

I'm not a bot



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Canberra is the capital city of Australia, located in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). It is a planned city, designed by Sir Walter Burley Griffin, and is known for its unique layout and architecture. The city is situated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, and is known for its clean, green environment. It is a major center of government, education, and culture in Australia. The city has a rich history and is home to many important landmarks and institutions. It is a vibrant and diverse city, with a strong sense of community and a commitment to sustainability. The city is a model of urban planning and design, and is a source of pride for its residents. It is a city that is constantly evolving and growing, and is a testament to the power of human ingenuity and vision.

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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Australian Capital Territory (links | edit) Canberra (links | edit) K Rock 95.5 (links | edit) RTHK (links | edit) KINY (links | edit) List of radio stations in Australia (links | edit) 1RPH (links | edit) AM stereo (links | edit) John Laws (links | edit) WMNI (links | edit) Ray Hadley (links | edit) Continuous Call Team (links | edit) NRN (links | edit) River 94.9 (links | edit) Osaka Broadcasting Corporation (links | edit) CFCO (links | edit) WYLD (AM) (links | edit) WJIB (links | edit) Crace, Australian Capital Territory (links | edit) Bay 93.9 (links | edit) 1116 SEN (links | edit) CHQT (links | edit) Hot 100 (Darwin radio station) (links | edit) 4CC (AM) (links | edit) Star 106.3 (links | edit) Sea FM (links | edit) Star 102.7 (links | edit) DWIZ-AM (links | edit) Hit104.7 Canberra (links | edit) Valley FM 89.5 Tuggeranong (links | edit) 3CW (links | edit) WFCN (links | edit) WXYG (links | edit) Capital Radio Network (links | edit) Tim Shaw (salesperson) (links | edit) 7HOFM (links | edit) 6IX (radio station) (links | edit) Ross Greenwood (journalist) (links | edit) Hot Tomato (links | edit) WZTE (links | edit) DZME (links | edit) WIOE (AM) (links | edit) 3GG (links | edit) 2CA (links | edit) 2XX FM (links | edit) WARB (links | edit) WHWH (links | edit) Raw FM (Australian radio network) (links | edit) WIRY (AM) (links | edit) ABC Radio Canberra (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/2CC" Oceania is the smallest continent in the world. Located in the southern hemisphere, it consists of Australia and the Pacific Islands (Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia). In operational terms, we seek to divide the planet into continental clusters and, therefore, all islands are associated with the continent of Australia or Australasia. Oceania is the largest island cluster on the planet, with over 10,000 islands and 14 countries. List of All Countries in Oceania by Population As mentioned above, there are 14 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 inhabitants, especially of British origin. With a population of about 32 million, Oceania is a predominantly urban region. While 75% of the population lives in cities, 25% of oceanic people live in the countryside. For Australia and New Zealand, 85% of the population lives in urban areas, while on the islands most people live in rural areas. # Flag Independent Country Current Population Subregion 1 Australia 25,399,311 Australasia 2 Papua New Guinea 8,558,811 Melanesia 3 New Zealand 4,968,541 Polynesia 4 Fiji 884,898 Melanesia 5 Solomon Islands 680,817 Melanesia 6 Vanuatu 304,511 Melanesia 7 Samoa 200,885 Polynesia 8 Kiribati 120,111 Micronesia 9 Federated States of Micronesia 105,311 Micronesia 10 Tonga 100,311 Polynesia 11 Marshall Islands 55,511 Micronesia 12 Palau 17,911 Micronesia 13 Nauru 11,011 Micronesia 14 Tuvalu 10,211 Polynesia Territories in Oceania by Population The list of all 11 territories is shown in the table below, with latest total population and dependencies. # Dependent Territory Current Population Territory of 1 New Caledonia 282,211 France 2 French Polynesia 275,929 France 3 Guam 172,411 United States 4 American Samoa 56,711 United States 5 Northern Mariana Islands 56,211 United States 6 Cook Islands 15,211 New Zealand 7 Wallis and Futuna 11,711 France 8 Norfolk Island 1,767 Australia 9 Niue 1,531 New Zealand 10 Tokelau 1,411 New Zealand 11 Pitcairn Islands 51 United Kingdom Map of Regions and Countries in Australia Oceania Countries by Area Oceania has an area of 8,480,355 km², with a varying demographic density: Australia 2.2 residents/km²; Papua New Guinea 7.7 residents/km²; Nauru 380 ha /km²; Tonga 163 residents/km² and the territory of Australia correspond to the largest portion of Oceania, with about 90% of the continent. Oceania's largest cities are located in Australia and they are Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth. Other major cities are Auckland and Wellington in New Zealand, and Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea. Below is a list of all the Oceania countries, in order of land area size. Australia is the biggest country while Nauru is the smallest one. Alphabetical List of Countries and Dependencies in Oceania In 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 Ancient Settlements and Indigenous Cultures Oceania, comprising Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia, 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 Samoa. The Lapita culture is known for its intricate pottery and seafaring practices, laying the foundation for the Polynesian, Micronesian, 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 Colonization The 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 establishing contact with many indigenous cultures. European colonization brought profound changes to Oceania. The British established penal colonies in Australia starting in 1788, leading to significant displacement and suffering for Aboriginal Australians. In New Zealand, British colonization intensified following the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, resulting in land disputes and conflicts with the Māori people. The French established colonies in New Caledonia and Tahiti, while other European powers, including Germany and the Netherlands, claimed territories in Melanesia and Micronesia. Colonial Era and World Wars The 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 of life. Missionary activities also played a significant role in transforming the religious landscape of the region. During World War I and World War II, Oceania's strategic importance was highlighted. Battles were fought in places like Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. The wars also brought increased American presence and influence, particularly in Micronesia, where many islands became important military bases. Path to Independence The post-World War II era marked the beginning of decolonization in Oceania. Many territories gained independence or transitioned to self-governance. Australia and New Zealand, dominions within the British Commonwealth, gained greater autonomy, culminating in the Statute of Westminster in 1931 and subsequent legislation. In the Pacific, the process was slower. Fiji gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1970. Papua New Guinea from Australia in 1975, and other island nations like Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati followed in the 1970s and 1980s. French Polynesia and New Caledonia remain overseas territories of France, while Guam and American Samoa are territories of the United States. Modern Era and Contemporary Issues Today, Oceania is a region of diverse political statuses and challenges. Australia and New Zealand are developed nations with strong economies and significant influence in regional affairs. Pacific Island nations, however, face unique challenges, including economic dependency, political instability, and the effects of climate change. Climate change poses an existential threat to many low-lying island nations in Oceania. Rising sea levels, increased frequency of extreme weather events, and coral reef degradation impact the livelihoods and homes of millions. Nations like Kiribati and Tuvalu are at the forefront of global climate 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, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands are reclaiming their languages, traditions, and identities. In Australia, the recognition of Aboriginal land rights and the growing movement for constitutional recognition reflect this resurgence. In New Zealand, Māori culture and language have seen significant revitalization, supported by government policies and public interest.