants that were related to Indigenous
Americans, in addition to having non-tropical biogeography similar to that of Alaska and Siberia. [86] American geographer Sophia S. Cornell claimed that the Aleutian Islands were not partie than that of Europe (36) American geographer Sophia S. Cornell claimed that the Aleutian Islands were not partie than that of Europe (36) American geography similar to that of Europe (36) American geograph
of Oceania in 1857.[88] She stated that Oceania was divided up into three groups; Australasia (which included Australia, New Zealand, and the Melanesian islands), Malesia (which included both the Polynesian and Micronesian islands in her
definition).[88] Aside from mainland Australia, areas that she identified as of high importance were Borneo, Hawaii, Indonesia's Java and Sumatra, New Guinea, New Zealand, the Philippines, French Polynesia's Society Islands, Tasmania, and Tonga.[88]American geographer Jesse Olney's 1845 book A Practical System of Modern Geography defined Oceania as consisting
of the many islands of the Pacific located southeast of Asia. Olney divided up Oceania into three groups; Australasia (which included Australia, New Guinea, and Polynesia in his definition).[89] Publication Missionary Review of the World claimed in 1895 that
Oceania was divided up into five groups; Australasia, Malesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, due to its geographic isolated groups and islands, such as the Hawaiian and Galpagos."[90] In 1876, French geographer lise Reclus described Australias plant life as
 highly distinctive and noted that Hawaii and the Galpagos had significant numbers of unique, endemic plant species.[91] Rand McNally & Company, an American publisher of maps and atlases, defined Oceania as including Australia and the Pacific islands while classifying the Malay Archipelago as part of Asia.[92] British linguist Robert Needham Cust argued in 1887
 that the Malay Archipelago should be excluded since it had participated in Asian civilization. [93] His definition of Polynesia; and the only country in his definition of Australasia was Australia. [93] His definition of Polynesia included both
 Easter Island and Hawaii, which had not yet been annexed by either Chile or the United States. [93] The Journal of the Royal Statistical Society stated in 1892 that Australia was a large island within Oceania rather than a small continent. It additionally commented: It is certainly not necessary to consider the Hawaiian Islands and Australia as being in the same part of the
 world, it is however permissible to unite in one group all the islands which are scattered over the great ocean. It should be remarked that if we take the Malay Archipelago away from Oceania, as do generally the German geographers, the insular world is diminished in order
to increase the number of inhabitants of the most densely populated continent. [94] Regarding Australia and the Pacific, Chambers's New Handy Volume American Encyclopdia observed in 1885 that, the term "Oceania" has been used interchangeably with "Australasia," though often excluding the Malay Archipelago, which some writers referred to as "Malesia." [95] It
 added there was controversy over the exact limits of Oceania, saying that, the encyclopaedia mentioned the lack of agreement among geographers about the exact boundaries of Oceania. [95] British physician and ethnologist James Cowles Prichard stated that the Aleutian and Kuril Islands, along with the coasts of Asia and America, marked the northern boundary of
 Oceania. However, Prichard argued that these islands were generally not considered part of Oceania because their inhabitants were not connected to the indigenous peoples of the more remote Pacific islands. He added that Hawaii was the most northerly area to be inhabited by races associated with Oceania. [96] The 1926 book Modern World History, 17761926, by
 Alexander Clarence Flick, considered Oceania to include all islands in the Pacific, and associated the term with the Malay Archipelago, the islands of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, the Aleutian Islands in the Pacific, and associated the term with the Malay Archipelago, the islands of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, the Aleutian Islands, Japan's Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan and the Kuril Islands of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, the Aleutian Islands of Melanesia, Taiwan and the Kuril Islands of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, the Aleutian Islands of Melanesia, Taiwan and the Kuril Islands of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, and Polynesia, the Aleutian Islands of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, the Aleutian Islands of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, Taiwan and Taiwan 
Archipelago, but that has been administered by Russia since World War II. Hong Kong, partly located in another marginal sea of the Pacific (the South China Sea) was also included in his definition. Australia and New Zealand were grouped together by Flick as Australasia, and categorized as being in the same area of the world as the islands of Oceania. Flick described
the demographic composition of Oceania, stating that the majority of the population consisted of "brown and yellow races," while whites were primarily "owners and rulers." [97] Hutton Webster's 1919 book Medieval and Modern History also defined Oceania broadly, stating that it encompassed all islands in the Pacific. Webster broke Oceania up into two subdivisions;
the continental group, which included Australia, the Japanese archipelago and Taiwan, and the oceania group, which included New Zealand and the islands of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. [98] Charles Marion Tyler's 1885 book The Island World of the Pacific Ocean considered Oceania to ethnographically encompass Australia, New
Zealand, the Malay Archipelago, and the islands, the Ryukyu Islands, the Ryukyu Islands, the Ryukyu Islands, the Ryukyu Islands, the Bonin Islands and Farallon Islands, Canada's
 Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands (now known as Haida Gwaii), Chile's Chilo Islands, Ecuador's Galpagos Islands, Mexico's Guadalupe Islands, Mexico's Guadalupe Islands, San Benito Islands and Tres Maras Islands, and Peru's Chincha Islands, San Benito Islands, San Benito Islands, Mexico's Guadalupe Islands, Mexico's Guadalupe Islands, San Benito Islands,
Hainan. Tyler additionally profiled the Anson Archipelago, which during the 19th century was a designation for a widely scattered group of purported islands such as Ganges Island and Los Jardines which were proven to not exist, as well as real islands such
 as Marcus Island and Wake Island.[100][101] Tyler described Australia as "the leviathan of the island groups of the world".[99] In his 1857 book A Treatise on Physical Geography, Francis B. Fogg defined Polynesia as covering the combined
 islands of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, as well as the Ryukyu Islands. He listed additional significant islands in the Pacific beyond those in the standard subregions of Oceania. [102] Scottish academic John Merry Ross in 1879 considered Polynesia to cover the entire South and Central Pacific area, not just islands ethnographically within Polynesia. He wrote in
The Globe Encyclopedia of Universal Information that, in its broadest sense, Polynesia could include islands spanning from Sumatra to the Galpagos, along with Australia.[103] Ross acknowledged that Oceania had historically been applied to this vast region but noted that, by his time, the Malay Archipelago was often excluded.[103]In a 1972 article for the Music
 Educators Journal titled Musics of Oceania, author Raymond F. Kennedy wrote: Many meanings have been given to the word Oceania. The most inclusivebut not always the most usefulembraces about 25,000 land areas between Asia and the Americas. A more popular and practical definition excludes Indonesia, East Malaysia (Borneo), the Philippines, Taiwan, Japan, and
other islands closely related to the Asian mainland, as well as the Aleutians and the small island groups situated near the Americas. Thus, Oceania most commonly refers to the land areas of the South and Polynesia, a
Handbook for Oceania from 1971 states that Australia and New Zealand are the principal large sovereignties of the area. It further states: In its broadest definition Oceania embraces all islands and island groups of the Pacific Ocean that lie between Asia and the two American continents. In popular usage, however, the designation has a more restricted application. The
 islands of the North Pacific, such as the Aleutians and the Kuriles, usually are excluded. In addition, the series of sovereign island nations fringing Asia (Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, East Malaysia, the Republic of Indonesia) are not ordinarily considered to be part of the area.[105] In 1948, American military journal Armed Forces Talk broke the islands of the Pacific up
into five major subdivisions; Indonesia, Melanesia, Mel
and Ryukyu Islands are also considered to be subtropical islands, with the main Japanese archipelago being non-tropical subdivisions, but not with the Indonesian or non-tropical subdivisions. [107] The Pacific Islands Handbook (1945), by Robert William Robson, stated that,
 "Pacific Islands generally are regarded as Pacific islands lying within the tropics. There are a considerable number of Pacific Islands outside the political significance of the Aleutian Islands, which were invaded by the Japanese military in World War II, and categorized New Zealand's
that, "the term [has] also come under scrutiny by many geographers. Some experts insist that Oceania encompasses even the cold Aleutian Islands and the islands of Japan. Disagreement also exists over whether or not Indonesia, the Philippines and Taiwan and other
 Peoples: Australia, New Zealand, Oceania (1966) asserts that, "Japan, Taiwan, the Aleutian Islands, Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia [and] the Pacific archipelagos bordering upon the Far East Asian mainland are excluded from Oceania."[115]
 Northwestern Oceania, but Brown still noted that these islands belonged more to the Asian continent. They are now often referred to as Maritime Southeast Asia, with Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore being founding members of the ASEAN regional organization for Southeast Asia in 1967 (Brunei and East Timor did not exist as independent nations at
 that point).[71][116] Brown also categorized Japan and Taiwan as being in the same part of the world as the islands of Oceania, and excluded them from The Countries of the World: Volume 5, which covered mainland Asia and Hong Kong.[71] He divided Oceania into two
 subregions: Eastern Oceania, which included the islands of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, and Southwestern Oceania, which included Australia and New Zealand, [71] The Galpagos Islands were identified as the easternmost areas of Oceania in the book, Brown wrote, "they lie nearest the American
continent of all oceanic islands, and though rarely associated with Polynesia, and never appearing to have been inhabited by any aboriginal races, are, in many ways, remarkable and interesting."[71] Brown went on to add, "the small islands lying off the continent, like the Queen Charlotte's in the North Pacific, the Farallones off California, and the Chinchas off Peru
areto all intents and purposes, only detached bits of the Galpagos, at least, this is different."[71] The Juan Fernndez Islands are today seen as the easternmost extension of the Indo-West Pacific biogeographic region. The islands lie on the Nazca Plate with Easter Island and the Galpagos
 Islands, and have a significant south central Pacific component to their marine fauna of these islands and South America.[117] Chile's government have occasionally considered them to be within Oceania along with Easter
 Island, [119] Chile's government also categorize Easter Island, the Desventuradas Islands and the Juan Fernndez Islands as being part of a region titled Insular Chile. They further include in this region Salas y Gmez, a small uninhabited island to the east of Easter Island. PLOS One describe Insular Chile as having "cultural and ecological connections to the broader
 insular Pacific."[117]A map of member states for the Pacific Islands Forum, the member states are depicted in blue. The PIF is a governing organization for the Pacific, and all of its members are seen as being politically within Oceania, such as Easter Island, Hawaii, and
Western New Guinea, have considered gaining representation in the PIF. The Pacific island nations of Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Taiwan are dialogue partners, but none have full membership. East Timor, located in marginal seas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, also have observer status. An exclusive economic zone map of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, also have observer status.
 which includes areas not politically associated with Oceania, that may be considered geographically or geologically within Oceania and Oceania and Coeania and Polynesia. She excluded Hawaii from her definition, but
 not Easter Island.[120] The International Union for Conservation of Nature stated in a 1986 report that they include Easter Island in their definition of Oceania "on the basis of its Polynesian and biogeographic affinities even though it is politically apart", further noting that other oceanic islands administered by Latin American countries had been included in definitions.
of Oceania.[121] In 1987, The Journal of Australasian Cave Research described Oceania as being "the region from Irian Jaya (Western New Guinea, a province of New Guinea) in the west to Galpagos Islands (Equador) and Easter Island (Chile) in the east."[122] In a 1980 report on venereal diseases in the South Pacific, the British Journal of Venereal Diseases
 Pacific Commission is a developmental organization formed in 1947 and is currently known as the Pacific Community; its members include Australia and other Pacific Affairs journal, author Roy E. James stated the organization's scope encompassed all non-self
 governing islands below the equator to the east of Papua New Guinea (which itself was included in the scope and then known as Dutch New Guinea). Easter Island and the Galpagos Islands were defined by James as falling within the organization's geographical parameters.[124] The 2007 book Asia in the Pacific Islands: Replacing the West, by New Zealand Pacific
 scholar Ron Crocombe, defined the term "Pacific Islands" as being islands in the South American country and have almost no contact with other
 Pacific Islands." He adds, "Easter Island still participates in some Pacific Island affairs because its people are Polynesian."[22]Thomas Sebeok's two volume 1971 book Linguistics in Oceania defines Easter Island, the Galpagos Islands, the Juan Fernndez Islands, Costa Rica's Cocos Island and Colombia's Malpelo Island (all oceanic)[125] as making up a Spanish language
 segment of Oceania. [126] Cocos Island and Malpelo Island are the only landmasses located on the Cocos Plate, which is to the north of the Nazca Plate. The book observed that a native Polynesian language was still understood on Easter Island, unlike with the other islands, which were uninhabited when discovered by Europeans and mostly being used as prisons for
convicts.[126] Additionally, the book includes Taiwan and the entire Malay Archipelago as part of Oceania.[127] While not oceanic in nature, Taiwan and Malay Archipelago countries like Indonesia and the Philippines share Austronesian ethnolinguistic origins with Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, hence their inclusion in the book.[128][127] Hainan, which
neighbours Taiwan, also has Austronesian ethnolinguistic origins, although it was not included in the book. [129] The book defined Oceania's major subregions as being Australia, Indonesia, which included in the Malay Archipelago), Melanesia, Micronesia, ethnolinguistic origins, although it was not included in the Malay Archipelago), Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. In 2010, Australian historian Bronwen Douglas claimed in The Journal of the Malay Archipelago), Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. In 2010, Australian historian Bronwen Douglas claimed in The Journal of the Malay Archipelago).
 Pacific History that "a strong case could be made for extending Oceania to at least Taiwan, the homeland of the Austronesian language family whose speakers colonized significant parts of the region about 6,000 years ago."[130] For political reasons, Taiwan was a member of the Oceania Football Confederation during the 1970s and 1980s, rather than the Asian Football
Malpelo Island were not explicitly referenced in the book, despite being areas which would fall within this range. All other islands associated with Latin American countries were excluded, as they are continental in nature, unlike Guadalupe Island situated on the Revillagigedo Islands (both situated on the Pacific Plate) and the oceanic islands situated on the Revillagigedo Islands (both situated on the Pacific Plate) and the oceanic islands situated on the Cocos Plate and
 the Aleutian Range on the Alaskan mainland.[133][134][135] He did not include the volcanic Kuril Islands and Ryukyu Islands, which similarly border both the Eurasian Plate and the Pacific Ocean, which is firmly situated on the North American Plate.[138] The Stockholm
of the North Pacific, the American coastal islands and the Netherlands East Indies", and that he included Australia and New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons; Australia's fauna is largely continental in character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons; Australia's fauna is largely continental in character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons; Australia's fauna is largely continental in character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons; Australia's fauna is largely continental in character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons; Australia's fauna is largely continental in character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons; Australia's fauna is largely continental in character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons; Australia's fauna is largely continental in character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons; Australia's fauna is largely continental in character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons" fauna is largely continental in character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons" fauna is largely continental in character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons" fauna is largely continental in Character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons" fauna is largely continental in Character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons" fauna is largely continental in Character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons" fauna is largely continental in Character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons" fauna is largely continental in Character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons" fauna is largely continental in Character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons" fauna is largely continental in Character, New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons" fauna is largely continental in Character, New Zealand in Oceania fauna is largely continental in Character, New Zealand in Charact
Cultures and Identities of Pacific Islanders, Andrew Strathern excluded Okinawa and the rest of the Ryukyu Islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands and their indigenous inhabitants "show many parallels with Pacific Islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands and their indigenous inhabitants "show many parallels with Pacific Islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands and their indigenous inhabitants "show many parallels with Pacific Islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted the oceania, but noted the oceania, but noted the oceania, but noted th
 Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 25,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman viewed Oceania as encompassing Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia (including Easter Island, and argued that Cocos Island, the Galpagos Islands, the Revillagigedo
 Islands and other oceanic islands nearing the Americas were not part of Oceania, due to their biogeographical affinities with that area and lack of prehistoric indigenous populations.[61] In his 2018 book Regionalism in South Pacific Islands excluding Australia and ever
sometimes New Zealand", adding that the term Oceania "promotes a broader concept that has room for Australia and New Zealand."[142]American marine geologist Anthony A. P. Koppers wrote in the 2009 book Encyclopedia of Islands that, "as a whole, the islands of the Pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent on earth. Inherent to their
 remoteness and because of the wide variety of island types, the Pacific Islands have developed unique social, biological and geological characteristics." Koppers considered Oceania to encompass the entire 25,000 islands of the Pacific Ocean. In this book, he included the Aleutian Islands, the Galpagos Islands, the Japanese archipelago, the Kuril Islands and continenta
 islands off the coast of the Americas such as the Channel Islands, the Farallon Islands, the Farallon Islands lie in or close to the Pacific Ring of Fire, as is the case with New Guinea and New Zealand, which were also included. In the 2013 book The Environments of the Poor in Southeast Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, Paul Bullen critiqued the
definition of Oceania in Encyclopedia of Islands, and wrote that since Koppers included areas such as Vancouver Island, it is "not clear what the referents of 'Pacific Region', 'Oceania' or 'Pacific Region', 'Oceania'
 north of Japan (the Kurils and Aleutians) are excluded."[145] In his 1993 book A New Oceania: Rediscovering Our Sea of Islands, New Guinea-born Fijian scholar Epeli Hauofa wrote that, "Pacific Ocean islands from Japan, through the Philippines and Indonesia, which are adjacent to the Asian mainland, do not have oceanic cultures, and are therefore not part of
Australia was also not included, as it was settled several thousands of years before the arrival of Austronesia and Polynesia. The book stated, "this definition of Oceania might seem too restrictive: Why not include Australia, for example, or even too broad, for what does Highland New Guinea have to do with Hawai'i?", further
Imon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous inhabitants of Japan's Hokkaido, the Kuril Islands and the southern part of Sakhalin. [147][148] In their 2019 book Women and Violence
Global Lives in Focus, Kathleen Nadeau and Sangita Rayamajhi wrote: the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, and most of Indonesia are usually considered to be part of Maritime Southeast Asia. Although these regions, as well as the large East Asian islands of Taiwan
Hainan and the Japanese archipelago, have varying degrees of cultural connections. [149] In Reptiles and Amphibians of the Pacific Islands: A Comprehensive Guide (2013), George R. Zug claimed that "a standard definition of Oceania includes Australia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, and New Zealand and the oceanic islands of Polynesia,
Micronesia, and Melanesia." He went on to write that his preferred definition of Oceanic emphasizes islands with no past connections to a continental landmass" and that, "these boundaries encompass the Hawaiian and Bonin Islands in the north and Easter Islands in the south, and the Palau Islands in the
 west to the Galpagos Islands in the east."[125] Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand and New Caledonia (which is geologically associated with New Zealand) were all excluded, as these areas are descendants of the ancient Pangaea supercontinent, along with landmasses such as the Americas and Afro-Eurasia. Volcanic islands which are geologically associated with
continental landmasses, such as the Aleutian Islands, Japan's Izu Islands, the Kuril Islands, the Kuril Islands, the Ryukyu Islands and most of the Solomon Islands, were also excluded from his definition. Unlike the United Nations, the World Factbook defines the still-uninhabited Clipperton Island as being a discrete political entity, and they categorize it as part of North America,
presumably due to its relative proximity (situated 1,200 kilometres off Mexico on the Pacific Plate). Clipperton is not politically associated with the continent throughout its history.[150][151] From the early 20th century to 2007, the island was
 administratively part of French Polynesia, which itself was known as French Oceania up until 1957.[152][153] In terms of marine fauna, Clipperton shares similarities with areas of the Pacific which are much farther removed from the Americas.[154][155] Scottish author Robert Hope Moncrieff considered Clipperton to be the easternmost point of Oceania in 1907, while
and their oceanic geology. Less isolated oceanic islands that were once uninhabited, such as the Bonin Islands c.2,000 years ago, but they
were uninhabited at the time of European discovery in the 16th century.[158]Depending on the definition, New Zealand could be part of Polynesia, or part of Australiasia with Australia.[159] New Zealand was originally settled by the Polynesia, or part of Australiasia with Australia.[159] New Zealand could be part of Polynesia, or part of Australiasia with Australiasia wi
rates, New Zealand has attained the largest population of Polynesians in the world, [162] while Australia has the third largest Polynesian population (consisting entirely of immigrants). Modern-day Indigenous Australia has the third largest Polynesian population of Polynesians in the world, [162] while Australia has the third largest Polynesian population (consisting entirely of immigrants).
tectonic plate.[61][62] Despite this, Australia is rarely seen as a part of the subregion.[165][166] As with Australia is rarely seen as a part of the subregion.[167] Conversely, New Caledonia has a significant non-indigenous European population, numbering around 71,000.[167] Conversely, New Caledonia has a significant non-indigenous European population, numbering around 71,000.[167] Conversely, New Caledonia has a significant non-indigenous European population, numbering around 71,000.[167] Conversely, New Caledonia has a significant non-indigenous European population, numbering around 71,000.[167] Conversely, New Caledonia has a significant non-indigenous European population, numbering around 71,000.[167] Conversely, New Caledonia has a significant non-indigenous European population, numbering around 71,000.[167] Conversely, New Caledonia has a significant non-indigenous European population, numbering around 71,000.[167] Conversely, New Caledonia has a significant non-indigenous European population, numbering around 71,000.[167] Conversely, New Caledonia has a significant non-indigenous European population, numbering around 71,000.[167] Conversely, New Caledonia has a significant non-indigenous European population, numbering around 71,000.[167] Conversely, New Caledonia has a significant non-indigenous European population are significant non-indigenous European population.
make up only 27% of the total population.[167][168] As such, it is not also culturally considered a part of the predominantly English-speaking Australia and New Zealand, but these are rare.[170] Australia, New Zealand and the
 islands of Melanesia are more commonly grouped together as part of the Australasian biogeographical realm.[171] Papua New Guinea is geographically connected.[72] Australia, and is often geologically associated with Australia as it was once physiologically associated with Australia as it was once physiologically connected.[72] Australia, and is often geologically associated with Australia as it was once physiologically associated with Australia as
 Islands are situated within the bounds of the Australian Plate and have been geographically associated with Southeast Asia, due to their proximity to western Indonesia. [172][173][174][175][176] Both were uninhabited when discovered by European Australian mainlanders
(with smaller numbers being European New Zealanders), while the other half are immigrants from China or the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] Australia's Indian Ocean external territory Heard Islands lie on the Antarctic Plate and are also thought of as being in Antarctica or no region at all, due to their extreme geographical isolation.[179]
 Melanesia. The current inhabitants are mostly European Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australasia subregion. [72] The 1982 edition of the South Pacific Handbook, by David Stanley, groups Australia, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, and Hawaii together under an "Anglonesia" category. This is in spite of the geographical distance separating these
 areas from Hawaii, which technically lies in the North Pacific.[182] The 1985 edition of the South Pacific Handbook also groups the Galpagos Islands are typically grouped with others in the southeastern Pacific that were never inhabited by Polynesians.[184][185]The
 Bonin Islands are in the same biogeographical realm as the geographically adjacent Micronesia, and are often grouped in with the subregion because of this. [186][185] Main articles: Prehistory of Australia and History of Indigenous Australians 19th-century engraving of an Aboriginal Australian
they are not demonstrably related to any known Asian or Polynesian population.[190] There is evidence of genetic and linguistic interchange between Australians in the far north and the Austronesian peoples of modern-day New Guinea and the islands, but this may be the result of recent trade and intermarriage.[191]They reached Tasmania c. 40,000 years ago by
migrating across a land bridge from the mainland that existed during the last ice age.[192] It is believed that the first early human migration to Australia was achieved when this landmass formed part of the Sahul continent, connected to the islands, which are at
the northernmost tip of Queensland near Papua New Guinea.[194] The earliest definite human remains found in Australia are that of Mungo Man, which have been dated at c. 40,000 years old.[195]It is estimated that 4% to 6% of the genome in Melanesians (e.g. Papua New Guinean and Bougainville Islander) derives from the Denisova hominin, an ancient human
species discovered in 2010, while no Eurasians or Africans displayed contributions of the present-day Papuan-speaking people. Migrating from Southeast Asia, they appear to have occupied these islands as far far facility the ancestors of the present-day Papuan-speaking people. Migrating from Southeast Asia, they appear to have occupied these islands as far facility the ancestors of the present-day Papuan-speaking people. Migrating from Southeast Asia, they appear to have occupied these islands as far facility the ancestors of the present-day Papuan-speaking people.
 east as the main islands in the Solomon Islands archipelago, including Makira and possibly the smaller islands farther to the east. [197] Particularly along the north coast of New Guinea and in the islands north and east of New Guinea, the Austronesian people, who had migrated into the area somewhat more than 3,000 years ago, came into contact with these pre-existing
 populations of Papuan-speaking peoples. In the late 20th century, some scholars theorized a long period of interaction, which resulted in many complex changes in genetics, languages, and culture among the peoples. [198] See also: History of the Federated States of Micronesia Stone money transport to Yap Island in Micronesia (1880) Chronological dispersal of
 Austronesian people across the Pacific (per Bellwood in Chambers, 2008) Micronesia began to be settled several millennia ago, although there are competing theories about the origin and arrival of the first settlers. There are competing theories about the origin and arrival of the first settlers.
 result, much evidence is based on linguistic analysis. [199]The earliest archaeological traces of civilization have been found on the island of Saipan, dated to 1500 BCE or slightly before. The ancestors of the Micronesians settled there over 4,000 years ago. A decentralized chieftain-based system eventually evolved into a more centralized economic and religious cultures.
ancient Chamorro left a number of megalithic ruins, including Latte stone. The Refaluwasch or Carolinian people came to the Marianas in the 1800s from the Caroline Islands. Micronesian colonists gradually settled the Marianas in the 1800s from the Caroline Islands. Micronesian colonists gradually settled the Marianas in the 1800s from the Caroline Islands.
