

COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD LISTED BY CONTINENT

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What are the 7 continents and their countries? The number of countries in each continent fluctuate based on different timely political reasons, but Africa has 54 countries, Antarctica has 0 countries, Asia has 47 countries, Australia has 14 countries, Europe has 43 countries, North America has 23 countries, and South America has 12 countries.

How many countries are in the world in each continent? Of the 195 countries in the world: 54 countries are in Africa. 48 in Asia. 44 in Europe.

In which continent are most of the countries listed?

Which of the 7 continents has most countries? Answer and Explanation: The continent with the most countries is Africa. There are 54 official countries in Africa, each with their own unique culture, language, people, and geography. There are over a billion people in Africa, and they speak over 1,000 different languages.

What is the richest continent in the world?

Do we have 7 or 8 continents? There are seven continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia (listed from largest to smallest in size). Sometimes Europe and Asia are considered one continent called Eurasia.

Which is the smallest country in the world? The smallest country in the world is Vatican City, with a landmass of just 0.49 square kilometers (0.19 square miles). Vatican City is an independent state surrounded by Rome. Vatican City is not the

only small country located inside Italy.

Are there 256 countries in the world? How many countries are there in the world? There are 195 recognised countries in the world, according to the United Nations. 193 of these are member states of the UN, while two countries are non-member observer states: Vatican City and the State of Palestine.

What is the smallest continent on Earth? Located in Earth's southern hemisphere, Australia is the smallest continent among the seven, spanning over 8 million square kilometers or 3 million square miles, National Geographic reports.

What is the #1 continent? Most English-speaking countries recognize seven regions as continents. In order from largest to smallest in area, these seven regions are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.

Which continent is known as the dark continent? Africa was called the dark continent because of the obstacles encountered while attempting to explore its interior. The plateau rim of the continent extends to the coast and in the north, the Sahara Desert was a formidable obstacle to reach the interior.

What is the largest country in the world? The largest country in the world is Russia with a total area of 17,098,242 Km² (6,601,665 mi²) and a land area of 16,376,870 Km² (6,323,142 mi²), equivalent to 11% of the total world's landmass of 148,940,000 Km² (57,510,000 square miles). See also: Most Populous Countries.

What continent is the only one that's actually a country? Answer and Explanation: Australia is the only continent that consists of only one country. Its capital is Canberra.

What is the oldest continent? Australia holds the oldest continental crust on Earth, researchers have confirmed, hills some 4.4 billion years old. For more than a decade, geoscientists have debated whether the iron-rich Jack Hills of western Australia represent the oldest rocks on Earth.

Which continent has no desert? Europe is the only continent without a desert.

What is the largest continent in the world? Asia is the largest continent and also has the longest coastline in the world. It covers about one-third of the total land area

of the earth.

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How can I remember the 7 continents?

Which is the 7 continents and 5 oceans? What are the 7 continents and 5 oceans? The seven continents are North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and Antarctica. The five oceans are the Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, and Southern Oceans.

What did Morgenthau say about politics? Morgenthau's concept of politics itself has been seen, at least by some writers, as a firmer basis for his position. While Morgenthau viewed politics as a struggle for power, he also viewed it as a struggle conducted by specific means and within certain limits.

What major school of political theory did the work of Morgenthau inspire? In 1948 Morgenthau published *Politics Among Nations*, a highly regarded study that presented what became commonly known as the classical realist approach to international politics.

When did Morgenthau wrote *Politics Among Nations*? *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace* is a political science book by Hans Morgenthau published in 1948. The book introduces the concept of political realism, presenting a realist view of power politics.

How did Morgenthau explain the concept of national interest? In this new, now fifth formulation published in the 1954 edition, it appears as one of the “principles of political realism.” Morgenthau recast the national interest as “interests in terms of power”—that is, the “national interest” simply became the acquiring, maintenance, and expansion of a state's power.

What did the Morgenthau Plan propose? The Morgenthau Plan was a proposal to weaken Germany following World War II by eliminating its arms industry and removing or destroying other key industries basic to military strength. This included the removal or destruction of all industrial plants and equipment in the Ruhr.

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What is power according to Morgenthau? For Morgenthau, power is the essential element for understanding the specifically political that has eluded practitioners and observers alike. Politics as a critique of legal self-sufficiency. In its opposition to natural law, legal positivism is in principle related to political realism in IR.

Who among the following has criticized Morgenthau's realism? The question is asking who among the given options has criticized Morgenthau's realism. Based on the information provided, the correct answer is b. E. H. Carr, as he is known to have criticized Morgenthau's realism.

What is the meaning of Morgenthau? Morgenthau is a German surname meaning "morning dew". Notable people with the surname include: Elinor Morgenthau (1891–1949), American Democratic party activist. Hans Morgenthau (1904–1980), German-born international relations theorist.

What is the main idea behind neo-realism? Neorealism or structural realism is a theory of international relations that emphasizes the role of power politics in international relations, sees competition and conflict as enduring features and sees limited potential for cooperation.