Archipelago, and ultimately, in Taiwan. Between c. 3000 and 1000 BCE, speakers of Austronesia and on into Melanesia. In the archaeological record there
 one or two large canoes with his wife and extended family. [210] They are believed to have been Polynesian. Around 1200, Tahitian explorers discovered and began settling the area. This date range is based on glottochronological calculations and on three radiocarbon dates from charcoal that appears to have been produced during forest clearance activities. [211]
 Sequeira in 1525), and west Papua New Guinea (by Jorge de Menezes in 1526). In 1519, a Spanish expedition led by Ferdinand Magellan sailed down the east coast of South America, found and sailed through the strait that bears his name and on 28 November 1520 entered the ocean which he named "Pacific". The three remaining ships, led by Magellan and his captains found and sailed down the east coast of South America, found and sailed through the strait that bears his name and on 28 November 1520 entered the ocean which he named "Pacific".
Duarte Barbosa and Joo Serro, then sailed north and caught the trade winds which carried them across the Pacific to the Philippines where Magellan was killed. One surviving ship led by Juan Sebastin Elcano returned west across the Indian Ocean and the other went north in the hope of finding the westerlies and reaching Mexico. Unable to find the right winds, it was
 forced to return to the East Indies. The Magellan-Elcano expedition achieved the first circumnavigation of the world and reached the Philippines, the Mariana Islands of Oceania. From 1527 to 1595, a number of other large Spanish expeditions crossed the Pacific Ocean, leading to the arrival in Marshall Islands and Palau in the North Pacific, as well as
  Tuvalu. the Marquesas Islands. the Solomon Islands archipelago. the Cook Islands. and the Admiralty Islands in the Portuguese navigator Pedro Fernandes de Queirs, sailed to Pitcairn and Vanuatu archipelagos, and sailed the Torres Straigness.
between Australia and New Guinea, named after navigator Lus Vaz de Torres. Willem Janszoon, made the first completely documented European landing in Australia (1606), in Cape York Peninsula. [214] Abel Tasman circumnavigated and landed on parts of the Australia (now Tasmania), New Zealand in 1642, and
Fiji.[215] He was the first known European explorer to reach these islands.[216]On 23 April 1770, British explorer James Cook made his first recorded direct observation of Aboriginal Australians at Brush Island near Bawley Point.[217] On 29 April, Cook and crew made their first landfall on the mainland of the continent at a place now known as the Kurnell Peninsula. It
is here that James Cook made first contact with an aboriginal tribe known as the Gweagal. His expedition became the first recorded Europeans to have encountered its eastern coastline of Australia (17881850) and History of New ZealandNew Guinea from 1884 to 1919. The Netherlands controlled the western half of New Guinea,
Germany the north-eastern part, and Britain the south-eastern part. In 1789, the mutiny on the Bounty against William Bligh led to several of the mutineers escaping the Royal Navy and settling on Pitcairn Islands, which later became a British colony. Britain also established colonies in Australia in 1788, New Zealand in 1840 and Fiji in 1872, with much of Oceania
becoming part of the British Empire. The Gilbert Islands (now known as Kiribati) and the Ellice Islands (now known as Tuvalu) came under Britain's sphere of influence in the late 19th century, [219][220]French Catholic missionaries arrived on Tahiti in 1834; their expulsion in 1836 caused France to send a gunboat in 1838. In 1842, Tahiti and Tahuata were declared a
French protectorate, to allow Catholic missionaries to work undisturbed. [221] On 24 September 1853, under orders from Napoleon III, Admiral Febvrier Despointes took formal possession of New Caledonia.
visited them together with Thomas Gilbert in 1788, en route from Botany Bay to Canton (two ships of the First Fleet). In 1905, the British government transferred some administrative responsibility over southeast New Guinea to Australia. The Marshall
Islands were claimed by Spain in 1874. Germany established colonies in New Guinea in 1884, and Samoa in 1800. The United States also expanded into the Pacific, beginning with Baker Island and Howland Island in 1857, and with Hawaii becoming a US territory in 1898. Disagreements between the US, the UK, and Germany over Samoa led to the Tripartite
Convention of 1899.[223] Main articles: Pacific War, Military history of Australia during World War I, Military history of Australia during World War I, Military history of Australia during World War I, History of Australia during World War I, Military history of Australia during World War II, History of Australia during W
land offensives in Oceania was the Occupation of German Samoa in August 1914 by New Zealand forces. The campaign to take Samoa ended without bloodshed after over 1,000 New Zealand forces attacked German New Guinea in September 1914. A company of Australians and a British warship besieged the Germans and
their colonial subjects, ending with a German surrender. [224] The attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese Navy against the United States entry into
World War II. The Japanese subsequently invaded New Guinea, Solomon Islands and other Pacific islands. The Japanese were turned back at the Battle of the Coral Sea and the Kokoda Track campaign before they were finally defeated in 1945. Some of the most prominent Oceanic battlegrounds were the Battle of Bita Paka, the Solomon Islands campaign, the Air raids
on Darwin, the Kokoda Track, and the Borneo campaign. [227][228] The United States fought the Battle of Guam from 21 July to 10 August 1944, to recapture the island from Japanese military occupation. [229] Australia and New Zealand became dominions in the 20th century, adopting the Statute of Westminster Act in 1942 and 1947 respectively. In 1946, Polynesians
were granted French citizenship and the islands' status was changed to an overseas territory; the islands' name was changed in 1957 to Polynsie Francise (French Polynsie Francise). Hawaii became a U.S. state in 1959. Fiji and Tonga became independent in 1970. On 1 May 1979, in recognition of the evolving political status of the Marshall Islands, the United States recognised
the constitution of the Marshall Islands and the establishment of the government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The South Pacific Forum was founded in 1971, which became the Pacific Islands Forum in 2000.[224]See also: List of Oceanian countries by population and List of sovereign states and dependent territories in Oceanian Countries by population and List of Sovereign states and dependent territories in Oceanian Countries by population and List of Sovereign states and dependent territories in Oceanian Countries by population and List of Sovereign states and dependent territories in Oceanian Countries by population and List of Sovereign states and dependent territories in Oceanian Countries by population and List of Sovereign states and dependent territories in Oceanian Countries by population and List of Sovereign states and dependent territories in Oceanian Countries by population and List of Sovereign states and dependent territories in Oceanian Countries by population and List of Sovereign states and dependent territories in Oceanian Countries by population and List of Sovereign states and dependent territories in Oceanian Countries by population and List of Sovereign states and dependent territories in Oceanian Countries by population and List of Sovereign states and Dependent territories and Dependent territories are states and Dependent territories and Dependent territories are states and Dependent territories and Dependent territories are states are states and Dependent territories are states are stat
the South Island of New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion model, the islands in the northwest, the Bonin Islands in the west, the Bonin Islands in the west, the Bonin Islands in the west, the Bonin Islands in the northwest, the Hawaiian Islands in the northwest, the Bonin Islands in the west, the Bonin Islands in the west, the Bonin Islands in the northwest, the Bonin Islands in the west, the Bonin Islands in the West and West 
definitions of Oceania are the Pacific landmasses of Taiwan, the Ryukyu Islands, and the Japanese archipelago, which are all on the margins of Asia, as well as the Aleutian Islands in the Northern Hemisphere, and 55 degrees south to
Macguarie Island in the Southern Hemisphere, [230]Oceanian islands are of four basic types: continental islands, coral reefs and uplifted coral platforms. High islands are of volcanic origin, and many contain active volcanoes. Among these are Bougainville, Hawaii, and Solomon Islands, 1231 Oceania is one of eight terrestrial biogeographic realms, which
constitute the major ecological regions of the Planet. Related to these concepts are Near Oceania, that part of western Island Melanesia which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and ten
Island and Ashmore and Cartier Islands, for instance, are situated in the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and Tasmania's west coast faces the Southern Ocean, respectively, and respectively.
northeastern Australia with chains of reef patches. A second island type formed of coral is the uplifted coral platform, which is usually slightly larger than the low coral islands. Examples include Banaba (formerly Ocean Island) and Makatea in the Tuamotu group of French Polynesia. [233][234]A map of Oceania from the CIA World Factbook Micronesia, which lies northeastern Australia with chains of reef patches. A second island type formed of coral is the uplifted coral platform, which lies northeastern Australia with chains of reef patches. A second island type formed of coral is the uplifted coral platform, which is usually slightly larger than the low coral islands.
of the equator and west of the International Date Line, includes the Mariana Islands in the centre, the Marshall Islands to the world's second largest island after Greenland and by far the largest of the Pacific islands.
The other main Melanesian groups from north to south are the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and New Caledonia. [237] Polynesia, stretching from Hawaii in the south are the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and New Caledonia. [237] Polynesia, stretching from Hawaii in the south are the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and New Caledonia.
and Austral Islands in the centre, and the Marquesas Islands, the Tuamotus, Mangareva Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Along with India most of Australasia comprises Australia, New Zealand, and neighbouring islands in the Pacific Ocean. Along with India most of Australasia comprises Australia, New Zealand, and neighbouring islands in the Pacific Ocean. Along with India most of Australasia comprises Australia, New Zealand, and neighbouring islands in the Pacific Ocean. Along with India most of Australasia comprises Australia, New Zealand, and neighbouring islands in the Pacific Ocean. Along with India most of Australasia comprises Aus
Ocean to the west and the Southern Ocean to the south. [239][240] Main articles: Geography of Fiji, Geology of Australia, and Geography of Fiji, Geology of Australia, and Geography of SamoaThe Pacific Plate comprises most of Oceania, is an oceanic tectonic plate that lies
beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103million square kilometres (40,000,000sqmi), it is the largest tectonic plate. The plate contains an interior hot spot forming the Hawaiian Islands. [241] It is almost entirely oceanic crust. [242] The oldest member disappearing by way of the plate tectonics cycle is early-Cretaceous (145 to 137 million years ago). [243] Australia became part
of the Indo-Australian Plate 45 to 40 million years ago and this is in the process of separating again with the Australian Plate being relevant to Oceania. [244] It is the lowest, flattest, and oldest landmass on Earth[245] and it has had a relatively stable geological history. Geological history.
occurred mainly in Australia's early history, when it was still a part of Gondwana. Australia is situated in the middle-sized earthquakes, and currently has no active volcanism (but some volcanoes in southeast Australia erupted within the last 10,000 years). [246] The geology of New Zealand is noted for its volcanic activity,
earthquakes, and geothermal areas because of its position on the boundary of the Australian Plate and Pacific Plates. Much of the basement rock of New Zealand was once part of the super-continent of Gondwana, along with South America, Africa, Madagascar, India, Antarctica and Australia. The rocks that now form the continent of Zealandia were nestled between
Eastern Australia and Western Antarctica, [247] The Australia and Antarctica, although only shallow seas might have separate from Australia and Antarctica, although only shallow seas might have separate from Australia and Antarctica, although only shallow seas might have separate from Australia and Antarctica, although only shallow seas might have separate from Australia and Antarctica, although only shallow seas might have separate from Australia and Antarctica, although only shallow seas might have separate from Australia and Antarctica, although only shallow seas might have separate from Australia and Antarctica, although only shallow seas might have separate from Australia and Antarctica, although only shallow seas might have seas might
part of Zealandia then locked together with Australia to form the Australia to form the Australia Plate (40 Ma), and a new plate boundary was created between the Australia Plate and Pacific Plate. Most islands in the Pacific are high islands (volcanic islands), such as, Easter Island, American Samoa and Fiji, among others, having peaks up to 1300 m rising abruptly from the shore. [248] The
 Northwestern Hawaiian Islands were formed c. 7 to 30 million years ago, as shield volcanoes over the same volcanic hotspot that formed the Emperor Seamounts to the north and the Main Hawaiian Islands to the south. [249] Hawaii's tallest mountain Mauna Kea is 4,205m (13,796ft) above mean sea level. [250] Main articles: Geography of Australia, Environment of Newmonth and the Main Hawaii's tallest mountain Mauna Kea is 4,205m (13,796ft) above mean sea level.
Zealand, Flora of Australia, Flora of Australia, Flora of New Zealand, Endemism in the Hawaiian Islands, and Domesticated plants of AustronesiaNew Zealand countrysideUluru (Ayers Rock) in Central Australia The most diverse country of Oceania when it comes to the environment is Australia, with tropical rainforests in the north-east, mountain ranges in the south-east, south-east, south-east, south-east, south-east and country of Oceania when it comes to the environment is Australia, with tropical rainforests in the north-east, mountain ranges in the south-east, south-east, south-east, south-east, south-east, south-east, and Domesticated plants of Australia (Ayers Rock) in Central Ayers (Ayers Rock) 
east, and dry desert in the centre. [251] Desert or semi-arid land commonly known as the outback makes up by far the largest portion of land. [252] The coastal uplands and a belt of Brigalow grasslands. [253] The northernmost point of the east coast is the tropical-
rainforested Cape York Peninsula.[254][255][256][257][256][257][258]Prominent features of the Australian flora are adaptations to aridity and fire which include scleromorphy and serotiny. These adaptations are common in species from the large and well-known families Proteaceae (Banksia), Myrtaceae (Eucalyptus gum trees), and Fabaceae (Acacia wattle). The flora of Fiji,
Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia is tropical dry forest, with tropical vegetation that includes palm trees, Premna protrusa, Psydrax odorata, Gyrocarpus americanus, and Derris trifoliata. [259] New Zealand's landscape ranges from the fjord-like sounds of the southwest to the tropical beaches of the far north. South Island is dominated by the Southern Alps.
There are 18 peaks of more than 3000 metres (9800ft) in the South Island. All summits over 2,900 m are within the South Island; the highest peak of which is Aoraki / Mount Cook, at 3,754 metres (12,316ft). Earthquakes are common, though usually not severe, averaging 3,000 per year. [260] There is a wide variety
of native trees, adapted to all the various micro-climates in New Zealand. [261] In Hawaii, one endemic plants. To ensure these plants set seed, biologists
rappel down 910-metre (3,000ft) cliffs to brush pollen onto their stigmas.[263]Main articles: Fauna of Australia, List of birds of Australia, Eirds of Australia, Birds of Australia, Eirds of Eirds of
[264] The aptly named Pacific kingfisher is found in the Pacific Swallow [265] as is the Red-vented bulbul, [266] Polynesian starling, [267] Brown goshawk, [268] Pacific Swallow [269] and the Cardinal myzomela, among others.
 Island, was added to the endangered species list in 2008.[271] Native to Hawaii is the Hawaiian crow, which has been extinct in the wild since 2002.[272] The brown tree snake is native to Australia, New Guinea and proximate islands are birds of paradise,
honeyeaters, Australasian treecreeper, Australasian robin, kingfishers, butcherbirds, and dominance of the marsupials a group of mammals that raise their young in a pouch, including the macropods, possums, and dasyuromorphs. The passerines of
Australia, also known as songbirds or perching birds, include the Australian magpie, Australian raven, the pied currawong, crested pigeons and the laughing kookaburra. [277] The koala, emu, platypus and kangaroo are national animals of Australia
[278] and the Tasmanian devil is also one of the well-known animals in the country. [279] The goanna is a predatory lizard native to the Australian mainland. [280] The birds of New Zealand evolved into an avifauna that included a large number of endemic species. As an island archipelago New Zealand accumulated bird diversity and when Captain James Cook arrived in
the 1770s he noted that the bird song was deafening. The mix includes species with unusual biology such as the kkp which is the world's only flightless, nocturnal, lek-breeding parrot, but also many species that are similar to neighbouring land areas. Some of the more well known and distinctive bird species in New Zealand are the kiwi, kea, takah, Kkp, mohua, t, and
the bellbird.[281] The tuatara is a notable reptile endemic to New Zealand, New Guinea, Wallacea, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean collectively possess 42% of the world's parrot species, including half of all Critically Endangered parrots, many of which are endemic to the region.[282] Main articles: Climate of Australia, Climate of New Zealand, New Z
Zealand, and Climate of HawaiiAugust 2011 winter's snowfall in Dunedin, OtagoThe Pacific, the El Nio Southern Oscillation (ENSO) affects weather conditions. [284] In the tropical western Pacific, the monsoon and the related wet season during the summer
months contrast with dry winds in the winter which blow over the ocean from the Asian landmass. [285] November is the only month in which all the tropical cyclone basins are active. [286] To the southwest of the region, in the Australian landmass, the climate is mostly desert or semi-arid, with the southern coastal corners having a temperate climate, such as oceanic and
humid subtropical climate in the east coast and Mediterranean climate in the east coast, in the states of Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania and in the Australian Capital Territory. [288] Most regions of New Zealand belong to the temperate zone with a
maritime climate (Kppen climate classification: Cfb) characterised by four distinct seasons. Conditions vary from extremely wet on the West Coast of the South Island and at higher altitudes in the North Island. It is extremely rare at sea level in the
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North Island.[291]Hawaii, although being in the tropics, experiences many different climates, depending on latitude and its geography. The island of Hawaii for example hosts 4 (out of 5 in total) climate groups on a surface as small as 10,430km2 (4,028sqmi) according to the Kppen climate types: tropical, arid, temperate and polar. The Hawaiian Islands receive most of their precipitation during the winter months (October to April).[292] A few islands in the northwest, such as Guam, are susceptible to typhoons in the wet season.[293]The highest recorded temperature ever recorded in Oceania was 25.6C (14.1F), at Ranfurly in Otago in 1903, with a more recent temperature of 21.6C (6.9F) recorded in 1995 in nearby Ophir.[295] Pohnpei of the Senyavin Islands in Micronesia is the wettest places on earth, with annual recorded rainfall exceeding 7,600mm (300in) each year in certain mountainous locations. [296] The Big Bog on the island of Maui is the wettest place, receiving an average 10,271mm (404.4in) each year.[297]Kppen climate classification of selected regions in Oceania Australia Charles is Head of the Commonwealth and King of five Oceanian countries:

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Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. Australia is a federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy [298] with Charles III at its apex as the King of Australia by the Governor-General at the federal level and by the
 Governors at the state level, who by convention act on the advice of his ministers. [299][300] There are two major political groups that usually form government, federally and its minor partner, the National Party. [301][302] Within Australian political culture, the
Coalition is considered centre-right and the Labor Party is constitution is not codified. [306] Charles III is the King of New Zealand work Zealand is a constitution is not codified. [306] Charles III is the King of New Zealand is a constitution is not codified.
and the head of state.[307] The King is represented by the Governor-General, whom he appoints on the Advice of the Prime Minister.[308] The New Zealand Parliament holds legislative power and consists of the Frime Minister.[308] The New Zealand Parliament holds legislative power and consists of the Prime Minister.[308] The New Zealand Parliament holds legislative power and consists of the King and the House of Representatives.
Zealand is identified as one of the world's most stable and well-government building in the Samoan capital Apia housing administrative ministerial officesIn Samoan politics, the Prime Minister of Samoa is the head of government. The 1960
constitution, which formally came into force with independence from New Zealand in 1962, builds on the British pattern of parliamentary democracy, modified to take account of Samoan customs. The national government (malo) generally controls the legislative assembly.[314] Politics of Tonga takes place in a framework of a constitutional monarchy, whereby the King
of Tonga is the Head of State. Fiji has a multiparty system with the Prime Minister of Fiji as head of government. The executive power is exercised by the government. The politics of Papua New Guinea the Prime Minister is the head of government, and the
head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and of a multi-party system. New Caledonia remains an integral part of the French Republic. Inhabitants of New Caledonia are French citizens. New Caledonia sends two
 representatives to the French National Assembly and two senators to the French Senate. Hawaii is dominated by the Democratic Party. As codified in the Hawaiian Constitution, there are three branches of government: executive, legislative and judicial. The governor is elected statewide. Main article: Economy of OceaniaThe linked map below shows the exclusive
 economic zones (EEZs) of the islands of Oceania and neighbouring areas, as a guide to the following table (there are few land boundaries that can be drawn on a map of the Pacific at this scale). AustraliaNewZealandChathamHawaiiWakeFederated Statesof MicronesiaPalauPapua
 NewGuineaEasterIslandFrenchPolynesiaCookIslandsNewCaledoniaFijiTuvaluKiribatiPhoenixLineSolomonIslandsNauruVanuatuTongaPitcairnGuamNorfolkNorthernMarianasSamoaASWFNiueCocosChristmasRyukyuIslandsIzuBoninVolcanoOkinotorishimaMidwayJohnstonClippertonSocorroHowlandBakerKingmanPalmyraJarvisCoral
 SeaLordHoweKermadecBountiesThree KingsAntipodesAucklandsSolanderSnaresCampbellAshmore& CartierMacquarieIndonesiaPhilippinesSarawakBNSabahMalukuPapuaEastTimorParacelsSpratlysThis template: viewtalkeditMain article: Economy of AustraliaThe skyline of SydneyAustralia and New Zealand are the only highly developed independent nations in the
 region, although the economy of Australia is by far the largest and most dominant economy in the region and one of the largest in the world. New Caledonia, Hawaii, and French Polynesia are highly developed too but are not sovereign states. Australia's per-capita GDP is higher than that of the UK, Canada, Germany, and France in terms of purchasing power parity
 [315] New Zealand is also one of the most globalised economies and depends greatly on international trade.[316][317]The Australia was the 12th largest national economy by nominal GDP and the 19th-largest measured by PPP-adjusted GDP.
[319]Mercer Quality of Living Survey ranks Sydney tenth in the world in terms of quality of living,[320] making it one of the most liveable city by GaWC.[322][323] Melbourne also ranked highly in the world's most liveable city by GaWC.[323] Melbourne also ranked highly in the world's most liveable city list,[324] and is a leading financial centre in the Asiaacific region.[325][326]Auckland's central financial centre in the world i
business district at night in 2006The majority of people living in Australia work in health care, retail and education sectors.[327] Australia boasts the largest amount of manufacturing in the region, producing cars, electrical equipment, machinery and clothes. Main article: Economy of New ZealandNew Zealan
nominal gross domestic product (GDP) and 68th-largest in the world measured by purchasing power parity (PPP). A major economic and cultural powerhouse of the Southern Hemisphere, Auckland is ranked as a Beta+ world is most liveable
cities, with Auckland being ranked first in the world according to the Global Liveability Ranking. [328][329]New Zealand has a large GDP for its population of 5.2 million, and sources of revenue are spread throughout the large island nation. The country has one of the most globalised economies and depends greatly on international trade mainly with Australia, Canada
China, the European Union, Japan, Singapore, South Korea and the United States. New Zealand's 1983 Closer Economy aligns closely with that of Australia means that the economy aligns closely with that of Australia and by 2008, the World Bank praised New Zealand's 1983 Closer Economy aligns closely with that of Australia and by 2008, the World Bank praised New Zealand as the most business-friendly country in the world. [330][331] The economy diversified and by 2008, the World Bank praised New Zealand's 1983 Closer Economy aligns closely with that of Australia.
 tourism had become the single biggest generator of foreign exchange.[332] The New Zealand dollar is the 10th-most traded currency in the world.[333]Main articles: Economy of Fiji, Economy of Figi, Economy of Fiji, Economy of Fi
 includes tourism, education and financial services. Oceania's largest export markets include Japan, China, the United States for exporting goods and for accessing other products. Australia and New Zealand's trading arrangements are known as Closer
Economic Relations. Australia and New Zealand, along with other countries, are members of AsiaPacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the East Asia Summit (EAS), which may become trade blocs in the future particularly EAS. The main produce from the Pacific is copra or coconut, but timber, beef, palm oil, cocoa, sugar, and ginger are also commonly grown across
the tropics of the Pacific. Fishing provides a major industry for many of the smaller nations in the Pacific, although many fishing areas are exploited by other larger countries, namely Japan. Natural Resources, such as lead, zinc, nickel, and gold, are mined in Australia and Solomon Islands. Oceania's largest export markets include Japan, China, the United States, India,
South Korea and the European Union. Aerial view of Bora Bora, French Polynesia Endowed with forest, mineral, and fish resources, Fiji is one of the most developed of the Pacific island economies, though it remains a developed of the Pacific island economies, though it remains a developing country with a large subsistence agriculture sector. [334] Agriculture accounts for 18% of gross domestic product, although it remains a developing country with a large subsistence agriculture accounts for 18% of gross domestic product, although it remains a developing country with a large subsistence agriculture accounts for 18% of gross domestic product, although it remains a developing country with a large subsistence agriculture accounts for 18% of gross domestic product, although it remains a developing country with a large subsistence agriculture accounts for 18% of gross domestic product, although it remains a developing country with a large subsistence agriculture accounts for 18% of gross domestic product, although it remains a developing country with a large subsistence agriculture accounts for 18% of gross domestic product, although it remains a developing country with a large subsistence agriculture accounts for 18% of gross domestic product, although it remains a developing country with a large subsistence agriculture accountry with a large subsistence agriculture acco
70% of the workforce as of 2001. Sugar exports and the growing tourist industries; sandalwood,[335] whaling,[336]
sugarcane, pineapple, the military, tourism and education. [337] Hawaiian exports include food and clothing. These industries play a small role in the Hawaiian economy, due to the shipping distance to viable markets, such as the West Coast of the contiguous U.S. The state's food exports include coffee, macadamia nuts, pineapple, livestock, sugarcane and honey. [338]
As of 2015[update], Honolulu was ranked high on world livability rankings, and was also ranked as the 2nd safest city in the U.S.[339][340]Shangri-La's Fijian ResortFurther information: Tourism in Australia and Tourism in New ZealandTourists each
 year, more than a quarter of whom come from Australia. This has contributed $1 billion or more to Fiji's economy since 1995, but the Government of Fiji likely underestimates these figures due to the invisible economy inside the tourism industry. Vanuatu is widely recognised as one of the premier vacation destinations for scuba divers wishing to explore coral reefs of the
 South Pacific region. Tourism has been promoted, in part, by Vanuatu being the site of several reality-TV shows. The ninth season of the reality TV series Survivor was filmed at the same location used by the U.S. version.[341]Dandenong Ranges in Victoria
are popular among tourists. Tourism in Australia is an important component of the Australian economy. [342] In 2015, there were 7.4 million visitor arrivals. [343] Popular Australian destinations include the Sydney Harbour (Sydney Opera House
Sydney Harbour Bridge, Royal Botanic Garden, etc.), Gold Coast (theme parks such as Warner Bros. Movie World), Walls of Jerusalem National Park and Mount Field National Park and Mount Fi
 Australian outback.[344]Tourism in New Zealand contributes NZ$7.3 billion (or 4%) of the country's GDP in 2013, as well as directly supporting 110,800 full-time equivalent jobs (nearly NZ$10 billion). International and domestic tourism
 contributes, in total, NZ$24 billion to New Zealand's economy every year. Tourism New Zealand, the country's official tourism agency, is actively promoting the country as a destination. [346]In 2003 alone, according to state government data, there were over
6.4 million visitors to the Hawaiian Islands with expenditures of over $10.6 billion.[347] Due to the mild year-round weather, tourist travel is popular throughout the year. In 2011, Hawaii saw increasing arrivals and china increasing 13%, 24% and 21% respectively from 2010.[348]Main article: Demographics of
OceaniaThe demographic table below shows the subregions and countries of geopolitical Oceania. The countries in this table are categorised according to the scheme for geographic subregions used by the United Nations. The information shown follows sources in this table are categorised according to the scheme for geographic subregions used by the United Nations.
territories and regions are subject to various additional categorisations, depending on the source and purpose of each description. ArmsFlagName of region, followed by countries[349] Area(km2) Population (2021)[1][2] Population density (per km2) Capital ISO 3166-1 Australasia [350] Ashmore and Cartier Islands
(Australia)19900Australia7,686,85025,921,0893.1CanberraAUChristmas Islands (Australia)1351,69212.5Flying Fish CoveCXCocos (Keeling) Islands (Australia)1459342.4West Islands (Australia)1351,69212.5Flying Fish CoveCXCocos (Keeling) Islands (Australia)1459342.4West Islands (Australia)1459342.4West Islands (Australia)151,69212.5Flying Fish CoveCXCocos (Keeling) Islands (Australia)1459342.4West Isl
 PE)Papua (Indonesia)[353][354]82,6811,035,00013JayapuraID(ID-PA)South Papua (Indonesia)117,849522,2004.4Salor, Merauke RegencyID(ID-PS)Southwest Papua New Guinea[357]462,8409,949,43717.5Port MoresbyPGSolomon
facto)NRNorthern Mariana Islands (United States)47749,481115.4SaipanMPPalau45818,02446.9Ngerulmud[358]PWWake Island (United States)215075Wake IslandUMMicronesia (total)3,307526,343163.5PolynesiaAmerican Samoa (United States)215075Wake IslandUMMicronesia (United States)215075Wake
 Kingdom)47471 Adamstown PNS amoa 2,944218,76466.3 Apia WSTokelau (New Zealand) 101,849128.2 Atafu (de facto) TKT onga 748106,017143.2 Nukual ofa TOTuvalu 2611,204426.8 Funafuti TVW all is and Futuna (France) 27411,62743.4 Mata-Utu WFP olynesia (total) 25,7152,047,44479.6 Total 8,919,53050,099,3125.1 Total minus main land to the facto) TKT onga 748106,017143.2 Nukual ofa TOTuvalu 2611,204426.8 Funafuti TVW all is and Futuna (France) 27411,62743.4 Mata-Utu WFP olynesia (total) 25,7152,047,44479.6 Total 8,919,53050,099,3125.1 Total minus main land to the facto) TKT onga 748106,017143.2 Nukual ofa TOTuvalu 2611,204426.8 Funafuti TVW all is and Futuna (France) 27411,62743.4 Mata-Utu WFP olynesia (total) 25,7152,047,44479.6 Total 8,919,53050,099,3125.1 Total minus main land to the facto) TKT onga 748106,017143.2 Nukual ofa TOTuvalu 2611,204426.8 Funafuti TVW all is and Futuna (France) 27411,62743.4 Mata-Utu WFP olynesia (total) 25,7152,047,44479.6 Total 8,919,53050,099,3125.1 Total minus main land to the facto) TKT onga 748106,017143.2 Nukual ofa TOTuvalu 2611,204426.8 Funafuti TVW all is an atam for the factor of the fact
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[364]RankCity nameCountryPop.RankCity nameCountryPop.RankCity nameCountryPop.RankCity nameCountryPop.SydneyAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,8523BrisbaneAustralia5,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,031,19512JayapuraIndonesia410,031,19512Jayapu
 Zealand1,530,50015Sunshine Coast, QueenslandAustralia317,4046AdelaideAustralia11,333,92716WollongongAustralia24,4629WellingtonNew Zealand497,200[365]19GeelongAustralia196,39310Newcastle, New South
 WalesAustralia436,17120Hamilton, New ZealandNew ZealandNew Zealand189,700Main article: Religion in Oceania. Sri Siva Subramaniya temple
in FijiThe predominant religion in Oceania is Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] and 96% in Polynesia described themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] and 96% in Polynesia described themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] and 96% in Polynesia described themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] and 96% in Polynesia described themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] and 96% in Polynesia described themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] and 96% in Polynesia described themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] and 96% in Polynesia described themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] and 96% in Polynesia described themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] and 96% in Polynesia described themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] and 96% in Polynesia described themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] and 96% in Polynesia described themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] and 96% in Polynesia described themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] and 96% in Polynesia described themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] and 96% in Polynesia described themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found that 92% in Melanesia,[366] A 2011 survey found themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found themselves as Christianity (73%).[366][367] A 2011 survey found themselves as Christianity (73%).[367] A 2011 survey
the 2018 census, 37% of New Zealanders affiliated themselves with Christianity and 48% declared no religion. [370] In the 2016 Census, 52% of the Australian and New Zealand censuses, large proportions of the population say they belong to "no religion" (which
 includes atheism, agnosticism, deism, and secular humanism). In Tonga, everyday life is heavily influenced by Polynesian traditions and especially by the Christian faith. The Ahmadiyya mosque in Marshall Islands is the only mosque in Micronesia. [371] Another one in Tuvalu belongs to the same sect. The Bah House of Worship in Tiapapata, Samoa, is one of seven
 designations administered in the Bah Faith. Hinduism is a minority faith in Oceania. Fiji has the highest percentage of Hindus in Oceania at 29.7% [372] In absolute numbers, Australia has the largest population of. [374] Samoa also has a
significant Hindu population.[375]Other religions in the region include Islam and Buddhism, which are prominent minority religions in Australia and New Zealand. Judaism, Sikhism and Jainism are also presentative in the British Empire.[376] Prince
 Philip Movement is followed around Yaohnanen village on the southern island of Tanna in Vanuatu. [377] [378] Main article: Languages of Oceania Austronesian languages as Malay (Indonesian), and Oceania languages such as Gilbertese, Fijian, Mori, and
 HawaiianThe Aboriginal Australian languages, including the large PamaNyungan familyThe Papuan languages to the region.[379] Common non-indigenous languages include English in Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, and many other
 territories; French in New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna; Japanese in the Bonin Islands; [69] and Spanish on Easter Island and the Galpagos Islands. [69][126][380] There are also Creoles formed from the interaction of Malay or the colonial languages with indigenous languages, such as Tok Pisin, Bislama, Chavacano, various Malay trade and creole
languages, Hawaiian Pidgin, Norfuk, and Pitkern. Contact between Austronesian and Papuan resulted in several instances in mixed languages such as Maisin. Main articles: Post-war immigration to Australia, Immigration to Austral
 arriving in Melbourne, Australia in 1954The most multicultural areas in Oceania, which have a high degree of immigration, are Australia. From the late 1970s, there was a significant increase in immigration from Asian and other non-European countries, making Australia a
multicultural country.[381]Sydney is the most multicultural city in Oceania, having more than 250 different language other than English at home.[382] Furthermore, 36 percent of the population reported having been born overseas, with top countries being Italy, Lebanon, Vietnam and Iraq, among others.[383]
[384] Melbourne is also fairly multicultural, having the largest Greek-speaking population outside of Europe,[385] and the second largest Asian population in Australia after Sydney.[386][387][388] European migration to New Zealand provided a major influx following the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. Subsequent immigration has been chiefly from the British
 Isles, but also from continental Europe, the Pacific, The Americas and Asia.[389][390] Auckland is home to over half (51.6 percent) of New Zealand's overseas born population, and 56 percent of its Middle Eastern and African born population.[391]Many
 Portuguese immigrants in Hawaii were Azorean or Madeiran. Hawaii is a majority-minority state. [392] Chinese workers on Western trading ships settled in Hawaii were Azorean or Madeiran. Hawaii is a majority-minority state. [392] Chinese workers on Western trading ships settled in Hawaii were Azorean or Madeiran. Hawaii is a majority-minority state. [392] Chinese workers on Western trading ships settled in Hawaii were Azorean or Madeiran. Hawaii is a majority-minority state. [392] Chinese workers on Western trading ships settled in Hawaii were Azorean or Madeiran. Hawaii is a majority-minority state. [392] Chinese workers on Western trading ships settled in Hawaii was settled in Hawaii was settled in Hawaii starting in 1789. In 1820, the first American missionaries arrived to preach Christianity and teach the Hawaii was settled in Hawaii was settl
 ancestry especially Filipino, Japanese, Korean and Chinese. Many are descendants of immigrants brought to work on the sugarcane plantations. [394] Puerto Rican immigration to Hawaii began in 1899 when Puerto Rico's sugar
 industry was devastated by two hurricanes, causing a worldwide shortage of sugar and a huge demand for sugar from Hawaii.[395]Between 2001 and 2007 Australia, New Zealand, and other nations took part in the Regional Assistance Mission
to Solomon Islands between 2003 and 2017 after a request for aid.[396]Yali in the Yahukimo Regency, Highland PapuaArchaeology, linguistics, and existing genetic studies indicate that Oceania was settled by two major waves of migration. The first migration of Australo-Melanesians took place c. 40 to 80 thousand years ago, and these migrants, Papuans, colonised
 much of Near Oceania. Approximately 3.5 thousand years ago, a second expansion of Austronesian speakers arrived in Near Oceania, and the descendants of these people spread to the far corners of the Pacific, colonising Remote Oceania, and the descendants of these people spread to the far corners of the Pacific, colonising Remote Oceania, and the descendants of these people spread to the far corners of the Pacific, colonising Remote Oceania, and the descendants of these people spread to the far corners of the Pacific, colonising Remote Oceania.
 effect of this expansion. With regards to Papuan influence, autochthonous haplogroups support the hypothesis of a long history in Near Oceania, is an anomaly with extreme frequencies of autochthonous haplogroups of Near Oceanian origin
[397]Large areas of New Guinea are unexplored by scientists and anthropologists due to extensive forestation and mountainous terrain. Known indigenous tribes and remain preliterate and, at the national or international level, the names of tribes and
 information about them is extremely hard to obtain. The Indonesian provinces of Papua and West Papua on the island of New Guinea are home to an estimated 44 uncontacted tribal groups. [398] Main articles: Culture of Australia and Cuisine of Australia and Cuisine
 influence behind Australian culture has been Anglo-Celtic Western culture, with some Indigenous influences. [400][401] The divergence and evolution that has occurred in the ensuing centuries has resulted in a distinctive Australian culture. [402][403] Since the mid-20th century, American popular culture has strongly influenced Australia, particularly through television
and cinema.[404] Other cultural influences come from neighbouring Asian countries, and through large-scale immigration from non-English-speaking nations.[404][405] The Story of the Kelly Gang (1906), the world's first feature length film, spurred a boom in Australian cinema during the silent film era.[406][407] The Australian Museum in Sydney and the National
Gallery of Victoria in Melbourne are the oldest and largest museums in Oceania.[408][409] The city's New Year's Eve celebrations are the largest in Oceania.[410] Australia and New Zealand were responsible for the flat white coffee. Most Indigenous Australia tribal groups subsisted on a
simple hunter-gatherer diet of native fauna and flora, otherwise called bush tucker.[412] The first settlers introduced British food to the continent, much of which is now considered typical Australian food, such as the Sunday roast.[413][414] Multicultural immigration transformed Australian cuisine; post-World War II European migrants, particularly from the
 Mediterranean, helped to build a thriving Australian coffee culture, and the influence of Asian cultures has led to Australian variants of their staple foods, such as the Chinese-inspired dim sim and Chiko Roll.[415]The Iolani Palace in Honolulu, formerly the residence of the Hawaiian monarch, was restored and opened to the public as a museum in 1978. Main articles:
Culture of Hawaii, Cuisine of Hawaii, and Hawaii, and Hawaii are ligionThe music of Hawaii includes traditional and popular styles, ranging from native Hawaii folk music to modern rock and hip hop. Hawaii hop. Hawaii includes traditional and popular styles, ranging from native Hawaii, and Hawaii hop. Hawa
Hawaiian-tinged music is a frequent part of Hollywood soundtracks. Hawaii also made a major contribution to country music with the introduction of the steel guitar. [416] The Hawaiian religion is polytheistic and animistic, with a belief in many deities and spirits, including the belief that spirits are found in non-human beings and objects such as animals, the waves, and
the sky.[417]The cuisine of Hawaii is a fusion of many foods brought by immigrants to the Hawaiian sovereignty activist Israel Kamakawiwoole, famous for his medley of
 "Somewhere Over the Rainbow/What a Wonderful World", was named "The Voice of Hawaii" by NPR in 2010 in its 50 great voices series.[418]Main articles: Culture of the Rings film trilogy.[419]New Zealand as a culture is a Western culture, which is
 influenced by the cultural input of the indigenous Mori and the various waves of multi-ethnic migration which followed the British colonisation and immigration specifically from Oceania, Europe, and Asia.[420] New Zealand marks two
 national days of remembrance, Waitangi Day and ANZAC Day, and also celebrates many holidays such as the King's Birthday, Labour Day, and Christmas Day, as well as public anniversaries of the founding dates of most regions.[421] The New Zealand recording industry began to develop from 1940 onwards and many New Zealand musicians have obtained success in
 Britain and the United States.[422] Some artists release Mori language songs and the Mori tradition-based art of kapa haka (song and dance) has made a resurgence.[423] The country's diverse scenery and compact size, plus government incentives,[424] have encouraged some producers to film big budget movies in New Zealand, including Avatar, The Lord of the
 Rings, The Hobbit, The Chronicles of Narnia, King Kong and The Last Samurai. [425] The national cuisine has been described as Pacific Rim, incorporating the native Mori cuisine and diverse culinary traditions introduced by settlers and immigrants from Europe, Polynesia and Asia. [426] New Zealand yields produce from land and sea most crops and livestock, such as
 maize, potatoes and pigs, were gradually introduced by the early European settlers.[427] Distinctive ingredients or dishes include lamb; salmon; koura (crayfish);[428] whitebait; shellfish including dredge oysters, pua, mussels, scallops, pipi and tuatua;[429] kumara (sweet potato); kiwifruit; tamarillo; and pavlova (considered a national dish).[430][426]A fale on Manono
 Island Main articles: Culture of Samoa and Polynesian culture The fa'a Samoa, or traditional Samoan way, remains a strong force in Samoan life and politics. Despite centuries of European influence, Samoa maintains its historical customs, social and politics. Despite centuries of European influence, Samoa maintains its historical customs, social and politics.
 important occasions including the bestowal of matai chiefly titles. Items of great cultural value include the finely woven 'ie toga. The Samoan male dances can be more snappy. [431] The sasa is also a traditional dance where rows of dancers
perform rapid synchronised movements in time to the rhythm of wooden drums (pate) or rolled mats. Another dance performed by males is called the fa'ataupati or the slap dance, creating rhythmic sounds by slapping different parts of the body. As with other Polynesian cultures (Hawaiian, Tahitian and Mori) with significant and unique tattoos, Samoans have two
 gender specific and culturally significant tattoos. [432] Main articles: Oceanian art., Hawaiian art., Mori art., and Indigenous Australian art greatly throughout the cultures and regions. The subject matter typically carri
 few records of them exist from this time. [435] Indigenous Australian rock art is the oldest and richest unbroken tradition of art in the world, dating as far back as 60,000 years and spread across hundreds of thousands of sites. [436] [437] These rock paintings served several functions. Some were used in magic, others to increase animal populations for hunting, while some
were simply for amusement.[438] Sculpture in Oceania first appears on New Guinea as a series of stone figures found throughout the island, but mostly in mountainous highlands. Establishing a chronological timeframe for these pieces in most cases is difficult, but one has been dated to c. 1500 BCE.[439]By 1500 BCE the Lapita culture, descendants of the second wave
 would begin to expand and spread into the more remote islands. At around the same time, art began to appear in New Guinea, including the earliest examples of sculpture in Oceania. Beginning c. 1100 CE, the people of Pohnpei, a Micronesian island, would
 embark on another megalithic construction, building Nan Madol, a city of artificial islands and a system of canals. [440] Hawaiian art includes wood carvings, feather work, petroglyphs, bark cloth (called kapa in Hawaiian and tapa elsewhere in the Pacific), and tattoos. Native Hawaiians had neither metal nor woven cloth. [441] See also: Sport in Oceania Fiji playing Wales
football garners the highest spectatorship numbers and television ratings.[444][445][446][447] Rugby union is the most Rugby World Cup titles, having won the tournament three times.[449] Australia's team the Wallabies have won the World Cup twice, despite Rugby union
 League, [455] [456] [457] Additionally, it attracts significant attention across New Zealand and the Pacific Islands, The highest level of the sport is the Australian Football League (AFL), which was the fourth best attended sporting league in the world during the 2010s. [458] Vanuatu is the only country in Oceania to call association football its national sport. However, it is
 dependent territories of Guam and Northern Mariana Islands currently compete in the AFC instead of the OFC.[463] The OFC was dominated by Australia for many years, and became known for one-sided results.[464] Australians view sport as an important part of their cultural identity, and the country performs well on the international stage, despite having a relatively
 small population. [465] They have hosted two Summer Olympics: Melbourne 1956 and Sydney 2000, and the city of Brisbane is also set to host the Pacific Games (formerly known as the South Pacific Games) is a multi-sport event, much like the Olympics
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Australasia: 1. North of the equatorThe Ladrone or Marian islands, the Pelew islands, the Radack and Ralick chains, the Friendly islands, the Friendly islands, the Friendly islands, the Friendly islands, the Radack and Ralick chains, the Pelew islands, the Pel
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 -13.35000; -176.13944Retrieved from " By far the largest country in Oceania in terms of area is Australia with 7,692,024 km, followed by Papua New Guinea with 462,840 km and New Zealand with 270,467 km. The smallest independent country in Oceania is the island nation of Nauru, which covers an area of 21 km (8 sq mi). Australia (2,969,121 square miles) Papua
 New Guinea (178,656 square miles) New Zealand (104,400 square miles) With 24.8 million people and New Guinea with 8.2 million people and New Zealand with 4.6 million people. Thousands of islands scattered across the Pacific Ocean are grouped
countries namely Bangladesh, India, Iran, Maldives, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. There are 14 countries in Oceania today, according to United Nations official statistics. Oceania is a region made up of thousands of islands throughout the Central and South Pacific. It includes Australia, the
 smallest continent in terms of total land area. They include American Samoa, Australia and their external territories, the Cook Islands, Niue, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, the Solomo
 ... Ocanie derives from the Latin word oceanus, and this from the Greek word (keans), "ocean". The term Oceania is used because, unlike the other continental groupings, it is the world by land area, while Australia is the sixth largest. Brazil is
 approximately 8.5 million square kilometers in size, while Australia is about 7.7 million square kilometers. Geography Math! Oceania is a region of the South Pacific Ocean that comprises multiple islands, Keeling Islands, Heard Island and
 Federated States Of Micronesia, Vanuatu, Samoa, Kiribati, Tonga, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Tuvalu, and Nauru. Australia has the largest population in Oceania followed by Papua New Guinea are by far the largest countries in this pseudo-continent, and the former two
Zealand are the three independent nations that make up the Australian continent. It also includes Papua and West Papua, two regions of the United Nations. The full list is shown in the table below, with current population and subregion (based on the United
 as Australia, but it is also sometimes called Australasia or Oceania. "Australia" is commonly used to refer to the country, and the island of Australia, while "Australasia" is a broader term that includes Australia, which is also sometimes called Oceania
Oceania is the term that refers to the islands throughout the Pacific that are not included in the poorest country in the region. According to official figures, Kiribati's GDP was $0.18 billion - the world economy less than 0.01%. The next poorest regions are
 the Solomon Islands at 0.21 and Vanuatu at 0.28. Poorest Country in Australia The poorest country in the continent of Australia is Papua New Guinea. Somalia. South Sudan. Tanzania. The Gambia. Togo. Uganda. Zambia. Oceania is the smallest continent in the world. Located in the southern hemisphere, it consists of Australia and the Pacific Islands (Polynesia
 independent countries in Oceania. Among them, the most populous country is Australia and the least is Nauru. The full list of countries in Oceania is shown in the table below, with latest total population. All the islands of Oceania have a population of indigenous people. However, European whites in Australia and New Zealand constitute to the majority of the inhabita
 especially of British origin. With a population of about 32 million, Oceania is a predominantly urban region. While 75% of the population lives in urban areas, while on the islands most people live in rural areas. #FlagIndependent CountryCurrent
 PopulationSubregion1Australia25,399,311Australia25,399,311Australia27,399,311Australasia2Papua New Guinea8,558,811Melanesia3New Zealand4,968,541Polynesia4Fiji884,898Melanesia5Solomon Islands680,817Melanesia6Vanuatu304,511Melanesia6Vanuatu304,511Melanesia6Vanuatu304,511Melanesia6Vanuatu304,511Melanesia7Samoa200,885Polynesia4Fiji884,898Melanesia5Solomon Islands680,817Melanesia6Vanuatu304,511Melanesia6Vanuatu304,511Melanesia7Samoa200,885Polynesia8Kiribati120,111Micronesia9Federated States of Micronesia105,311Micronesia10Tonga100,311Polynesia11Marshall
 AustraliaOceania Countries by AreaOceania has an area of 8,480,355 km, with a varying demographic density: Australia 2.2 residents/km; Papua New Guinea 7.7 residents/km; Nauru 380 ha /km; Tonga 163 residents/km and the territory of Australia correspond to the largest portion of Oceania, with about 90% of the continent. Oceanias largest cities are located in
 OceaniaIn summary, there are a total of 25 independent countries and dependent territories in Oceania. See the following for full list of countries and dependencies of Australia in alphabetical order: Brief History of Oceania and Polynesia, is a region with a rich tapestry
 of ancient histories and diverse cultures. The earliest settlers arrived in Papua New Guinea and Australia around 60,000 years ago. These initial settlers are the ancestors of the Aboriginal Australians and Papuans. Over millennia, they developed distinct cultures, languages, and social structures, deeply interconnected with the land and sea. In the Pacific Islands, the
 Lapita people, believed to have originated from Southeast Asia, began settling around 1500 BCE. They spread across the Pacific, reaching as far as Fiji, Tonga, and Melanesian cultures that followed. Polynesian Expansion One of the
 most remarkable chapters in the history of Oceania is the Polynesian expansion. Around 1000 CE, Polynesians embarked on extraordinary voyages, navigating vast ocean distances using stars, wind patterns, and ocean currents. They settled in places as far-flung as Hawaii, Easter Island (Rapa Nui), and New Zealand (Aotearoa). This period saw the development of
 complex societies with sophisticated social hierarchies, religious practices, and impressive structures like the moai statues on Easter Island. European Exploration and ColonizationThe arrival of Europeans in Oceania began with the Portuguese and Spanish explorers in the early 16th century, but significant exploration did not occur until the 18th century. Dutch explorer
Abel Tasman charted parts of Australia and New Zealand in the 1640s. British navigator Captain James Cook made extensive voyages in the late 18th century, mapping much of the Pacific and established penal colonies in Australia starting in
 claimed territories in Melanesia and Micronesia. Colonial Era and World WarsThe 19th and early 20th centuries were marked by the consolidation of European colonial rule across Oceania. The impact on indigenous populations was devastating, with diseases, land dispossession, and cultural disruption leading to significant declines in their numbers and traditional ways
 where many islands became important military bases. Path to Independence or transitioned to self-governance. Australia and New Zealand, dominions within the British Commonwealth, gained greater autonomy, culminating in the Statute of Westminster
 and American Samoa are territories of the United States. Modern Era and Contemporary IssuesToday, Oceania is a region of diverse political statuses and challenges. Australia and New Zealand are developed nations with strong economic
 advocacy, seeking urgent action to mitigate these impacts. Cultural Revival and Identity Despite the challenges, there has been a strong cultural revival across Oceania. Indigenous peoples in Australia, the recognition of Aboriginal land rights and the growing
 movement for constitutional recognition reflect this resurgence. In New Zealand, Mori culture and language have seen significant revitalization, supported by government policies and public interest. Copyright Worldometers.info - All rights reserved -Disclaimer & Privacy Policy Oceania is the second-smallest continent after Antarctica, covering approximately 8.5 million
 km2. It comprises thousands of islands throughout the South and Central Pacific. Oceania is geographically divided into Australasia, Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia. The World Time Zone Map shows that 12 time zones are used throughout the region, ranging from UTC-9 to UTC+14. Some countries and territories offset their time from UTC by partial hours,
 meaning that they do not use full-hour time zones. Australia, the regions largest country, uses up to three time zones. Most Oceania observe the Earths earliest time zone, known as UTC+14. These are the first places on the planet to usher
in a new day and New Year and other major world calendar days. Clocks in these areas often show the latest time of any time zone is used in Samoa as daylight saving time.
 Island nations. In 2025, it has a population of approximately 46.6 million people. Despite covering a vast area, much of the continent is sparsely populated, with large land masses like Australia balanced by densely inhabited island nations. This page offers detailed population, land area, and density statistics for each country, along with trends and insights. The following
Guinea is Oceanias second most population and land area. Australia, Papua New Guinea, and New Zealand dominate Oceanias demographics, making up 92% of the regions population. The remaining Pacific Island nations have much
smaller populations, but some (like Fiji and Solomon Islands) are growing steadily. Many island territories maintain high densities due to limited land availability. Australia: 7,682,300 km Fiji: 18,270 km Vanuatu: 12,190 km French Polynesia: 3,660 km
 Samoa: 2,830 km Kiribati: 810 km Australia clearly dominates land coverage in Oceania, making up over 85% of the total land area. Other large landholders like Fapua New Guinea and New Zealand are relatively well-populated, while islands like Kiribati and French Polynesia combine small land sizes with high-density settlements. Oceanias population grew from just
5.8 million in 1900 to 46.6 million in 2025. Growth has been steady, with notable increases post-1950 driven by migration to Australia and New Zealand and high birth rates in Pacific Island nations. While Australia populated
                               ated by Australia in both population and area, it also includes a wide array of island nations and territories with rich cultural identities and varying demographic patterns. This page provides a complete snapshot of Oceanias 2025 population landscape. Q: What is the total population of Oceania in 2025?A: Approximately 46.6 million people. Q: Which is
the most populous country in Oceania? A: Australia, with nearly 27 million people. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Which country is the most densely populated in Oceania? A: Australia, covering over 7.6 million km. Q: Whi
other continents. Q: Which is the smallest country in Oceania by population? A: Tokelau and Niue, each with under 3,000 residents. Asia Africa Europe North America South America South America Antarctica, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,794 articles in EnglishIan Carmichael (18June 1920 5February 2010) was an English actor who had a
career that spanned seventy years. Born in Kingston upon Hull, he trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, but his studies and the early stages of his careerwere curtailed by the Second World War. After initial success in revue and sketch productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's
Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews, including from P.G. Wodehouse, the writer who created the character of Wooster. In the early 1970s he played another upper-class literary character, Lord Peter Wimsey, the amateur but talented investigator
created by Dorothy L. Sayers, Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach to training and rehearsing. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Russet sparrowEmmy NoetherThe Combat: Woman Pleading for the VanguishedArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutPallas Athena... that Pallas Athena
(pictured) marked Gustav Klimt's transition to his iconic "golden phase" style?... that a legislator, a civil servant, and a soldier led the campaign for a new district on Sumba Island?... that Jeremy Crawshaw was the only punter selected in the 2025 NFL draft?...
that HMSSheffield earned twelve battle honours during World WarII?... that a South African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition economist 
novel Crime and Punishment?... that Ralph Riggs made his professional stage debut when he was a baby? Archive Start a new article Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president
in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of Ukrainetimeline Sudanese civil
 wartimelineRecent deaths: Stella ChenFranzo Grande StevensSly StoneMohammad BagheriFereydoon AbbasiStu WilsonNominate an articleJune 18: Autistic Pride DayCadaver Tomb of Ren of Chalon1898 The Cadaver Tomb of Ren of Chalon (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique.1958 English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera
Noye's Fludde was premiered at the Aldeburgh Festival. 1967 American musician Jimi Hendrix burned his guitar on stage at the end of a performance at the Monterey International aircraft to be designed around stealth technology, made its maiden flight. 1994 The Troubles; Ulster
Volunteer Force members attacked a crowded bar in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, with assault rifles, killing six people. Rogier van der Weyden (d.1464) Ambrose Philips (d.1749) Lou Brock (b.1939) Stephanie Kwolek (d.2014) More anniversaries: June 17 June 18 June 19 Archive By emailList of days of the year About The Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in
the village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30km (19mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved Hellenistic building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a pagan
temple built by King Tiridates in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 196975, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist
attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter. Photograph credit: YerevantsiRecently featured: Igor StravinskySabella pavoninaMagna Carta (An Embroidery)ArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and
announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news Sources of news about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and th
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Domini (AD) designations, the 898th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world mapJanuary 1 New York City annexes land from surrounding counties,
creating the City of Greater New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island. January 13 Novelist mile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the Dreyfus affair, J'Accuse!, is published on the front page of the Paris daily newspaper L'Aurore,
accusing the government of wrongfully imprisoning Alfred Dreyfus and of antisemitism. February 12 The automobile belonging to Henry Lindfield of Brighton rolls out of control down a hill in Purley, London, England, and hits a tree; thus he becomes the world's first fatality from an automobile accident on a public highway. [1] February 15 SpanishAmerican War: The
USSMaine explodes and sinks in Havana Harbor, Cuba, for reasons never fully established, killing 266 men. The event precipitates the United States' declaration of war on Spain, two months later. February 23 mile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse!. March 1 Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour
Party in MinskMarch 14 Association football and sports club BSC Young Boys is established in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys.March 16 In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the first
person to buy an American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American. March 26 The Sabie Game Reserve in South Africa is created, as the first officially designated game reserve. April 5 Annie Oakley promotes the service of women in combat situations, with the United States military. On this day, she writes a
 letter to President McKinley "offering the government the services of a company of 50 'lady sharpshooters' who would provide their own arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3]April 22 SpanishAmerican War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USSNashville captures a Spanish merchant ship.April 23 SpanishAmerican War:
War: A conference of senior Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 25 Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 25 Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 25 Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 26 Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 27 (later backdating this one more day to April 20). In
Essen, German company Rheinisch-Westflisches Elektrizittswerk RWE is founded.[4]April 26 An explosion in Santa Cruz, California, kills 13 workers, at the California Powder Works.[5]April 29 The Paris Auto Show, the first large-scale commercial vehicle exhibition show, is held in Tuileries Garden.[6]May 1 SpanishAmerican War Battle of Manila Bay: Commodore
Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle of the war, as well as the first battle in the Philippines Campaign. May 2 Thousands of Chinese scholars and Beijing citizens seeking reforms protest in front of the capital control yuan. May 79 Baya Beccaris massacre: Hundreds of demonstrators are killed, when General Fiorenzo Baya Beccaris orders troops to fire
on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 The first games of the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 12 Spanish American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 27 The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to
France, according to the Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7]May 28 Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The
blue is of a lighter shade than the currently mandated royal blue, the sun has eight points as currently but many more rays and it has a mythical face. June 1 The Trans-Mississippi Exposition World's Fair opens, in Omaha, Nebraska. June 7 William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it from liquid
nitrogen.[8]June 9 The British government arranges a 99-year rent of Hong Kong from China.June 10 Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion.June 11 The Guangxu Emperor announces the creation of what would later become Peking University.[9][10]June 12 Philippine Declaration of Independence: After 333 years of
Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence from Spain. June 13 Yukon Territory is formed in New Jersey. [pageneeded] June 21 Spanish American War: The United States captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June
28 Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-ColaJuly 1 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of San Juan Hill United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's
Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo circumnavigation of the world. July 4 En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SSLa
 Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 The United States annexes the Hawaiian Islands. July 17 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish July 18 "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont"
first appear in The Wide World Magazine, as its August 1898 issue goes on sale. [11] July 25 SpanishAmerican War: Hostilities end between American and Spanish forces in Cuba. August 13 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of Manila By prior agreement, the
Spanish commander surrenders the city of Manila to the United States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines. August 21 Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama is founded in Rio de Janeiro. August 23 The Southern Cross
 Expedition, the first British venture of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration, sets sail from London. August 24 Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes sign the Atoka Agreement, a requirement of the Eurtis Act of 1898. August 25 700 Greeks and 15 Englishmen are slaughtered by the Turks in Heraklion, Greece, leading to the establishment of the autonomous Cretan
State.August 28 American pharmacist Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola. September 2 Battle of Omdurman (Mahdist War): British and Egyptian troops led by Horatio Kitchener defeat Sudanese are killed and 1,600 wounded in the battle.
[12]September 10 Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 18 Fashoda Incident: A powerful flotilla of British gunboats arrives at the French-occupied fort of Fashoda on the White Nile, leading to a diplomatic stalemate, until French troops are ordered to withdraw on November
3. September 21 Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'tat, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. Geert Adriaans Boomgaard of Groningen in the Netherlands becomes the world's first validated supercentenarian. October 1 The Vienna University of Economics and Business is founded, under the name K.u.K.
 Exportakademie.October 3 Battle of Sugar Point: Ojibwe tribesmen defeat U.S. government troops, in northern Minnesota.October 6 The Sinfonia Club, later to become the Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia fraternity, is founded, in Fork Union
Virginia.[13]October 21 General Leonard Wood, the U.S. military governor of Cuba, issues a proclamation guaranteeing personal rights to the Cuban people.[14]October 22 In a race riot near Harperville, Mississippi in the U.S., 14 African-Americans and one white person are killed.[14]October 23 An anarchist, suspected of plotting the assassination of Germany's Kaiser
Wilhelm II, is arrested in Egypt at Alexandria.[14]U.S. President William McKinley extended to January 1, 1899.[14]Chinese soldiers attack a
party of British engineers at the Marco Polo Bridge on the Beijing to Hankou railway.[14]October 26 A collision between two Japanese steamers at sea kills 60 Japanese sailors.[14]The U.S. begins the release and repatriation of Spanish Navy sailors who had been taken as prisoners of war in the Philippines, and sends them back to Spain.[14]October 27 The Court of
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Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case. [14] The Court grants the request on October 29. October 29. October 29. France's Court of Cassation grants a rehearing on the Dreyfus case. [14] The Court grants the request on October 29. O

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30 The Imperial Russian government announces that the leaders of the world's major nations have accepted the invitation of the Redeemer, Jerusalem, is dedicated after the Sultan of the Uttoman Empire presents the area, said to be the site of the Virgin Mary's major nations have accepted the invitation of the Tsar to take part in a proposed conference on disarmament.
 home, to Germany's Roman Catholics.[14]Count kuma Shigenobu, Japan's Prime Minister, announces his resignation along with that of his cabinet of France following the resignation of Henri Brisson.[14]November 3 With increasing violence threatened by rebels in China, the
 Russian fleet at Port Arthur and the British warships at Wei-Hai-Wei are readied for battle.[14]November 5 Negros Revolution: Filipinos on the island of Negros. Revolution and 40 sailors are denied permission by the Chinese government to proceed
from Tientsin to Beijing.In the U.S., the collapse of a theater under construction in Detroit kills 11 workmen.[14]November 6 The Japanese ambassador to China meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 6 The Japanese ambassador to China meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 7 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 7 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 8 The Japanese ambassador to China meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 8 The Japanese ambassador to China meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14]November 9 The final meets with the Empress Dowager 10 The 
Republican Party maintains control with 187 seats, and the other 4 seats are controlled by smaller parties. Among Governors elected are Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of the state of New York.[14]Count Yamagata Aritomo forms a new government
 as Prime Minister of Japan.[14] November 9 In the U.S., the racial violence in Phoenix, South Carolina, comes to an end after 12 African-Americans had been lynched.[14] November 9 In the U.S., the racial violence in Phoenix, South Carolina, comes to an end after 12 African-Americans had been lynched.[14] November 10 The Wilmington insurrection of 1898 begins as a coup d'tat by the white Democratic Party of the U.S. state of North Carolina against the Republican Mayor of Wilmington. On the first day,
a building housing a negro newspaper is burned and eight African Americans are killed.[14]The new United Central American States, a merger of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, places its capital in the Nicaraguan city of Chinandega.[14]Bartolom Mas, the President of the Repblica de Cuba en Armas that had been founded during the Cuban War of Independence
resigns.[14]November 11 In Wilmington, negro leaders and white republicans are forced to leave the city by new government.[14]November 12 The Earl of Minto takes office as the new Governor General of Canada.[14]November 12 The Earl of Minto takes office as the new Governor General of Canada.[14]November 12 The Earl of Minto takes office as the new Governor General of Canada.[14]November 17 Fighting begins in Pana, Illinois, between striking white coal miners and black miners an
of the ship Atalanta off the coast of the U.S. state of Oregon kills 28 of the 30 crew aboard.[14]November 19 In U.S. college football, Harvard University, 17 to 0, to close the season unbeaten.[14]November 21 At the Paris conference to end the Spanish-American War, the U.S. commissioners offer $20,000,000 for purchase of the Philippines from
Spain.[15]November 24 Italy sends an ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco concerning treatmen of Italian residents.[15]November 26 General Ramn Blanco resigns as the Portland Gale piles snow in Boston, severely impacting the Massachusetts
 fishing industry and several coastal New England towns.[15]The U.S. Marines arrive on USS Boston at Tientsin in China in order to guard the American steamer SS Portland are killed when the ship founders off of the caost of Cape Cod.[15]November 28 The Spanish peace commissioners in Paris
 announce that they accept the offer of the U.S. to purchase the Philippines.[15]November 30 The United Central American States, a merger of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador, is formally dissolved after the government was unable to suppress a revolution in San Salvador.[15]December 1 President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a
dictatorship over the South American nation.[15]The French government decrees a ban on imports of fruit and plants from the United States.[15]President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the government and assumes a dictatorship
over the South American nation.[15]December 3 The Republic of Nicaragua issues a decree announcing its return to sovereignty as a separate nation after its union with El Salvador or Honduras.[15]The wreck of the British steamer SS Clar
 Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board. [15] December 5 A fire at a factory in the Russian city of Vilana (now Vilnius in Lithuania) kills 15 women and girls, most of whom die after jumping from the windows. [15] December 6 The Chancellor of Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the German Army.
[15]December 9 The first of the two Tsavo Man-Eaters is shot by John Henry Patterson; the second is killed 3 weeks later, after 135 railway construction workers have been killed by the lions. December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 12 The French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Depuy government.
the first official land speed record in an automobile, averaging 63.15km/h (39.24mph) over 1km (0.62mi) in France.December 21 Prince George of Greece arrives in Crete as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16]December 21 Prince George of Greece arrives in Crete as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.
Airolo is buried in an avalanche.[16]December 29 The Moscow Art Theatre production of The Seagull by Anton Chekhov opens.[17]King Umberto of Italy commutes the sentences of all prisoners who had been given the death penalty.[16]December 31 Chief Justice Chambers of the Samoan Supreme Court rules that Malietoa Tanus is entitled to become King of Samoa
and holds that Mataafa is barred by the Treaty of Berlin.[16]French serial killer Joseph Vacher is executed at Bourg-en-Bresse.[18]The first volume of the Linguistic Survey of India is published in Calcutta. Gracie FieldsKaj MunkSergei EisensteinRandolph ScottDenjir kchiBertolt BrechtLe SzilrdEnzo FerrariSoong Mei-lingEben DngesJanuary 1 Viktor Ullmann, Austrian
composer, conductor and pianist (d. 1944)January 3 John Loder, British actor (d. 1988)January 6 James Fitzmaurice, Irish aviation pioneer (d. 1965)January 7 Art Baker, American physicist and chemist (d. 1979)January 13 Kaj Munk,
Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1930) January 22 Sergei Eisenstein, Russian and Soviet film director (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1930) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1930) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1930) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 22 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 22 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 22 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 22 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 22 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 22 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 22 Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cin
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 Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1962)March 4 Georges Dumzil, French philologist (d. 1986)March 5Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1975)March 8 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1975)March 8 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1975)March 8 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1975)March 8 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1976)March 9 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa (d. 1976)March 9 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1976)March 9 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa (d. 1976)March 9 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa (d. 1976)March 9 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa (d. 1976)March 9 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa (d. 1976)March 9 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa (d. 1976)March 9 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa (d. 1976)March 9 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa (d. 1976)March 9 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa (d. 1976)March 9 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South 9 Eben Dnges, acting 9 Eben Dnges, 9 Eben
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 Duchess of Parma (d. 1984)March 30 Joyce Carey, English actress (d. 1993)Paul RobesonJim FouchApril 1 William James Sidis, American mathematician (d. 1944)April 2 Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Indian poet, actor and politician (d. 1949)April 3 George Jessel, American comedian (d. 1981)Henry Luce, American magazine publisher (d. 1967)April 4 Agnes Ayres,
 American actress (d. 1940)April 5 Solange d'Ayen, French noblewoman, Duchess of Ayen and journalist (d. 1976)[20]April 9Paul Robeson, African-American actor, singer and political activist (d. 1962).April 12 Lily Pons, French-American opera singer
actress (d. 1976)April 14Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1983)April 26Vicente Aleixandre, Spanish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1984)John Grierson, Scottish documentary filmmaker (d. 1972)Tomu Uchida, Japanese film director (d. 1970)April 27
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 Twardowski, German actor (d. 1958)May 6 Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German Nazi leader (d. 1945)May 15 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 15Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1992)Tom Wintringham, British politician and historian (d. 1949)May 15Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1949)May 15Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1945)May 15 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949)May 16 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia
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 historian and writer (d. 1975)May 28 Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d. 1992)June 3 Stuart H. Ingersoll, American publisher, poet (d. 1929)June 5 Federico Garca Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936)June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish
 dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 2001)Jim Fouch, 5th President of South Africa (d. 1980)June 10 Michel Hollard, French Resistance hero (d. 1993)June 11 Lionel Penrose, English geneticist (d. 1972)June 22Weeratunge Edward Perera, Malaysian educator
 businessman and social entrepreneur (d. 1982)Erich Maria Remarque, German writer (d. 1970)[22]June 23 Winifred Holtby, English novelist and journalist (d. 1935)June 26Sa`id Al-Mufti, 3-time prime minister of Jordan (d. 1989)Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978)June 30George Chandler, American actor (d. 1985)Josef Jakobs,
German spy (d.1941)Stefanos StefanopoulosIsidor Isaac RabiRegis ToomeyLeopold InfeldAlfons GorbachHoward FloreyGeorge GershwinJuly 2George J. Folsey, American general (d. 1988)Anthony McAuliffe, American general 
 1982)July 4Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1998)Gertrude Lawrence, English actress, singer (d. 1952)July 6 Hanns Eisler, German composer (d. 1962)July 7Teresa Hsu Chih, Chinese-born Singaporean social worker, supercentenarian (d. 2011)Arnold Horween, American Harvard Crimson, NFL football player (d. 1985)July 8 Vic Oliver, Austrian-born
 British actor and radio comedian (d. 1964)July 14Happy Chandler, American politician (d. 1991)July 22Stephen Vincent Bent, American writer (d. 1943)[23]Alexander Calder, American photographer (d. 1976)July 25 Arthur
Lubin, American film director (d. 1985)July 29 Isidor Isaac Rabi, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1983)August 11 Peter Mohr Dam, 2-time prime minister of the Faroe Islands (d. 1968)August 12Maria Klenova, Russian marine geologist (d. 1976)Oscar
 Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1978) August 13 Mohamad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1991) Regis Toomey, American actor (d. 1991) August 15 Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1966) Moham Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and politician (d. 1991) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1991) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1991) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1991) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1968) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1968) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1968) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1968) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1968) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1968) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1968) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1968) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1968) August 18 Lance Sharkey
 19 Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1991) August 20 Leopold Infeld, Polish physicist (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973) August 21 Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1934) August 29 Preston Sturges
 American director, writer (d. 1959) August 30 Shirley Booth, American actress (d. 1992) September 1 Violet Carson, British actress (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1936) September 2 Alfons Gorbach, 15th Chancellor of Austria (d. 1972) September 9 Walter B. Rea, American university administrator and basketball player (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, and dancer (d. 1
 1970)September 10George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1977)Bessie Love, American actress (d. 1986)September 13Lszl Baky, Hungarian Nazi leader (d. 1978)September 19 Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988)September 24 Howard Florey, Australian-born
 pharmacologist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1968)September 26 George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937)Princess Charlotte, Duchess of Valentinois (d. 1977), Mongasque princessWilliam O. DouglasPeng DehuaiKarl
 ZieglerGunnar MyrdalOctober 6Arthur G. Jones-Williams, British aviator (d. 1929)Mitchell Leisen, American professional baseball player (d. 1990)October 10Lilly Dach, French milliner (d. 1989)Marie-Pierre Knig, French general, politician (d.
 1970)October 15 Boughera El Ouafi, Algerian athlete (d. 1959)October 16 William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1981)October 24 Peng Dehuai, Chinese military leader (d. 1974)October 28 Abdul
 Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd Secretary-General of the Arab League (d. 1992)October 29 Vera Stanley Alder, English painter and mystic (d. 1984)October 30 Raphael Girard, Swiss-Guatemalan ethnographer (d. 1982)November 11 Ren Clair, French filmmaker, novelist, and non-fiction writer (d. 1981)November 12 Leon tukelj, Slovene gymnast (d.
 1999)November 13 Walter Karig, American naval captain and author (d. 1956)November 14 Benjamin Fondane, Romanian-French Symbolist poet, critic and existentialist philosopher (d. 1944)November 15 Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984)November 17 Colleen Clifford, Australian actress (d. 1996)November 18 Joris Ivens, Dutch director
 (d. 1989)November 21 Ren Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1967)November 22 Gabriel Gonzlez Videla, 24th president of China (d. 1980)November 23 Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984)November 24 Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1969)November 26 Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1973)November 29 C. S. Lewis,
 British author (d. 1963)[24]November 30Firpo Marberry, American baseball pitcher (d. 1976)Link Lyman, American professional football player (d. 1972)December 2 Indra Lal Roy, Indian World War I pilot (d. 1947)December 5 Grace Moore, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947)December 6Alfred Eisenstaedt, American photojournalist (d. 1995)Gunnar Myrdal,
Swedish sociologist, economist and Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1987)December 19 Emmett Kelly, American actress, singer (d. 1980)December 19 Emmett Kelly, American actress, singer (d. 1980)December 19 Emmett Kelly, American actress, singer (d. 1980)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December (d. 19
 actress (d. 1990)December 24 Baby Dodds, American jazz drummer (d. 1959)December 27 Inejiro Asanuma, Japanese politician (d. 1960)December 28 Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947)December 27 Inejiro Asanuma, Japanese politician (d. 1960)December 28 Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947)December 28 Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1967)[25]Krishna Ballabh Sahay,
 Indian freedom fighter (d. 1974)Ernest Born, American architect, designer, and artist (b. 1992)Robert Piguet, Swiss-born, Paris-based fashion designer (d. 1953)Henryk Sucharski, Polish military officer (d. 1946)Piotr Triebler, Polish sculptor (d. 1952)Lewis CarrollMatilda Joslyn GageWilliam Ewart GladstoneJanuary 3 Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Confederate brigadien
 general, Texas governor, and president of Texas A&M University (b. 1838)January 14 Lewis Carroll, British House of Commons (b. 1802)January 18 Henry Liddell, English Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (b. 1811)January 26 Cornelia J. M. Jordan
American lyricist (b. 1830)February 1 Tsuboi Kz, Japanese admiral (b. 1843)February 6 Abdul Samad of Selangor, Malaysian ruler, 4th Sultan of Selangor (b. 1804)February 1 Tsuboi Kz, Japanese admiral (b. 1843)March 1 George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825)March 6 Andrei
 Alexandrovich Popov, Russian admiral (b. 1821)March 10Marie-Eugnie de Jsus, French religious (b. 1817)George Mller, Prussian evangelist, founder of the U.S. Treasury (b. 1819)March 15 Sir Henry Bessemer, British engineer, inventor (b. 1813)March 16 Aubrey
 Beardsley, British artist (b. 1872)[26]March 18 Matilda Joslyn Gage, American feminist (b. 1826)March 27 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Indian university founder (b. 1847)April 13 Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leaderApril 18 Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1847)March 28 Anton Seidl, Hungarian conductor (b. 1847)March 28 Anton Seidl, Hungarian conductor (b. 1847)March 28 Anton Seidl, Hungarian conductor (b. 1847)March 27 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Indian university founder (b. 1847)March 28 Anton Seidl, Hungarian conductor (b. 1847)March 28 Anton Seidl, Hungarian 
 1826)April 29 Mary Towne Burt, American benefactor (b. 1842)May 19 William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1843)June 4 Rosalie Olivecrona, Swedish feminist activist (b. 1823)June 10 Tuone Udaina, Croatian-Italian last speaker of the
 Dalmatian language (b. 1821) June 14 Dewitt Clinton Senter, American politician, 18th Governor of Tennessee (b. 1830) June 25 Ferdinand Cohn, German biologist, bacteriologist, bacteriologist and microbiologist (b. 1831) Joaqun Vara de Rey y Rubio, Spanish general
 (killed in action) (b. 1841)July 5 Richard Pankhurst, English lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1834)July 8 Soapy Smith, American missionary (b. 1818)July 30 Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27]August 8
 Eugne Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1854) August 23 Flicien Rops, Belgian artist (b. 1807) September 5 Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 9 Stphane Mallarm, French
poet (b. 1842)September 10 Empress Elisabeth of Austria, empress consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837)September 19 Sir George Grey, 11th Premier of New Zealand (b. 1812)September 20 Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1819)
 [28]September 26 Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1850)September 28 Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865)September 29 Louise of Hesse-Kassel, German princess, queen consort of Christian IX of Denmark (b. 1817)October 24 Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter (b. 1824)November 2 George Goyder, surveyor-general of South Australia
 (b. 1826)November 20 Sir John Fowler, British civil engineer (b. 1817)December 24 Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1828)December 25 Laura Gundersen, Norwegian actress (b. 1832)December 29 Ilia Solomonovich Abelman, Russian astronomer (b. 1866)[29]Sotirios Sotiropoulos, Greek economist,
 politician (b. 1831)^ Penguin Pocket On This Day. Penguin Reference Library. Penguin Reference Library. Penguin Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Archived November 7, 2020, at the Wayback Machine. "Letter to President William McKinley from
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05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash)1898 10th U.S. Infantry, 2nd Battalion leaving Train. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-20. 1898-05-20 view of 10th U.S. Infantry, 2nd Battalion (needs Flash)1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-20.
07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Military Camp at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Cuban Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Cuban Retrieved 2009-05
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 Santiago. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago (needs Flash)Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation) Millennia 2ndmillenn
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          umCenturies17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyTimelines17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyState
 was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions.
Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of the Americas and other parts of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of the Americas and other parts of the American and other parts of the American
 France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events. [3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later. [7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it
in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However,
 Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in
the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah Durrani scored
another victory against the Marathas, the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Entitish East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and 
the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of
 the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch East India Company established
 increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of
continental Europe.[12]17021715: Camisard rebellion in France.1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918.17031711: The Rkczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy.1704: End of Japan's Genroku period.1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13]17061713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated
Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies.1708: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population.1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire.1709: The world's first copyright
 Javanese War of Succession, [15]1720: The South Sea Bubble, 17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille, 1720: Oing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet, 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins, 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotak
[16]17231730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars.17231732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results.1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit temperature scale.1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726.17271729
 Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively.1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period.17301736: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America.17321738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor17351739: Austro-Russo-Turkish Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period.17301760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America.
 War.17351799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of
300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years.17391740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition.17411743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman.17411751: Maratha invasions of
 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746. [20]1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Culloden in 1746. [20]1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Culloden in 1746. [20]1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Culloden in 1746. [20]1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Culloden in 1746. [20]1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Culloden in 1746. [20]1744: Battle of Culloden in 1746. [20]1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Culloden in 1746. [20]1744: B
 earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000.1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.
Great of Russia.1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War.1764: The Battle of Atakpam.1764: The Burmese invade Thailand and
 utterly destroy Attuthaya.17651769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states.1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808.17661799: Anglo-Mysore Wars.1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime.17681772: War of the
expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23] 17701771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing
from the map for 123 years.17731775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history.1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China.1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.17751783: American Revolutionary War.1776: Several
Philadelphia.1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations.1778: Spain acquires its first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands.1778: Franco-American alliance signed.1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Fortuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty.1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first
conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand.1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.
 France.1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved.1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation.1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution.1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is
 Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55ftc. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736:
 Europeans encountered rubber the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestleyc. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor1751: Jacque
 de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on
the Industrial Revolution1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability17681779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the
Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor.1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas"1776: First improved steam engines installed
 by James Watt1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin1784: Argand lamp invented by Aim Argand[32]1785: Power loom invented by Edmund
Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder [33]1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troopsMain articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 17041717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely
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Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith17761789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was
 published by Edward Gibbon1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton17791782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos1786: Poems, Chiefly in the
 Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns17871788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander
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 Passion composed by J.S. Bach1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation.1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in
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Mozart17911795: London symphonies by Haydn1798: The Pathtique, piano sonata by Beethoven1798: The Pathtique piano sonat
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Europe: 17801870 (1973) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 18501914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts
from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century external tools(link countransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 |
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WhatLinksHere/18th century Click on the Map to Explore our Atlas See More S
backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visual experts and special guests for an info-
packed hour of insights to elevate your next video project. Tune in on June 24 at 11amET.Register NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what
that means for yourvisuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportWant to give your brand videos a cinematic edge? Join our visual experts and special guests for an info-packed hour of insights to elevate your next video project. Tune in on June 24 at 11amET. Register NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with
our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportGeographical region in the Pacific OceanThis article is about the geographical region. For the continent, see Australia (continent). For
the continental mainland, see Mainland Australia. For other uses, see Oceania (disambiguation). "South West Pacific (film), see South West Pacific (film), 
transferring direct quotations to Wikiguote or excerpts to Wikiguote or excerpt to Wikiguote or exce
2nd)Religions62.1% Christianity32.7% Protestantism24.1% Catholicism4.8% other Christian36.4% no religion1.3% other[3]DemonymOceanianCountriesUN members (14) Australia Fiji Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia Nauru New Zealand Palau Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu VanuatuAssociated (2) Cook Islands NiueDependenciesExternal
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Chamorro Chinese Cook Islands Mori English Fiji Hindi Fijian French Gilbertese Hawaiian Hiri Motu Indonesian Japanese Mori Marshallese Nauruan New Zealand Sign Language Niuean Norfuk Palauan Pitkern Rapa Nui Rotuman Samoan Spanish Tok Pisin Tokelauan Tongan Tuvaluan Time zonesUTC+9 (Papua, Palau) to UTC6 (Easter Island)(west to east)Largest
cities 10 largest cities in Oceania Sydney Melbourne Brisbane Perth Auckland Adelaide Honolulu Gold CoastTweed Heads Christchurch NewcastleMaitlandUN M49 code009 Oceania (UK: /osini, oi-, -en-/ OH-s(h)ee-AH-nee-, -AY-, US: /oini, -n-/ OH-shee-A(H)N-ee-)[5] is a geographical region including Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia.[6]
[7] Outside of the English-speaking world, Oceania is generally considered a continent, while Mainland Australia is regarded as its continental landmass. [8][9][10][11] Spanning the Eastern and Western hemispheres, at the centre of the water hemispheres, at the centre of the water hemisphere, oceania is estimated to have a land area of about 9,000,000 square kilometres (3,500,000 square kilometres) and a population of
around 46.3 million as of 2024. Oceania is the smallest continent in land area and the second-least populated after Antarctica. Oceania has a diverse mix of economies from the highly developed and globally competitive financial markets of Australia, French Polynesia, Hawaii, New Caledonia, and New Zealand, which rank high in quality of life and Human Development
Index,[12][13] to the much less developed economies of Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and the largest and most populous country in Oceania at 4,884m (16,024ft).[16]The first settlers of Australia, New Guinea, and the largest and the largest and most populous country in Oceania at 4,884m (16,024ft).[16]The first settlers of Australia, New Guinea, and the largest and most populous country in Oceania at 4,884m (16,024ft).[16]The first settlers of Australia, New Guinea, and the largest and most populous country in Oceania is Australia, New Guinea, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Vestern New Guinea, And Vestern 
islands just to the east arrived more than 60,000 years ago.[17] Oceania was first explorers, between 1512 and 1526, reached the Tanimbar Islands, some of the Caroline Islands and west New Guinea. Spanish and Dutch explorers followed, then British and French. On his first voyage in the 18th century,
James Cook, who later arrived at the highly developed Hawaiian Islands, went to Tahiti and followed the east coast of Australia for the first time. [18] The arrival of European settlers in subsequent centuries resulted in a significant alteration in the social and political landscape of Oceania. The Pacific theatre saw major action during the First and Second World Wars. The
rock art of Aboriginal Australians is the longest continuously practiced artistic tradition in the world.[19] Most Oceanian countries are parliamentary democracies, with tourism serving as a large source of income for the Pacific island nations.[20]Oceania with its sovereign states and dependent territories within the subregions Australians are parliamentary democracies, with tourism serving as a large source of income for the Pacific island nations.[20]Oceania with its sovereign states and dependent territories within the subregions Australians are parliamentary democracies, with tourism serving as a large source of income for the Pacific island nations.[20]Oceania with its sovereign states and dependent territories within the subregions Australians are parliamentary democracies, with tourism serving as a large source of income for the Pacific island nations.[20]Oceania with its sovereign states and dependent territories within the subregions Australians are parliamentary democracies.
Polynesia Definitions of Oceania vary. [21][22][7] The broadest definition encompasses the islands between mainland Asia and the Americas. [6][23][24] The island nation of Australia is the only piece of land in the area which is large enough to typically be considered a continent. [25][26][bettersourceneeded] The culture of the people who lived on these islands was often
distinct from that of Asia and pre-Columbian America.[27] Before Europeans arrived in the area, the sea shielded Australia and south central Pacific islands from cultural influences that spread through large continental shelf of Asia, and their
inhabitants had more exposure to mainland Asian culture as a result of this closer proximity. [27] Mercator Planisphere by A.-H. Bru (1816), showing Ocanie, the Grand Ocan and Polynsie including all the islands of the Pacific OceanThe geographer Conrad Malte-Brun coined the French expression Terres ocaniques (Oceanic lands) c. 1804. [29] In 1814 another French
cartographer, Adrien-Hubert, Bru. coined from this expression the shorter "Ocanie", [30] which derives from the Latin word oceanus, and this from the Greek word (keans), "ocean", The term Oceania is used because, unlike the other continental groupings, it is the ocean that links the parts of the region together, [31] John Eperiesi's 2005 book The Imperialist Imaginary
says that Since the mid-19th century, Western cartographers have used the term Oceania to organize and classify the Pacific region. [32]1852 map by Jean-Denis Barbi du Bocage. Includes regions of Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia and MalesiaIn the 19th century, many geographers divided Oceania into mostly racially based subdivisions: Australasia, Malesia
(encompassing the Malay Archipelago), Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The 2011 book Maritime Adaptations of the Pacific, by Richard W. Casteel and Jean-Claude Passeron, states that, Oceania has traditionally been considered a continent in anthropological studies, similar to Africa, Asia, and the Americas.[33] Bartholomew described Oceania as one of six major
world divisions, including Australia and Pacific islands. [34] American author Samuel Griswold Goodrich wrote in his 1854 book History of All Nations that, some 19th-century geographers classified the Pacific islands as a third continent called Oceania, alongside the New World.
(the Americas) and the Old World (Afro-Eurasia).[35] In his 1879 book Australasia, British naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace commented that, geographers commonly used Oceania to refer to the Pacific islands, with Australia as its central landmass.[36] He did not explicitly label Oceania to refer to the Pacific islands, with Australia as its central landmass.
world.[36] The Oxford Handbook of World History (2011) describes the Oceania is often treated as a secondary topic in world history, appearing at the end of global narratives as a marginal region.[37] In most non-English-speaking countries Oceania is treated as a continent in the sense that it is "one of the parts of the world", and Australia is only seen as an island
nation. In other non-English-speaking countries Australia and Eurasia are thought of as continents, while Asia, Europe, and Oceania are regarded as "parts of the world" [38][39] Nevertheless, various writers from English-speaking countries have described Oceania are regarded as "parts of the world" [38][40][41][42][43][44][45][46] Prior to the 1950s, before the popularization of
the theory of plate tectonics, Antarctica, Australia, and Greenland were sometimes described as island continents, but none were usually taught as one of the world's continents in the English-speaking countries. [47] [48] [49] In his 1961 book The United States and the Southwest Pacific, American author Clinton Hartley Grattan commented that, By 1961, the term
Oceania to describe Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands was considered somewhat outdated.[50] Australia is a founding member of the Pacific Islands Forum in 1971, and at times has been interpreted as the largest Pacific islands. [51][52] Some geographers group the Australia tectonic plate with others in the Pacific Islands Forum in 1971, and at times has been interpreted as the largest Pacific islands. [53]
National Geographic defines Oceania as a continent based on its connection to the Pacific Ocean rather than landmass. [54] Others have labelled as a "continent of islands", and contains approximately 25,000, which is more than all the other major oceans combined. [58][59] In a 1991
article, American archeologist Toni L. Carrell wrote, The vast size and distances within the Pacific Basin make it challenging to view it as a single geographical unit.[60]Oceania's subregions of Australian Plate (also known as the Indo-Australian Plate) and the Pacific Plate, in addition to two
minor plates; the Nazca Plate and the Philippine Sea Plate [61][62] The Australian Plate includes Australia, Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, and parts of New Zealand. [61][62] The Pacific Plate covers the Solomon Islands and parts of New Zealand. [61][62] The Australian Plate includes Au
(excluding Easter Island).[61][62] The Nazca Plate, which includes Easter Island, neighbours the South American Plate, and is still considered to be a separate tectonic plate, despite only containing a handful of islands.[61][62]Map displaying parts of Near Oceania and Remote Oceania and Remote Oceania and Remote Oceania and Remote Oceania were
proposed in 1973 by anthropologists Roger Green and Andrew Pawley. By their definition, Near Oceania consists of New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands, with the exception of the Santa Cruz Islands.[63] They are designed to dispel the outdated categories of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia; many scholars now replace those categories
 with Green's terms since the early 1990s, but the old categories are still used in science, popular culture and general usage.[64] Further information on Oceania borders: Boundaries between the continents of Earth and List of transcontinental countries Islands at the geographic extremes of Oceania are generally considered to be the Bonin Islands, a politically integral
part of Japan; Hawaii, a state of the United States; Clipperton Island, a possession of France; Rapa Nui (Easter Island), belonging to Australia. [65][66][67][68][67][71] Main article: United Nations geoscheme for Oceania Oceania and its four subregions The United Nations (UN) has used its own geopolitical definition of
Oceania since its foundation in 1947, which utilizes four of the five subregions from the 19th century: Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. This definition consists of discrete political entities, and so excludes the Bonin Islands, Hawaii, Clipperton Island and the Juan Fernndez Islands, along with Easter Island which was annexed by Chile in 1888.[72] It is
used in statistical reports, by the International Olympic Committee, and by many atlases. [73] The UN categorizes Oceania, and by extension the Pacific area, as one of the major continental divisions of the world, along with Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas. Their definition includes American Samoa, Australia and their external territories, the Cook Islands,
Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Nauru, N
Island, Jarvis Island, Midway Atoll, Palmyra Atoll, and Wake Island).[72] The original UN definition of Oceania from 1947 included these same countries and semi-independent territories, which were mostly still colonies at that point.[74] Hawaii had not yet become a U.S. state in 1947, and as such was part of the original UN definition of Oceania. The island states of
Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore and Taiwan, all located marginal seas of the Pacific or associated marginal seas, are excluded from the UN definition. The states of Hong Kong and Malaysia, located in both mainland Asia and marginal seas, are excluded from the UN definition. The states of Hong Kong and Malaysia, located in both mainland Asia and marginal seas, are excluded from the UN definition.
[76] The CIA World Factbook also categorizes Oceania as one of the major continental divisions of the world, but the name "Australia and Oceania" is used. Their definition does not include all of Australia and Oceania" is used for statistical purposes. [77] The Pacific Islands Forum expanded during the
early 2010s, and areas that were already included in the UN definition of Oceania, such as French Polynesia, gained membership. [78]A German map of Oceania from 1884, showing the region to encompass Australia and all islands between Asia and Latin America French writer Gustave d'Eichthal remarked in 1844 that, Oceania's boundaries as extending across the
entire Pacific Ocean.[79] Conrad Malte-Brun in 1824 defined Oceania as covering Australia, New Zealand, the islands of Polynesia (which then included all the Pacific islands, categorizing it as one of the world's five major divisions. He also viewed Oceania as
covering Australia, New Zealand, the Malay Archipelago and the islands of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, Micronesia, Micronesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, Micronesia, Micrones
southernmost point.[84] The Bonin Islands at that time were a possession of Britain; Macquarie Island, to the south of Tasmania by 1870.[85]Alfred Russel Wallace believed in 1879 that Oceania extended to the Aleutian Islands, which are among the northernmost islands of
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only a little greater than that of Europe.[36] American geographer Sophia S. Cornell claimed that the Aleutian Islands were not part of Oceania in 1857.[88] She stated that Oceania was divided up into three groups; Australasia (which included all present-day countries within the Malay
Archipelago, not the modern country of Malaysia) and Polynesia (which included both the Polynesian and Micronesian islands in her definition).[88] Aside from mainland Australia, areas that she identified as of high importance were Borneo, Hawaii, Indonesia's Java and Sumatra, New Guinea, New Zealand, the Philippines, French Polynesia's Society Islands, Tasmania,
and Tonga.[88]American geographer Jesse Olney's 1845 book A Practical System of Modern Geography defined Oceania into three groups; Australasia (which included the combined islands of the many islands of th
of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, and Polynesia, and Polynesia, Melanesia, Melanesia, Melanesia, Melanesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, It did not consider Hawaii to be part of Polynesia, due to its geographic isolation, commenting that Oceania also included, "isolated groups
 and islands, such as the Hawaiian and Galpagos."[90] In 1876, French geographer lise Reclus described Australias plant life as highly distinctive and noted that Hawaii and the Galpagos had significant numbers of unique, endemic plant species.[91] Rand McNally & Company, an American publisher of maps and atlases, defined Oceania as including Australia and the
Pacific islands while classifying the Malay Archipelago as part of Asia.[92] British linguist Robert Needham Cust argued in 1887 that the Malay Archipelago should be excluded since it had participated in Asian civilization.[93] New Zealand was categorized by him as
being in Polynesia; and the only country in his definition of Australasia was Australia.[93] His definition of Polynesia included both Easter Island and Hawaii, which had not yet been annexed by either Chile or the United States.[93] The Journal of the Royal Statistical Society stated in 1892 that Australia was a large island within Oceania rather than a small continent. It
 additionally commented: It is certainly not necessary to consider the Hawaiian Islands and Australia as being in the same part of the world, it is however permissible to unite in one group all the islands which are scattered over the great ocean. It should be remarked that if we take the Malay Archipelago away from Oceania, as do generally the German geographers, the
 insular world contained in the great ocean is cut in two, and the least populated of the five parts of the world is diminished in order to increase the number of inhabitants of the most densely populated continent. [94] Regarding Australia and the Pacific, Chambers's New Handy Volume American Encyclopdia observed in 1885 that, the term "Oceania" has been used
 interchangeably with "Australasia," though often excluding the Malay Archipelago, which some writers referred to as "Malesia."[95] It added there was controversy over the exact limits of Oceania, saying that, the encyclopaedia mentioned the lack of agreement among geographers about the exact boundaries of Oceania. [95] British physician and ethnologist James
Cowles Prichard stated that the Aleutian and Kuril Islands, along with the coasts of Asia and America, marked the northern boundary of Oceania. However, Prichard argued that these islands were generally not considered part of Oceania. However, Prichard argued that these islands were generally not considered part of Oceania.
 was the most northerly area to be inhabited by races associated with Oceania.[96]The 1926 book Modern World History, 17761926, by Alexander Clarence Flick, considered Oceania to include all islands in the Pacific, and associated the term with the Malay Archipelago, the islands of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, the Aleutian Islands, Japan's Ryukyu Islands
 Taiwan and the Kuril Islands.[97] He further included in his definition Sakhalin, an island which is geologically part of the Japanese Archipelago, but that has been administered by Russia since World War II. Hong Kong, partly located in another marginal sea of the Pacific (the South China Sea) was also included in his definition. Australia and New Zealand were grouped
together by Flick as Australasia, and categorized as being in the same area of the world as the islands of Oceania, stating that the majority of the population consisted of "brown and yellow races," while whites were primarily "owners and rulers." [97] Hutton Webster's 1919 book Medieval and Modern History also
 defined Oceania broadly, stating that it encompassed all islands in the Pacific. Webster broke Oceania up into two subdivisions; the continental group, which included New Zealand and the islands of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. [98] Charles Marion
 Tyler's 1885 book The Island World of the Pacific Ocean considered Oceania to ethnographically encompass Australia, New Zealand, the Malay Archipelago, and the islands of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. However, Tyler included other Pacific islands in his book as well, such as the Aleutian Islands, the Bonin Islands, the Japanese archipelago, the Juan
 Islands.[99] Islands in marginal seas of the Pacific were also covered in the book, including Alaska's Pribilof Islands and China's Hainan. Tyler additionally profiled the Anson Archipelago, which during the 19th century was a designation for a widely scattered group of purported islands in the Northwestern Pacific Ocean between Japan and Hawaii. The Anson
 archipelago included phantom islands such as Ganges Island and Los Jardines which were proven to not exist, as well as real islands such as Marcus Island and Wake Islands such as Ganges Island and Los Jardines which were proven to not exist, as well as real islands such as Marcus Island and Wake Islands such as Marcus Island and Wake Island. [100][101] Tyler described Australia as "the leviathan of the island groups of the world". [99] In his 1857 book A Treatise on Physical Geography, Francis B. Fogg defined Oceania, or "the Maritim
 World," as being divided into three major subregions: Australasia, Malesia, and Polynesia as covering the combined islands in the Pacific beyond those in the standard subregions of Oceania. [102] Scottish academic John Merry Ross in
 1879 considered Polynesia to cover the entire South and Central Pacific area, not just islands ethnographically within Polynesia. He wrote in The Globe Encyclopedia of Universal Information that, in its broadest sense, Polynesia could include islands spanning from Sumatra to the Galpagos, along with Australia. [103] Ross acknowledged that Oceania had historically within Polynesia.
 been applied to this vast region but noted that, by his time, the Malay Archipelago was often excluded. [103]In a 1972 article for the Music Educators Journal titled Musics of Oceania, author Raymond F. Kennedy wrote: Many meanings have been given to the word Oceania. The most inclusive but not always the most useful embraces about 25,000 land areas between Asia
 and the Americas. A more popular and practical definition excludes Indonesia, East Malaysia (Borneo), the Philippines, Taiwan, Japan, and other islands closely related to the Asian mainland, as well as the Aleutians and the small island groups situated near the Americas. Thus, Oceania most commonly refers to the land areas of the South and Central Pacific.[104]
 Kennedy defined Oceania as including Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. [104] The U.S. Government Publishing Office's Area Handbook for Oceania from 1971 states that Australia and New Zealand are the principal large sovereignties of the Pacific
Ocean that lie between Asia and the two American continents. In popular usage, however, the designation has a more restricted application, the series of sovereign island nations fringing Asia (Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, East Malaysia, the Republic of Indonesia
are not ordinarily considered to be part of the area.[105] In 1948, American military journal Armed Forces Talk broke the islands of the Pacific up into five major subdivisions; Indonesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, Micronesia and the non-tropical islands were
categorized as being North Pacific islands such as Alaska's Kodiak archipelago, the Aleutian Islands, Japan, the Kuril Islands, and Sakhalin. Japanese archipelago being non-tropical. [106] The journal associated the term Oceania with the Melanesian, Micronesian, and
 Polynesian subdivisions, but not with the Indonesian or non-tropical subdivisions.[107] The Pacific Islands Handbook (1945), by Robert William Robson, stated that, "Pacific Islands outside the tropics. Most of them have little economic or political stands lying within the tropics. There are a considerable number of Pacific Islands outside the tropics. There are a considerable number of Pacific Islands outside the tropics.
 importance." He noted the political significance of the Aleutian Islands, which were invaded by the Japanese military in World War II, and categorized New Zealand's Antipodes Islands of the South Pacific, along with Australia's Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands as being non-tropical islands of the South Pacific, along with Australia's Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands as being non-tropical islands of the South Pacific, along with Australia's Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands as being non-tropical islands of the South Pacific, along with Australia's Lord Howe Island and Kermadec Islands as being non-tropical islands, Campbell Islands, Cambbell Islands, Campbell Islands, Cambbell Islands, Cambbell Islands, Cambbell Islands, Cambbell Islands, Cambbell Islands, Cambbell Islands, Cambbe
Norfolk Island. The Kermadec Islands, Lord Howe Island, Macquarie Island, Tasmania, and the southern portions of mainland Australia and New Zealand, were not included in this category. [108] According to the 1998 book Encyclopedia of
 Earth and Physical Sciences, Oceania refers to Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia, and more than 10,000 islands scattered across the Pacific Ocean. It notes that, "the term [has] also come under scrutiny by many geographers. Some experts insist that Oceania encompasses even the cold Aleutian Islands and the islands of Japan. Disagreement also exists over
                  not Indonesia, the Philippines and Taiwan should be included in Oceania."[109] The Japanese Archipelago and Taiwan and other islands near China are often deemed as a geological extension of Asia, since they do not have oceanic geology, instead being detached fragments of the Eurasian continent that were once physiographically
connected.[110][111][112] Certain Japanese islands off the main archipelago are not geologically associated with Asia.[113][114] The book The World and Its Peoples: Australia, New Zealand, Oceania (1966) asserts that, "Japan, Taiwan, the Aleutian Islands, Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia [and] the Pacific archipelagos bordering upon the Far East Asian
 mainland are excluded from Oceania", and that "all the islands lying between Australia and the Americas, including Australia, are part of Oceania."[115] Furthermore, the book adds that Hawaii is still within Oceania, despite being politically integrated into the U.S., and that the Pacific Ocean "gives unity to the whole" since "all these varied lands emerge from or border
 upon the Pacific."[115]The 1876 book The Countries of the World, by British scientist and explorer Robert Brown, labelled the Malay Archipelago as Northwestern Oceania, but Brown still noted that these islands belonged more to the Asian continent. They are now often referred to as Maritime Southeast Asia, with Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore
being founding members of the ASEAN regional organization for Southeast Asia in 1967 (Brunei and East Timor did not exist as independent nations at that point).[71][116] Brown also categorized Japan and Taiwan as being in the same part of the world as the islands of Oceania, and excluded them from The Countries of the World: Volume 5, which covered mainland
Asia and Hong Kong.[71] However, Brown did not explicitly associate Japan or Taiwan with the term Oceania, which included Australia and New Zealand.[71] The Galpagos Islands, the Juan Fernndez Islands and Polynesia, and Southwestern Oceania, which included Australia and New Zealand.[71] The Galpagos Islands, the Juan Fernndez Islands and Polynesia, and Southwestern Oceania, which included Australia and New Zealand.[71] The Galpagos Islands, the Juan Fernndez Islands and Polynesia, and Southwestern Oceania, which included Australia and New Zealand.[71] The Galpagos Islands, the Juan Fernndez Islands and Polynesia, and Southwestern Oceania, which included Australia and New Zealand.[71] The Galpagos Islands, the Juan Fernndez Islands and Polynesia, and Southwestern Oceania, which included Australia and New Zealand.[71] The Galpagos Islands, the Juan Fernndez Islands and Polynesia, and Southwestern Oceania, which included Australia and New Zealand.[71] The Galpagos Islands, the Juan Fernndez Islands and Polynesia, and Southwestern Oceania, which included Australia and New Zealand.[71] The Galpagos Islands and Polynesia, and Southwestern Oceania, which included Australia and New Zealand.[71] The Galpagos Islands and Polynesia, and Southwestern Oceania, which included Australia and New Zealand.[71] The Galpagos Islands and Polynesia, and Southwestern Oceania, which included Australia and New Zealand.[71] The Galpagos Islands and Polynesia, and Southwestern Oceania and Polynesia, and Southwestern Oceania and Polynesia.
the Revillagigedo Islands were identified as the easternmost areas of Oceania in the book. Brown wrote, "they lie nearest the American continent of all oceanic islands, and though rarely associated with Polynesia, and never appearing to have been inhabited by any aboriginal races, are, in many ways, remarkable and interesting."[71] Brown went on to add, "the small
 islands lying off the continent, like the Queen Charlotte's in the North Pacific, the Farallones off California, and the Chinchas off Peru areto all intents and purposes, only detached bits of the adjoining shores. But in the Calpagos, at least, this is different."[71] The Juan Fernndez Islands and the neighbouring Desventuradas Islands are today seen as the
easternmost extension of the Indo-West Pacific biogeographic region. The islands lie on the Nazca Plate with Easter Island and the Galpagos Islands, and have a significant south central Pacific component to their marine fauna.[117][118][65] According to scientific journal PLOS One, the Humboldt Current helps create a biogeographic barrier between the marine fauna.
of these islands and South America.[117] Chile's government have occasionally considered them to be within Oceania along with Easter Island, the Desventuradas Islands and the Juan Fernndez Islands and Islands a
 island to the east of Easter Island. PLOS One describe Insular Chile as having "cultural and ecological connections to the broader insular Pacific." [117] map of member states for the Pacific, and all of its members are seen as being politically within Oceania
 Territories ethnographically associated with Oceania, but not politically associated with Oceania, such as Easter Island, Hawaii, and Western New Guinea, have considered gaining representation in the PIF. The Pacific island nations of Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Taiwan are dialogue partners, but none have full membership. East Timor
located in marginal seas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, also have observer status. An exclusive economic zone map of the Pacific which includes areas not politically associated with Oceania, Australian historian Kate Darian-Smith defined the area as covering
Australia, New Zealand and the islands of the Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. She excluded Hawaii from her definition, but not Easter Island in their definition of Oceania "on the basis of its Polynesian and biogeographic affinities even though it is
 politically apart", further noting that other oceanic islands administered by Latin American countries had been included in definitions of Oceania (I21] In 1987, The Journal of Australasian Cave Research described Oceania (Equador) and Easter Islands
 (Chile) in the east."[122] In a 1980 report on venereal diseases in the South Pacific, the British Journal of Venereal Diseases categorized the Desventuradas Islands, Easter Island, the Galpagos Islands and French Polynesia, but noted that the
 Galpagos Islands were not a member of the South Pacific Commission, like other islands in the South Pacific Community; its members include Australia and other Pacific Islands Forum members. In a 1947 article on the formation of the South Pacific Community; its members include Australia and other Pacific Islands Forum members. In a 1947 article on the formation of the South Pacific Community; its members include Australia and other Pacific Islands Forum members. In a 1947 article on the formation of the South Pacific Islands Forum members include Australia and other Pacific Islands Forum members. In a 1947 article on the formation of the South Pacific Islands Forum members include Australia and other Pacific Islands Forum members. In a 1947 article on the formation of the South Pacific Islands Forum members include Australia and other Pacific Islands Forum members. In a 1947 article on the formation of the South Pacific Islands Forum members include Australia and other Pacific Islands Forum members include Australia and other Pacific Islands Forum members. In a 1947 article on the formation of the South Pacific Islands Forum members include Australia and other Pacific Islands Forum members include Australia and other Pacific Islands Forum members. In a 1947 article on the formation of the South Pacific Islands Forum members in Islands Forum members i
 Commission for the Pacific Affairs journal, author Roy E. James stated the organization's scope encompassed all non-self governing islands below the equator to the east of Papua New Guinea (which itself was included in the scope and then known as Dutch New Guinea). Easter Island and the Galpagos Islands were defined by James as falling within the organization's
 geographical parameters.[124] The 2007 book Asia in the Pacific Islands: Replacing the West, by New Zealand Pacific scholar Ron Crocombe, definition "does not include Galpagos and other [oceanic] islands off the Pacific coast of the Americas; these were
uninhabited when Europeans arrived, then integrated with a South American country and have almost no contact with other Pacific Islands." He adds, "Easter Island still participates in Some Pacific Islands affairs because its people are Polynesian." [22] Thomas Sebeok's two volume 1971 book Linguistics in Oceania defines Easter Island, the Galpagos Islands, the Juan
 Fernndez Islands, Costa Rica's Cocos Island and Colombia's Malpelo Island (all oceanic)[125] as making up a Spanish language segment of Oceania.[126] Cocos Island and Malpelo Island are the only landmasses located on the Cocos Plate. The book observed that a native Polynesian language was still understood on Easter Island.
 unlike with the other islands, which were uninhabited when discovered by Europeans and mostly being used as prisons for convicts. [126] Additionally, the book includes Taiwan and the entire Malay Archipelago as part of Oceania. [127] While not oceanic in nature, Taiwan and Malay Archipelago countries like Indonesia and the Philippines share Austronesian
 ethnolinguistic origins with Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, hence their included in the book.[128][127] Hainan, which neighbours Taiwan, also has Austronesian ethnolinguistic origins, although it was not included in the book.[128][127] Hainan, which neighbours Taiwan, also has Austronesia ethnolinguistic origins, although it was not included in the book.[128][127] Hainan, which neighbours Taiwan, also has Austronesian ethnolinguistic origins, although it was not included in the book.[128][127] Hainan, which neighbours Taiwan, also has Austronesian ethnolinguistic origins.
Archipelago), Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. In 2010, Australian historian Bronwen Douglas claimed in The Journal of Pacific History that "a strong case could be made for extending Oceania to at least Taiwan, the homeland of the Austronesian language family whose speakers colonized significant parts of the region about 6,000 years ago."[130] For political
 Galpagos Islands, Guadalupe Island, the Juan Fernndez Islands, the Revillagigedo Islands and Salas y Gmez. Cocos Island were not explicitly referenced in the book, despite being areas which would fall within this range. All other islands associated with Latin American countries were excluded, as they are continental in nature, unlike Guadalupe
Island and the Revillagigedo Islands (both situated on the Pacific Plate) and the oceanic islands situated on the Pacific Plate and Nazca Plate. Todd defined the main Japanese archipelago. [69] Todd further included the Aleutian Islands in his definition of Oceania. The islands
chain borders both the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate, and is geologically a partially submerged volcanic extension of the Aleutian Range on the Eurasian Plate and the Pacific Plate, [136][137] nor did he include the
neighbouring Kodiak archipelago in the North Pacific Ocean, which is firmly situated on the North American Plate.[138] The Stockholm Journal of East Asian Studies stated in 1996 that Oceania was defined as Australia and an ensemble of various Pacific Islands, "particularly those in the central and south Pacific [but] never those in the extreme north, for example the
 Aleutian chain."[139] In the Pacific Ocean Handbook (1945), author Eliot Grinnell Mears claimed, "it is customary to exclude the Aleutians of the North Pacific, the American coastal islands and the Netherlands East Indies", and that he included Australia and New Zealand in Oceania for "scientific reasons; Australia's fauna is largely continental in character, New
Zealand's are clearly insular; and neither Commonwealth realm has close ties with Asia."[140] In his 2002 book Oceania: An Introduction to the Cultures and Identities of Pacific Islanders, Andrew Strathern excluded Okinawa and the rest of the Ryukyu Islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands and their indigenous inhabitants "show many parallels are clearly insular;" and neither Commonwealth realm has close ties with Asia."[140] In his 2002 book Oceania: An Introduction to the Cultures and Identities of Pacific Islanders, Andrew Strathern excluded Okinawa and the rest of the Ryukyu Islands from his definition of Oceania, but noted that the islands and their indigenous inhabitants "show many parallels are clearly insular;" and neither Commonwealth realm has close ties with Asia."[140] In his 2002 book Oceania: An Introduction to the Cultures and Identities of Pacific Islanders, Andrew Strathern excluded Okinawa and the rest of the Ryukyu Islands from his definition of Oceania.
 with Pacific island societies."[141]In the 2006 book Extinction and Biogeography of Tropical Pacific Birds, American paleontologist David Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 25,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 25,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 25,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place on earth is as perplexing as the 20,000 islands that make Oceania." Steadman wrote, "no place oc
his definition the larger islands of New Guinea and New Zealand, and argued that Cocos Islands, the Revillagigedo Islands and other oceanic islands nearing the Americas were not part of Oceania, due to their biogeographical affinities with that area and lack of prehistoric indigenous populations. [61] In his 2018 book Regionalism in South Pacific
Islands that, "as a whole, the islands of the Pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to their remoteness and because of the wide variety of island types, the Pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to their remoteness and because of the William Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to their remoteness and because of the wide variety of islands of the Pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to their remoteness and because of the wide variety of islands of the Pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to their remoteness and because of the wide variety of islands of the Pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to their remoteness and because of the wide variety of islands of the Pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to their remoteness and because of the wide variety of islands of the Pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to their remoteness and because of the wide variety of islands of the Pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to their remoteness and because of the wide variety of islands of the Pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to their remoteness and the pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to the pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to the pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to the pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to the pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to the pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to the pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to the pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to the pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to the pacific Region are referred to as Oceania, the tenth continent to the pacific Region are referred to the tenth
 were also included. In the 2013 book The Environments of the Poor in Southeast Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, Paul Bullen critiqued the definition of Oceania in Encyclopedia of Islands, and wrote that since Koppers included areas such as Vancouver Island, it is "not clear what the referents of 'Pacific Region', 'Oceania' or 'Pacific Islands' are." Bullen added that, "Asia
Europe and the Maritime Continent are not literal geographic continents. The 'AsiaPacific region' would comprise two quasi-continents. The Pacific Ocean and everything in it e.g., the Philippines."[144] The Concise Oxford Dictionary of World Place Names (2017), by John Everett-Heath, states that Oceania is "a collective name for more
than 10,000 islands in the Pacific Ocean" and that "it is generally accepted that Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Taiwan, and the islands north of Japan (the Kurils and Aleutians) are excluded."[145] In his 1993 book A New Oceania: Rediscovering Our Sea of Islands, New Guinea-born Fijian scholar Epeli Hauofa wrote that, "Pacific Ocean" islands from Japan, through the
Philippines and Indonesia, which are adjacent to the Asian mainland, do not have oceania (2018) defined Oceania as only covering Austronesian-speaking islands in Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, with this definition including New Guinea and New Zealand. Other
 Austronesian areas such as Indonesia and the Philippines were not included, due to their closer cultural proximity to mainland Asia. Austronesian-speaking peoples in Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The book stated, "this definition of Oceania might seem too
restrictive: Why not include Australia, for example, or even too broad, for what does Highland New Guinea have to do with Hawai'i?", further noting that, "a few other islands in the Pacific such as those of Japan or the Channel Islands off the southern California coast are not typically considered Oceania as the indigenous populations of these places do not share a
common ancestry with Oceanic groups, except for a time far before humans sailed Pacific waters."[146] It has been theorized that the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Japanese archipelago are related to Austronesians, along with the indigenous Jmon people of the Austronesians are related to Austronesians.
original inhabitants of Japan's Hokkaido, the Kuril Islands and the southern part of Sakhalin.[147][148] In their 2019 book Women and Violence: Global Lives in Focus, Kathleen Nadeau and Sangita Rayamajhi wrote: the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, and most of Indonesia are not usually considered to be part of the region of Oceania as it is understood today. These
 regions are usually considered to be part of Maritime Southeast Asia. Although these regions, as well as the large East Asian islands of Taiwan, Hainan and the Japanese archipelago, have varying degrees of cultural connections. [149] In Reptiles and Amphibians of the Pacific Islands: A Comprehensive Guide (2013), George R. Zug claimed that "a standard definition of
 Oceania includes Australia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, and New Zealand and the oceanic islands of Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia." He went on to write that his preferred definition of Oceania emphasizes islands with oceanic geology, stating that oceanic islands are, "islands with no past connections to a continental landmass" and
 supercontinent, along with landmasses such as the Americas and Afro-Eurasia. Volcanic islands, the Kuril Islands, the Ryukyu Islands and most of the Solomon Islands, were also excluded from his definition. Unlike the United Nations, the World Factbook
defines the still-uninhabited Clipperton Island as being a discrete political entity, and they categorize it as part of North America, presumably due to its relative proximity (situated 1,200 kilometres off Mexico on the Pacific Plate). Clipperton is not politically associated with the America, presumably due to its relative proximity (situated 1,200 kilometres off Mexico on the Pacific Plate).
no interaction with the continent throughout its history.[150][151] From the early 20th century to 2007, the island was administratively part of French Polynesia, which itself was known as French Oceania up until 1957.[152][153] In terms of marine fauna, Clipperton shares similarities with areas of the Pacific which are much farther removed from the Americas.[154]
[155] Scottish author Robert Hope Moncrieff considered Clipperton to be the easternmost point of Oceania in 1907, while Ian Todd also included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama. [157] including the highly remote Baker Island and Wake Island and Wake Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (157) including the highly remote Baker Island and Wake Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (158) of the highly remote Baker Island and Wake Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (159) including the highly remote Baker Island and Wake Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) including the highly remote Baker Island and Wake Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) including the highly remote Baker Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm: A Pacific Panorama (150) included it in his definition of Oceania in Island Realm
 (now administered by the U.S. military).[72] This is due to their location in the centre of the Pacific, their biogeography and their oceanic geology. Less isolated oceanic islands, have since been sparsely populated by citizens of their political administrators.[69]
[126] Archaeological evidence suggests that Micronesians may have lived on the Bonin Islands c.2,000 years ago, but they were uninhabited at the time of European discovery in the 16th century.[158] Depending on the definition, New Zealand could be part of Polynesia, or part of Australasia with Australia.[159] New Zealand was originally settled by the Polynesian
 Mori, and has long maintained a political influence over the subregion, [160][161] Through immigration and high Mori birth rates. New Zealand has attained the largest population (consisting entirely of immigrants). Modern-day Indigenous Australians are loosely related to
 [167] Conversely, New Caledonia has still had a similar history to the rest of Melanesia, and their French-speaking Europeans make up only 27% of the total population. [167] Some cultural and political definitions of Australasia include most or all of Melanesia
due to its geographical proximity to Australia and New Zealand, but these are rare.[170] Australia, New Zealand and the islands of Melanesia are more commonly grouped together as part of the Australia and New Zealand and the islands of Melanesia are more commonly grouped together as part of the Australia, and is often geologically associated with Australia as it was once
 during the 17th century. Approximately half of the population on these islands are European Australian mainlanders (with smaller numbers being European New Zealanders), while the other half are immigrants from China or the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] Australia mainlanders (with smaller numbers being European New Zealanders), while the other half are immigrants from China or the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] Australia mainlanders (with smaller numbers being European New Zealanders), while the other half are immigrants from China or the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] Australia mainlanders (with smaller numbers being European New Zealanders), while the other half are immigrants from China or the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] Australia mainlanders (with smaller numbers being European New Zealanders), while the other half are immigrants from China or the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] Australia mainlanders (with smaller numbers being European New Zealanders), while the other half are immigrants from China or the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] Australia mainlanders (with smaller numbers being European New Zealanders), while the other half are immigrants from China or the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] Australia mainlanders (with smaller numbers being European New Zealanders), while the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] Australia mainlanders (with smaller numbers being European New Zealanders), while the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] Australia mainlanders (with smaller numbers being European New Zealanders), while the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] Australia mainlanders (with smaller numbers being European New Zealanders), while the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] Australia mainlanders (with smaller numbers being European New Zealanders), while the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] Australia mainlanders (with smaller numbers), while the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] Australia mainlanders (with smaller numbers) and the nearby Malay Archipelago.[177][178] 
inhabited in prehistoric times by either Melanesians or Polynesians, and is geographically adjacent to the islands of Melanesia. The current inhabitants are mostly European Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as being in the Australians, and the UN categorize it as a being in the Australian and the UN categorize it as a being in the Australian and the UN categorize it
 Hawaii together under an "Anglonesia" category. This is in spite of the geographical distance separating these areas from Hawaii, which technically lies in the North Pacific. [182] The 1985 edition of the subregion. [183] The islands are
 typically grouped with others in the southeastern Pacific that were never inhabited by Polynesians. [184] [185] The Bonin Islands are in the subregion because of this. [186] [185] Main articles: History of Oceania and History of the Pacific Islands Main articles:
 Prehistory of Australia and History of Indigenous Australian continent and nearby islands who migrated from Africa to Asia c. 70,000 years ago[187] and arrived in Australia c. 50,000 years ago.[188] They are believed to be among the
 earliest human migrations out of Africa.[189] Although they likely migrated to Australia through Southeast Asia, they are not demonstrably related to any known Asian or Polynesian population.[190] There is evidence of genetic and linguistic interchange between Australians in the far north and the Austronesian peoples of modern-day New Guinea and the islands, but
this may be the result of recent trade and intermarriage.[191] They reached Tasmania c. 40,000 years ago by migrating across a land bridge from the mainland that existed during the last ice age.[192] It is believed that the first early human migration to Australia was achieved when this landmass formed part of the Sahul continent, connected to the island of New Guine
 via a land bridge.[193] The Torres Strait Islanders are indigenous to the Torres Strait Islands, which are at the northernmost tip of Queensland near Papua New Guinea.[194] The earliest definite human remains found in Australia are that of Mungo Man, which have been dated at c. 40,000 years old.[195] It is estimated that 4% to 6% of the genome in Melanesians (e.g.
 Papua New Guinean and Bougainville Islander) derives from the Denisova hominin, an ancient human species discovered in 2010, while no Eurasians or Africans displayed contributions of the Denisovan genes.[196]Main article: History of New GuineaThe original inhabitants of the group of islands now named Melanesia were likely the ancestors of the present-day
 Papuan-speaking people. Migrating from Southeast Asia, they appear to have occupied these islands as far east as the main islands in the Solomon Islands archipelago, including Makira and possibly the smaller islands farther to the east. [197] Particularly along the north coast of New Guinea and in the islands north and east of New Guinea, the Austronesian people, who
 had migrated into the area somewhat more than 3,000 years ago, came into contact with these pre-existing populations of Papuan-speaking peoples. In the late 20th century, some scholars theorized a long period of interaction, which resulted in many complex changes in genetics, languages, and culture among the peoples. [198]See also: History of the Federated States also: History of the Federated States are not contact with these pre-existing populations of Papuan-speaking peoples. [198]See also: History of the Federated States are not contact with these pre-existing populations of Papuan-speaking peoples. [198]See also: History of the Federated States are not contact with these pre-existing populations of Papuan-speaking peoples. [198]See also: History of the Federated States are not contact with these pre-existing populations of Papuan-speaking peoples. [198]See also: History of the Federated States are not contact with these pre-existing populations of Papuan-speaking peoples. [198]See also: History of the Federated States are not contact with the people 
archaeological excavations in the islands, due to their size, settlement patterns and storm damage. As a result, much evidence is based on linguistic analysis. [199] The earliest archaeological traces of civilization have been found on the island of Saipan, dated to 1500 BCE or slightly before. The ancestors of the Micronesians settled there over 4,000 years ago. A
BCE from Southeast Asia. They became known as the Chamorros. Their language was named after them. The ancient Chamorro left a number of megalithic ruins, including Latte stone. The Refaluwasch or Carolinian people came to the Marianas in the 1800s from the Caroline Islands. Micronesian colonists gradually settled the Marshall Islands during the 2nd
 millennium BCE, with inter-island navigation made possible using traditional stick charts. [202] Main articles: History of Hawaii and History of New ZealandFurther information: Polynesian navigation made possible using traditional stick charts.
migrating Austronesian people and tracing Polynesian languages places their prehistoric origins in the Malay Archipelago, and ultimately, in Taiwan into Island Southeast Asia, [203][204][205] as tribes whose natives were thought to have arrived through South China c
 north-west Melanesia. [207][208] Easter Islanders claimed that a chief Hotu Matua [209] discovered the island in one or two large canoes with his wife and extended family. [210] They are believed to have been Polynesian. Around 1200, Tahitian explorers discovered and began settling the area. This date range is based on glottochronological calculations and on three
radiocarbon dates from charcoal that appears to have been produced during forest clearance activities. [211] Moreover, a recent study which included radiocarbon dates from what is thought to be very early material suggests that the island was discovered and settled as recently as 1200. [212] See also: Magellan expedition, Spanish East Indies, History of Australia
(17881850), and Colony of New Zealand1852 map of Oceania by J. G. Barbi du Bocage. Includes regions of Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, and Malesia. Oceania was first explored by Europeans from the 16th century onwards. Portuguese navigators, between 1512 and 1526, reached the Maluku Islands (by Antnio de Abreu and Francisco Serro in 1512), Timor, the Aru
 Islands (Martim A. Melo Coutinho), the Tanimbar Islands, some of the Caroline Islands (by Gomes de Sequeira in 1525), and west Papua New Guinea (by Jorge de Menezes in 1526). In 1519, a Spanish expedition led by Ferdinand Magellan sailed down the east coast of South America, found and sailed through the strait that bears his name and on 28 November 1520
 entered the ocean which he named "Pacific". The three remaining ships, led by Magellan and his captains Duarte Barbosa and Joo Serro, then sailed north and caught the trade winds which carried them across the Pacific to the Philippines where Magellan was killed. One surviving ship led by Juan Sebastin Elcano returned west across the Indian Ocean and the other
went north in the hope of finding the westerlies and reaching Mexico. Unable to find the right winds, it was forced to return to the East Indies. The Magellan-Elcano expedition achieved the first circumnavigation of the world and reached the Philippines, the Mariana Islands, and other islands of Oceania. From 1527 to 1595, a number of other large Spanish expeditions
 navigator Pedro Fernandes de Queirs, sailed to Pitcairn and Vanuatu archipelagos, and sailed the Torres Strait between Australia and New Guinea, named after navigator Lus Vaz de Torres. Willem Janszoon, made the first completely documented European landing in Australia (1606), in Cape York Peninsula. [214] Abel Tasman circumnavigated and landed on parts of the
made their first landfall on the mainland of the continent at a place now known as the Kurnell Peninsula. It is here that James Cook made first contact with an aboriginal tribe known as the Gweagal. His expedition became the first recorded Europeans to have encountered its eastern coastline of Australia. [218] See also: History of Australia (17881850) and History of New
established colonies in Australia in 1788, New Zealand in 1840 and Fiji in 1872, with much of Oceania becoming part of the British Empire. The Gilbert Islands (now known as Kiribati) and the Ellice Islands (now known as Tuvalu) came under Britain's sphere of influence in the late 19th century. [219][220]French Catholic missionaries arrived on Tahiti in 1834; their
Marshall Islands in 1529. They were named by Krusenstern, after English explorer John Marshall, who visited them together with Thomas Gilbert in 1788, en route from Botany Bay to Canton (two ships of the First Fleet). In 1905, the British government transferred some administrative responsibility over southeast New Guinea to Australia (which renamed the area
 "Territory of Papua"); and in 1906, transferred all remaining responsibility to Australia. The Marshall Islands were claimed by Spain in 1874. Germany established colonies in 1884, and Samoa in 1807. The United States also expanded into the Pacific, beginning with Baker Island and Howland Island in 1857, and with Hawaii becoming a US territory in
 1898. Disagreements between the US, the UK, and Germany over Samoa led to the Tripartite Convention of 1899.[223]Main articles: Pacific War, Military history of Australia during World War II, History of Guam, History of Australia (19011945), and
Decolonisation of OceaniaNew Zealand troops land on Vella Lavella, in Solomon IslandsOne of the first land offensives in Oceania was the Occupation of German News Zealand forces. The campaign to take Samoa ended without bloodshed after over 1,000 New Zealand forces. The campaign to take Samoa ended without bloodshed after over 1,000 New Zealand forces.
 Guinea in September 1914. A company of Australians and a British warship besieged the Germans and their colonial subjects, ending with a German surrender. [224] The attack on Pearl Harbor by the Imperial Japanese Navy against the United States naval base at Pearl
Harbor, Hawaii, on the morning of 7 December 1941. The attack led to the United States' entry into World War II. The Japanese were turned back at the Battle of the Coral Sea and the Kokoda Track campaign before they were finally defeated in 1945. Some of the most
 20th century, adopting the Statute of Westminster Act in 1942 and 1947 respectively. In 1946, Polynesians were granted French Polynesians were granted French Polynesia). Hawaii became a U.S. state in 1959. Fiji and Tonga became independent in 1970. On 1
by population and List of sovereign states and dependent territories in Oceania Aoraki / Mount Cook, located on the South Islands of New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion model, the islands of New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion model, the islands of New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion model, the islands of New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion model, the islands of New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion model, the islands of New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion model, the islands of New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion model, the islands of New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion model, the islands of New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion model, the islands of New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion model, the islands of New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion with the New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion with the New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion with the New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest summit in Oceania Under a four subregion with the New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest subregion with the New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest subregion with the New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest subregion with the New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest subregion with the New ZealandPuncak Jaya / Carstensz Pyramid, highest subregion with the 
 Easter Island and Sala y Gmez Island in the east, and Macquarie Islands, and the Japanese archipelago, which are all on the margins of Asia, as well as the Aleutian Islands and other Alaskan or Canadian islands. [115][145] In its periphery, Oceania's islands
 would sprawl 28 degrees north to the Bonin Islands in the Northern Hemisphere, and 55 degrees south to Macquarie Island in the Southern Hemisphere. [230]Oceanian islands are of volcanic origin, and many contain active volcanoes. Among these are
on basaltic lava flows under the ocean's surface. One of the most dramatic is the Great Barrier Reef off northeastern Australia with chains of reef patches. A second island type formed of coral is the uplifted coral platform, which is usually slightly larger than the low coral islands. Examples include Banaba (formerly Ocean Island) and Makatea in the Tuamotu group of
 Guinea, the world's second largest island after Greenland and by far the largest of the Pacific islands, the Santa Cruz Islands, the Santa Cruz Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and New Caledonia. [237] Polynesia, stretching from Hawaii in the north to New Zealand in the south, also encompasses
on the Indo-Australian Plate with the latter occupying the Southern Ocean to the south. [239][240]Main articles: Geography of Fiji, Geology of New Zealand, Geology of Australia, and Geography of Fiji, Geology of Australia, and Geography of Fiji, Geology of New Zealand, Geology of Australia, and Geography of Fiji, Geology of New Zealand, Geo
Melanesia. The Pacific Plate, which makes up most of Oceania, is an oceanic tectonic plate that lies beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103 million square kilometres (40,000,000 sqmi), it is the largest tectonic plate that lies beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103 million square kilometres (40,000,000 sqmi), it is the largest tectonic plate that lies beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103 million square kilometres (40,000,000 sqmi), it is the largest tectonic plate that lies beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103 million square kilometres (40,000,000 sqmi), it is the largest tectonic plate that lies beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103 million square kilometres (40,000,000 sqmi), it is the largest tectonic plate that lies beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103 million square kilometres (40,000,000 sqmi), it is the largest tectonic plate that lies beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103 million square kilometres (40,000,000 sqmi), it is the largest tectonic plate that lies beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103 million square kilometres (40,000,000 sqmi), it is the largest tectonic plate that lies beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103 million square kilometres (40,000,000 sqmi), it is the largest tectonic plate that lies beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103 million square kilometres (40,000,000 sqmi), it is the largest tectonic plate that lies beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103 million square kilometres (40,000,000 sqmi), it is the largest tectonic plate that lies beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103 million square kilometres (40,000,000 sqmi), it is the largest tectonic plate that lies beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103 million square kilometres (40,000,000 sqmi), it is the largest tectonic plate that lies beneath the largest tectonic plate the large
 plate tectonics cycle is early-Cretaceous (145 to 137 million years ago). [243] Australia became part of the Indo-Australian Plate 45 to 40 million years ago and this is in the process of separating again with the Australian Plate being relevant to Oceania. [244] It is the lowest, flattest, and oldest landmass on Earth [245] and it has had a relatively stable geological history.
Geological forces such as tectonic uplift of mountain ranges or clashes between tectonic plates occurred mainly in Australia's early history, when it was still a part of Gondwana. Australia is situated in the middle of the tectonic plate, has occasional middle-sized earthquakes, and currently has no active volcanism (but some volcanoes in southeast Australia erupted within the middle-sized earthquakes, and currently has no active volcanism (but some volcanoes in southeast Australia erupted within the middle-sized earthquakes).
the last 10,000 years).[246]The geology of New Zealand is noted for its volcanic activity, earthquakes, and geothermal areas because of its position on the boundary of the Australian Plate and Pacific Plates. Much of the basement rock of New Zealand was once part of the super-continent of Gondwana, along with South America, Africa, Madagascar, India, Antarctica and
 among others, having peaks up to 1300 m rising abruptly from the shore. [248] The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands were formed c. 7 to 30 million years ago, as shield volcanoes over the same volcanic hotspot that formed the Emperor Seamounts to the north and the Main Hawaiian Islands to the south. [249] Hawaii's tallest mountain Mauna Kea is 4,205m (13,796ft)
tropical rainforests in the north-east, mountain ranges in the south-east, south-west and day desert in the centre. [251] Desert or semi-arid land commonly known as the outback makes up by far the largest portion of land. [252] The coastal uplands and a belt of Brigalow grasslands lie between the coast and the mountains, while inland of the dividing range are
 Myrtaceae (Eucalyptus gum trees), and Fabaceae (Acacia wattle). The flora of Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia is tropical dry forest, with tropical vegetation that includes palm trees, Premna protrusa, Psydrax odorata, Gyrocarpus americanus, and Derris trifoliata. [259] New Zealand's landscape ranges from the fjord-like sounds of the southwest to the
though usually not severe, averaging 3,000 per year. [260] There is a wide variety of native trees, adapted to all the various micro-climates in New Zealand. [261] The two species of Brighamia B. rockii and B. insignis are represented in the
wild by around 120 individual plants. To ensure these plants set seed, biologists rappel down 910-metre (3,000ft) cliffs to brush pollen onto their stigmas. [263] Main articles: Fauna of Australia, Birds of New Zealand, Fauna of New Zealand, Fauna
AustronesiaThe Pacific robin inhabits the islands of the south western Pacific [264] The aptly named Pacific Swallow[265] as is the Red-vented bulbul, [266] Polynesian starling, [267] Brown goshawk, [268] Pacific Swallow [268] and the Cardinal myzomela, among others.
 and red-tailed tropicbird. The Pitcairn reed warbler, endemic to Pitcairn Island, was added to the endangered species list in 2008.[271] Native to Hawaii is the Hawaiian crow, which has been extinct in the wild since 2002.[272] The brown tree snake is native to northern and eastern coasts of Australia, Papua New Guinea, Guam and Solomon Islands.[273] Native to
 Australia, New Guinea and proximate islands are birds of paradise, honeyeaters, Australasian treecreeper, Australasian robin, kingfishers, butcherbirds, and dominance of the marsupials a group of mammals that raise their young in a pouch, including the
 macropods, possums, and dasyuromorphs. The passerines of Australia, also known as songbirds or perching birds, include wrens, the magpie group, thornbills, corvids, pardalotes, lyrebirds. [276] Predominant bird species in the country include wrens, the magpie group, thornbills, corvids, pardalotes, lyrebirds. [277] The koala
accumulated bird diversity and when Captain James Cook arrived in the 1770s he noted that the bird song was deafening. The mix includes species with unusual biology such as the kkp which is the world's only flightless, nocturnal, lek-breeding parrot, but also many species that are similar to neighbouring land areas. Some of the more well known and distinctive bird song was deafening.
the region.[283]Main articles: Climate of Australia, Climate of HawaiiAugust 2011 winter's snowfall in Dunedin, OtagoThe Pacific Islands are ruled by a tropical savanna climate of HawaiiAugust 2011 winter's snowfall in Dunedin, OtagoThe Pacific Islands are ruled by a tropical savanna climate of HawaiiAugust 2011 winter's snowfall in Dunedin, OtagoThe Pacific Islands are ruled by a tropical savanna climate of HawaiiAugust 2011 winter's snowfall in Dunedin, OtagoThe Pacific Islands are ruled by a tropical savanna climate of HawaiiAugust 2011 winter's snowfall in Dunedin, OtagoThe Pacific Islands are ruled by a tropical savanna climate of HawaiiAugust 2011 winter's snowfall in Dunedin, OtagoThe Pacific Islands are ruled by a tropical savanna climate.
 southern coastal corners having a temperate climate, such as oceanic and humid subtropical climate in the east coast and Mediterranean climate in the east coast, in the states of Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania and in the Australian Capital
 at higher altitudes in the North Island. It is extremely rare at sea level in the North Island. [291] Hawaii, although being in the tropics, experiences many different climate groups on a surface as small as 10,430km2 (4,028sqmi) according to the Kppen climate
 recorded rainfall exceeding 7,600mm (300in) each year in certain mountainous locations.[296] The Big Bog on the island of Maui is the wettest place, receiving an average 10,271mm (404.4in) each year in certain mountainous locations.[296] The Big Bog on the islandsMain article: Politics of
Australia Charles is Head of the Commonwealth and King of five Oceanian countries: Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. Australia is a federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy [298] with Charles III at its apex as the King of Australia, a role that is distinct from his position as monarch of the other Commonwealth realms. The
 King is represented in Australia by the Governor-General at the federal level and by the Governors at the state level, who by convention act on the advice of his ministers. [299] [300] There are two major political groups that usually form government, federally and in the states: the Australian Labor Party and the Coalition which is a formal grouping of the Liberal Party
                      partner, the National Party.[301][302] Within Australian political culture, the Coalition is considered centre-right and the Labor Party is considered centre-left.[303] The Australian Defence Force is by far the largest military force in Oceania.[304]Main article: Politics of New ZealandNew Zealand is a const
democracy,[305] although its constitution is not codified.[306] Charles III is the King of New Zealand and the House of Representatives.[309] A
parliamentary general election must be called no later than three years after the previous election.[310] New Zealand is identified as one of the world's most stable and well-government transparency and among the lowest perceived levels of corruption.[313] Government building in the Samoan capital Apia housing administrative
ministerial offices In Samoan politics, the Prime Minister of Samoa is the head of government. The 1960 constitution, which formally came into force with independence from New Zealand in 1962, builds on the British pattern of parliamentary democracy, modified to take account of Samoan customs. The national government (malo) generally controls the legislative
assembly.[314] Politics of Tonga takes place in a framework of a constitutional monarchy, whereby the King of Tonga is the Head of State. Fiji has a multiparty system with the Prime Minister of Fiji. Fiji's Head of State.
State is the President. In the politics of Papua New Guinea the Prime Minister is the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is the monarch of the United Kingdom, represented by a Government, and the head of state is 
the French Republic. Inhabitants of New Caledonia are French citizens. New Caledonia sends two representatives to the French National Assembly and two senators to the French Senate. Hawaii is dominated by the Democratic Party. As codified in the Hawaiian Constitution, there are three branches of government: executive, legislative and judicial. The governor is
elected statewide. Main article: Economy of Oceania The linked map below shows the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of the islands of Oceania and neighbouring areas, as a quide to the following table (there are few land boundaries that can be drawn on a map of the Pacific at this scale). AustraliaNewZealandChathamHawaiiWakeFederated Statesof
MicronesiaPalauPapua
NewGuineaEasterIslandFrenchPolynesiaCookIslandsNewCaledoniaFijiTuvaluKiribatiPhoenixLineSolomonIslandsTokelauMarshallIslandsNauruVanuatuTongaPitcairnGuamNorfolkNorthernMarianasSamoaASWFNiueCocosChristmasRyukyuIslandsIzuBoninVolcanoOkinotorishimaMidwayJohnstonClippertonSocorroHowlandBakerKingmanPalmyraJarvisCoral
SeaLordHoweKermadecBountiesThree KingsAntipodesAucklandsSolanderSnaresCampbellAshmore& CartierMacquarieIndonesiaPhilippinesSarawakBNSabahMalukuPapuaEastTimorParacelsSpratlysThis template: viewtalkeditMain article: Economy of AustraliaThe skyline of SydneyAustralia and New Zealand are the only highly developed independent nations in the
region, although the economy of Australia is by far the largest and most dominant economy in the region and one of the largest in the world. New Caledonia, Hawaii, and France in terms of purchasing power parity,
[315] New Zealand is also one of the most globalised economies and depends greatly on international trade.[316][317] The Australia was the 12th largest measured by PPP-adjusted GDP.
[319]Mercer Quality of Living Survey ranks Sydney tenth in the world in terms of quality of living,[320] making it one of the most liveable cities. [321] It is classified as an Alpha World City by GaWC. [322][323] Melbourne also ranked highly in the world's most liveable cities. [321] It is classified as an Alpha World City by GaWC. [322][323] Melbourne also ranked highly in the world's most liveable cities.
business district at night in 2006The majority of people living in Australia work in health care, retail and education sectors.[327] Australia boasts the largest amount of manufacturing in the region, producing cars, electrical equipment, machinery and clothes. Main article: Economy of New ZealandNew Zealan
nominal gross domestic product (GDP) and 68th-largest in the world measured by purchasing power parity (PPP). A major economic and cultural powerhouse of the Southern Hemisphere, Auckland are frequently ranked among the world's most liveable
cities, with Auckland being ranked first in the world according to the Global Liveability Ranking. [328][329]New Zealand has a large GDP for its population of 5.2 million, and sources of revenue are spread throughout the large island nation. The country has one of the most globalised economies and depends greatly on international trade mainly with Australia, Canada,
China, the European Union, Japan, Singapore, South Korea and the United States. New Zealand's 1983 Closer Economy aligns closely with that of Australia means that the economy aligns closely with that of Australia means that the economy diversified and by 2008,
tourism had become the single biggest generator of foreign exchange, [332] The New Zealand dollar is the 10th-most traded currency in the world. [333] Main articles: Economy of Fiji. Economy of Fiji. Economy of Fiji.
includes tourism, education and financial services. Oceania's largest export markets include Japan, China, the United States for exporting goods and for accessing other products. Australia and New Zealand and the United States for exporting goods and for accessing other products. Australia and New Zealand and the United States for exporting goods and for accessing other products.
Economic Relations. Australia and New Zealand, along with other countries, are members of AsiaPacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the East Asia Summit (EAS), which may become trade blocs in the future particularly EAS. The main produce from the Pacific is copra or coconut, but timber, beef, palm oil, cocoa, sugar, and ginger are also commonly grown across
the tropics of the Pacific. Fishing provides a major industry for many of the smaller nations in the Pacific, although many fishing areas are exploited by other larger countries, namely Japan. Natural Resources, such as lead, zinc, nickel, and gold, are mined in Australia and Solomon Islands. Oceania's largest export markets include Japan. China, the United States, India,
South Korea and the European Union. Aerial view of Bora Bora, French Polynesia Endowed with forest, mineral, and fish resources, Fiji is one of the most developed of the Pacific island economies, though it remains a developing country with a large subsistence agriculture sector. [334] Agriculture accounts for 18% of gross domestic product, although it employed some
70% of the workforce as of 2001. Sugar exports and the growing tourist industrial activity. Coconuts, ginger, and copra are also significant. The history of Hawaii's economy can be traced through a succession of dominant industries; sandalwood, [335] whaling, [336]
sugarcane, pineapple, the military, tourism and education. [337] Hawaiian exports include food and clothing. These industries play a small role in the Hawaiian economy, due to the shipping distance to viable markets, such as the West Coast of the contiguous U.S. The state's food exports include coffee, macadamia nuts, pineapple, livestock, sugarcane and honey. [338]
As of 2015 update. Honolulu was ranked high on world livability rankings, and was also ranked as the 2nd safest city in the U.S.[339][340]Shangri-La's Fijian ResortFurther information: Tourism in Australia and Tourism in New ZealandTourists mostly come from Japan, the United States. Fiji currently attracts almost half a million tourists each
year, more than a quarter of whom come from Australia. This has contributed $1 billion or more to Fiji's economy inside the tourism industry. Vanuatu is widely recognised as one of the premier vacation destinations for scuba divers wishing to explore coral reefs of the
South Pacific region. Tourism has been promoted, in part, by Vanuatu being the site of several reality-TV shows. The ninth season of the reality TV series Survivor was filmed on Vanuatu, entitled Survivor: Vanuatu Islands of Fire. Two years later, Australia's Celebrity Survivor was filmed at the same location used by the U.S. version.[341]Dandenong Ranges in Victoria
are popular among tourists. Tourism in Australia is an important component of the Australian economy. In the financial year 2014/15, tourism represented 3% of Australian destinations include the Sydney Harbour (Sydney Opera House,
Sydney Harbour Bridge, Royal Botanic Garden, etc.), Gold Coast (theme parks such as Warner Bros. Movie World, Dreamworld and Sea World), Walls of Jerusalem National Park in Tasmania, Royal Exhibition Building in Melbourne, the Great Barrier Reef in Queensland, The Twelve Apostles in Victoria, Uluru (Ayers Rock) and the
Australian outback. [344] Tourism in New Zealand contributes NZ$7.3 billion (or 4%) of the country's GDP in 2013, as well as directly supporting 110,800 full-time equivalent jobs (nearly NZ$10 billion). International and domestic tourism
contributes, in total, NZ$24 billion to New Zealand's economy every year. Tourism New Zealand's most famous tourist destination worldwide.[345] Milford Sound in South Island is acclaimed as New Zealand's most famous tourist destination.
6.4 million visitors to the Hawaiian Islands with expenditures of over $10.6 billion.[347] Due to the mild year-round weather, tourists from Canada, Australia, and China increasing 13%, 24% and 21% respectively from 2010.[348]Main article: Demographics of
OceaniaThe demographic table below shows the subregions and countries of geopolitical Oceania. The countries and territories in this table are categorised according to the scheme for geographic subregions used by the United Nations. The information shown follows sources in cross-referenced articles; where sources differ, provisos have been clearly indicated. These
territories and regions are subject to various additional categorisations, depending on the source and purpose of each description. ArmsFlagName of region, followed by countries[349] Area(km2) Population (2021)[1][2] Population density (per km2) Capital ISO 3166-1 Australasia [350] Ashmore and Cartier Islands
(Australia)19900Australia7,686,85025,921,0893.1CanberraAUChristmas Island (Australia)1351,69212.5Flying Fish CoveCXCocos (Keeling) Islands (Australia)1459342.4West I
PE)Papua (Indonesia)[353][354]82,6811,035,00013]ayapuraID(ID-PA)South Papua (Indonesia)17,849522,2004.4Salor, Merauke RegencyID(ID-PS)Southwest Papua (Indonesia)39,123621,90416SorongID(ID-PA)South Papua (Indonesia)17,849522,2004.4Salor, Merauke RegencyID(ID-PS)Southwest Papua (Indonesia)17,849522,2004.4Salor, Merauke RegencyID(ID-PS)Southwes
Islands 28,450707,85121.1 Honiara SBV anuatu 12,200319,13722.2 Port Vila VUMelanesia (total) 1,000,23114,373,53614.4 Micronesia Federated States of Microne
facto)NRNorthern Mariana Islands (United States)47749,481115.4SaipanMPPalau45818,02446.9Ngerulmud[358]PWWake Island (United States)215075Wake Island United States)215075Wake Islands (United States)215075Wake Is
(Chile)1645,76135.1Hanga RoaCLFrench Polynesia (France)4,167304,03267.2PapeetePFHawaii (United States)2,355396.37Midway Atoll (United States)2,355396.37Midway AtollUMNiue2601,9376.2AlofiNUPitcairn Islands (United States)2,355396.37Midway AtollUMNiue2601,9376.3AlofiNUPitcairn Islands (United States)2,355396.3AlofiNUPitcairn Islands (United States)2,35
Kingdom)47471AdamstownPNSamoa2,944218,76466.3ApiaWSTokelau (New Zealand)101,849128.2Atafu (de facto)TKTonga748106,017143.2NukualofaTOTuvalu2611,204426.8FunafutiTVWallis and Futuna (France)27411,62743.4Mata-UtuWFPolynesia (total)25,7152,047,44479.6Total8,919,53050,099,3125.1Total minus mainland
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Australia1,232,68024,178,22316.6Australasia (metro, urban or proper largest city: Sydney)Melanesia (metro, urban or proper largest city: Auckland) Largest population centres of Oceania[360][361]June 2024 estimate (SSGA18 boundaries)[362][363] [364]RankCity nameCountryPop.RankCity nameCountryPop.RankCity nameCountryPop.RankCity nameCountryPop.RankCity nameCountryPop.SydneyMelbourne1SydneyAustralia2,408,22313Port MoresbyPapua New Guinea402,0004PerthAustralia2,043,13814ChristchurchNew Zealand400,6005AucklandNew

WalesAustralia436,17120Hamilton, New ZealandNew Zealand

significant Hindu population.[375]Other religions in the region include Islam and Buddhism, which are prominent minority religions in Australia and New Zealand. Judaism, Sikhism and Jainism are also present minority religions in Australia and New Zealand. Judaism, Sikhism and Jainism are also present minority religions in the region include Islam and New Zealand. Judaism, Sikhism and Jainism are also present minority religions in Australia and New Zealand. Judaism, Sikhism and Jainism are also present minority religions in Australia and New Zealand. Judaism, Sikhism and Jainism are also present minority religions in Australia and New Zealand. Judaism, Sikhism and Jainism are also present minority religions in Australia and New Zealand. Judaism, Sikhism and Jainism are also present minority religions in Australia and New Zealand. Judaism, Sikhism and Jainism are also present minority religions in Australia and New Zealand.

Philip Movement is followed around Yaohnanen village on the southern island of Tanna in Vanuatu.[377][378]Main article: Languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large Austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large Austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large Austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large Austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large Austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large Austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large Austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large Austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large Austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large Austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large Austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large Austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large Austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large Austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major geographic groups:The large austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major groups:The large austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major groups:The large austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major groups:The large austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major groups:The large austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major groups:The large austronesian languages of Oceania fall into three major groups

Zealand 1.530.50015 Sunshine Coast. Queensland 497.200[365] 19Geelong Australia 317.4046 Adelaide Australia 317.40

the Pacific.[36] The islands, now politically associated with Alaska, have historically had inhabitants that were related to Indigenous Americans, in addition to having non-tropical biogeography similar to that of Alaska and Europe combined, the land area was

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arriving in Melbourne, Australia in 1954The most multicultural areas in Oceania, which have a high degree of immigration, are Australia. From the late 1970s, there was a significant increase in immigration from Asian and other non-European countries, making Australia areas in Oceania, which have a high degree of immigration, are Australia. From the late 1970s, there was a significant increase in immigration from Asian and other non-European countries, making Australia areas in Oceania, which have a high degree of immigration, are Australia. From the late 1970s, there was a significant increase in immigration from Asian and other non-European countries, making Australia.
 multicultural country.[381]Sydney is the most multicultural city in Oceania, having more than 250 different languages spoken with about 40% of residents speaking a language other than English at home.[382] Furthermore, 36 percent of the population reported having been born overseas, with top countries being Italy, Lebanon, Vietnam and Iraq, among others.[383]
[384] Melbourne is also fairly multicultural, having the largest Greek-speaking population outside of Europe, [385] and the second largest Asian population in Australia after Sydney. [386] European migration to New Zealand provided a major influx following the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. Subsequent immigration has been chiefly from the British
 Isles, but also from continental Europe, the Pacific, The Americas and Asia.[389][390] Auckland is home to over half (51.6 percent) of New Zealand's overseas born population, and 56 percent of its Middle Eastern and African born population.[391]Many
 ancestry especially Filipino, Japanese, Korean and Chinese. Many are descendants of immigrants brought to work on the sugarcane plantations. [394] Puerto Rican immigration to Hawaii began in 1899 when Puerto Rico's sugar
to Solomon Islands between 2003 and 2017 after a request for aid.[396]Yali in the Yahukimo Regency, Highland PapuaArchaeology, linguistics, and existing genetic studies indicate that Oceania was settled by two major waves of migration. The first migration of Australo-Melanesians took place c. 40 to 80 thousand years ago, and these migrants, Papuans, colonised
 effect of this expansion. With regards to Papuan influence, autochthonous haplogroups support the hypothesis of a long history in Near Oceania, with some lineages suggesting a time depth of 60 thousand years. Santa Cruz, a population located in Remote Oceania, with some lineages suggesting a time depth of 60 thousand years.
[397] Large areas of New Guinea are unexplored by scientists and anthropologists due to extensive forestation and mountainous terrain. Known indigenous tribes and enthropologists due to extensive forestation and mountainous terrain. Known indigenous tribes and enthropologists due to extensive forestation and mountainous terrain. Known indigenous tribes and enthropologists due to extensive forestation and mountainous terrain.
 information about them is extremely hard to obtain. The Indonesian provinces of Papua and West Papua on the island of New Guinea are home to an estimated 44 uncontacted tribal groups, [398] Main articles: Culture of Australia and Cuisine of Austr
 and cinema.[404] Other cultural influences come from neighbouring Asian countries, and through large-scale immigration from non-English-speaking nations.[404][405] The Story of the Kelly Gang (1906), the world's first feature length film, spurred a boom in Australian cinema during the silent film era.[406][407] The Australian Museum in Sydney and the National
Gallery of Victoria in Melbourne are the oldest and largest museums in Oceania.[408][409] The city's New Year's Eve celebrations are the largest in Oceania.[410] Australia and New Zealand were responsible for the flat white coffee. Most Indigenous Australian tribal groups subsisted on a
simple hunter-gatherer diet of native fauna and flora, otherwise called bush tucker.[412] The first settlers introduced British food, such as the Sunday roast.[413][414] Multicultural immigration transformed Australian cuisine; post-World War II European migrants, particularly from the
 Mediterranean, helped to build a thriving Australian coffee culture, and the influence of Asian cultures has led to Australian variants of their staple foods, such as the Chinese-inspired dim sim and Chiko Roll.[415]The Iolani Palace in Honolulu, formerly the residence of the Hawaiian monarch, was restored and opened to the public as a museum in 1978. Main articles:
Hawaiian-tinged music is a frequent part of Hollywood soundtracks. Hawaii also made a major contribution to country music with the introduction of the steel guitar. [416] The Hawaiian religion is polytheistic and animistic, with a belief in many deities and spirits, including the belief that spirits are found in non-human beings and objects such as animals, the waves, and
 "Somewhere Over the Rainbow/What a Wonderful World", was named "The Voice of Hawaii" by NPR in 2010 in its 50 great voices series.[418]Main articles: Culture of the Rings film trilogy.[419]New Zealand as a culture is a Western culture, which is
 influenced by the cultural input of the indigenous Mori and the various waves of multi-ethnic migration which followed the British colonisation of New Zealand. The Mori people constitute one of the major cultures of Polynesia. [420] New Zealand marks two
 national days of remembrance, Waitangi Day and ANZAC Day, and also celebrates many holidays such as the King's Birthday, Labour Day, and Christmas Day, as well as public anniversaries of the founding dates of most regions.[421] The New Zealand recording industry began to develop from 1940 onwards and many New Zealand musicians have obtained success in
 Britain and the United States.[422] Some artists release Mori language songs and the Mori tradition-based art of kapa haka (song and dance) has made a resurgence.[423] The country's diverse scenery and compact size, plus government incentives,[424] have encouraged some producers to film big budget movies in New Zealand, including Avatar, The Lord of the
 Rings, The Hobbit, The Chronicles of Narnia, King Kong and The Last Samurai, [425] The national cuisine has been described as Pacific Rim, incorporating the native Mori cuisine and diverse culinary traditions introduced by settlers and immigrants from Europe, Polynesia and Asia. [426] New Zealand vields produce from land and sea most crops and livestock, such as
 maize, potatoes and pigs, were gradually introduced by the early European settlers.[427] Distinctive ingredients or dishes include lamb; salmon; koura (crayfish);[428] whitebait; shellfish including dredge oysters, pua, mussels, scallops, pipi and tuatua;[429] kumara (sweet potato); kiwifruit; tamarillo; and pavlova (considered a national dish).[430][426]A fale on Manono
 IslandMain articles: Culture of Samoa and Polynesian cultureThe fa'a Samoa, or traditional Samoan way, remains a strong force in Samoan life and politics. Despite centuries of European influence, Samoa maintains its historical customs, social and politics at language. Cultural customs such as the Samoa 'ava ceremony are significant and solemn rituals at
 important occasions including the bestowal of matai chiefly titles. Items of great cultural value include the finely woven 'ie toga. The Samoan word for dance is siva, which consists of unique gentle movements of the body in time to music and which tell a story. Samoan male dances can be more snappy. [431] The sasa is also a traditional dance where rows of dancers
 perform rapid synchronised movements in time to the rhythm of wooden drums (pate) or rolled mats. Another dance performed by males is called the fa'ataupati or the slap dance, creating rhythmic sounds by slapping different parts of the body. As with other Polynesian cultures (Hawaiian, Tahitian and Mori) with significant and unique tattoos, Samoans have two
 gender specific and culturally significant tattoos.[432]Main articles: Oceanian art, Samoan art, Hawaiian art, Mori art, and Indigenous Australian artGwion Gwion rock paintings found in the north-west Kimberley region of Western Australian art, Samoan art, Hawaiian art, Samoan art,
few records of them exist from this time.[435]Indigenous Australian rock art is the oldest and richest unbroken tradition of art in the world, dating as far back as 60,000 years and spread across hundreds of thousands of sites.[436][437] These rock paintings served several functions. Some were used in magic, others to increase animal populations for hunting, while someward in the world, dating as far back as 60,000 years and spread across hundreds of thousands of sites.[436][437] These rock paintings served several functions.
 would begin to expand and spread into the more remote islands. At around the same time, art began to appear in New Guinea, including the earliest examples of sculpture in Oceania. Beginning c. 1100 CE, the people of Pohnpei, a Micronesian island, would
 at seven-a-side rugbyRugby union is one of the region's most prominent sports,[442] and is the national sport of New Zealand, Samoa, Fiji and Tonga. The most popular sport among Australian women is netball, while Australian rules
football garners the highest spectatorship numbers and television ratings. [444] [445] [446] [447] Rugby union is the most popular sport among New Zealanders, [448] and they are tied with South Africa for the most Rugby union is the most popular sport among New Zealanders.
 being less popular among Australians.[450] In Papua New Guinea, the most popular sport is Rugby league.[451][452] Fiji's sevens team is one of the most successful in the world, as is New Zealand's.[453]Australian rules football is the national sport after Rugby
 League.[455][456][457] Additionally, it attracts significant attention across New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. The highest level of the sport is the Australian Football League (AFL), which was the fourth best attended sporting league in the world during the 2010s.[458]Vanuatu is the only country in Oceania to call association football its national sport. However, it is
 Micronesian country with membership in the OFC is Kiribati, although they are not recognised by FIFA like the other OFC members. Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru and Palau all have no presence, primarily due to lack of infrastructure and logistical difficulties related to Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru and Palau all have no presence, primarily due to lack of infrastructure and logistical difficulties related to Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru and Palau all have no presence, primarily due to lack of infrastructure and logistical difficulties related to Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru and Palau all have no presence, primarily due to lack of infrastructure and logistical difficulties related to Micronesia.
 small population. [465] They have hosted two Summer Olympics: Melbourne 1956 and Sydney 2000, and the city of Brisbane is also set to host the 2032 edition. [466] Australia has hosted five editions of the Commonwealth Games and New Zealand three times. The Pacific Games (formerly known as the South Pacific Games) is a multi-sport event, much like the Olympics
 on a much smaller scale, with participation exclusively from countries around the Pacific; Australia and New Zealand competed in the games for the first time in 2015.[467]Melbourne hosts the Australia Pecific ArtsFlags of the first time in 2015.[467]Melbourne hosts the Australia and New Zealand competed in the games for the first time in 2015.[467]Melbourne hosts the Australia Pecific Pe
OceaniaGlobal SoutheastInsular ChileList of cities in OceaniaOceania (journal)Oceania CommunityUnited Nations peoples of OceaniaPacific UnionPacific UnionPacific CommunityUnited Nations geoscheme for OceaniaOceania (journal)Oceania (journal)Oce
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Oceania". Oxford Textbook of Geriatric Medicine. pp.5562. doi:10.1093/med/97801590.003.0008. ISBN 978-0-19-870159-0. The region of Oceania describes a collection of islands scattered throughout the Pacific Ocean between Asia and the Americas. The region is vast and largely covered by ocean. There are four subregions of this region, including Australasia
 (Australia and New Zealand), Melanesia (Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Western New Guinea), Micronesia (the Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, and Tuvalu etc.). a b "The Four
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