How do you pronounce Hans Morgenthau?

How many principles of political realism did Morgenthau specify? In 1948, he wrote a book, 'Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace'. A chapter, "A Realist Theory of International Relations" in his book, "Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace" presents the six fundamental principles of political realism.

What is the criticism of realism? However, realism's critics argue that realists can help perpetuate the violent and confrontational world that they describe. By assuming the uncooperative and egoistic nature of humankind and the absence of hierarchy in the state system, realists encourage leaders to act in ways based on suspicion, power and force.

What is a realist theory of international politics Hans J Morgenthau? In Morgenthau's "classical realist" treatment, state behavior is motivated by the pursuit of maximum power: power is the overarching interest of all states and statesmen and

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is the only metric by which policy should be judged.

What does Morgenthau say about morality? Morgenthau did not develop an explicit theory of morality, but he formulated a practically relevant situational morality: In every distinct political constellation, the statesman must take into account realist ethics as well as the national interest.

What is international relations according to Hans Morgenthau? According to Prof. Hans Morgenthau, international relations is a struggle for power among nations. Norman Podelford and George Lincoln define international relations as the interaction of State politics with the changing pattern of power relationships.

What is Henry Morgenthau known for? Having served as head of the Farm Credit Administration in 1933, Henry Morgenthau (1891 - 1967) was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934, continuing briefly under President Harry Truman.

What did Henry Morgenthau do to help the Armenians? Morgenthau held high-level meetings with the leaders of the Ottoman Empire to help alleviate the position of the Armenians, but the Turks waived and ignored his protestations. He famously admonished the Ottoman Interior Minister Talaat Pasha, stating: "Our people will never forget these massacres."

Which country suffered the largest loss of life in World War II? The Soviet Union lost around 27 million people during the war, including 8.7 million military and 19 million civilians. This represents the most military deaths of any nation by a large margin.

What do realists believe about power? Realism, a school of thought in international relations theory, is a theoretical framework that views world politics as an enduring competition among self-interested states vying for power and positioning within an anarchic global system devoid of a centralized authority.

What is Marx's definition of political power? Marx views power as to be held by a particular group (dominant class) in society at the expense of the rest of the society (subordinate class). This is a constant sum concept of power since a net gain in the power of the dominant group represents a net loss in the power of the next in

society.

What is offensive and defensive realism? Offensive realism focuses on power maximization through aggression, while defensive realism emphasizes security and stability through cooperation and deterrence in international relations theory.

Who reformulated Hans Morgenthau's six principles? Thus, J. Ann Tickner reformulated Hans Morgenthau's 'six principles of political realism' from a feminist perspective.

What are the basic principles of Morgenthau's classical realist theory? Hans Morgenthau's "Six Principles of Political Realism" Realism analyses power and power allows the pursuit of national interest meaning that the national interest is defined as power. Realism acknowledges the moral significance of political action but recognises the necessity for immorality in successful politics.

What are the 3 S's of realism? At its core, political realism is guided by three S's: statism, survival, and self-help. Statism asserts that states are the only entity on the international stage that matter and that they are unitary (acting alone) and rational (acting in its best interests) actors.

What did Thomas Jefferson say about politics? "Whenever the people are well informed, they can be trusted with their own government; that whenever things get so far wrong as to attract their notice, they may be relied on to set them to rights."

What do realists believe about international politics? Realists believe that sovereign states are the principal actors in the international system. International institutions, non-governmental organizations, multinational corporations, individuals and other sub-state or trans-state actors are viewed as having little independent influence.

What did Thomas Hobbes think about politics? According to Hobbes, the only way to escape civil war and to maintain a state of peace in a commonwealth is to institute an impartial and absolute sovereign power that is the final authority on all political issues. Hobbes believes his own political philosophy scientifically proves such a conclusion.

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What is Thomas Jefferson's most famous quote? "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men.

Which founding father said to overthrow the government? Jefferson on the right to change one's government (1776) | Online Library of Liberty.

What religion was Thomas Jefferson? Like other Founding Fathers, Jefferson was considered a Deist, subscribing to the liberal religious strand of Deism that values reason over revelation and rejects traditional Christian doctrines, including the Virgin Birth, original sin and the resurrection of Jesus.

What are the three S's of realism? It argues that despite some important differences, all realist theories share a set of core assumptions and ideas. It goes on to consider these common elements, namely self-help, statism, and survival.

Who said that why there is no international theory? Wight, Martin, 'Why Is There No International Theory? ', in David S. Yost (ed.), International Relations and Political Philosophy (Oxford , 2022; online edn, Oxford Academic, 23 Dec.

How do realists view global governance? Realism advocates that global governance is merely a tool for major world powers to maintain the divide between the least and most powerful states.

What did Jean-Jacques Rousseau believe? What were Rousseau's main ideas? Some of Rousseau's main ideas included: belief that man was born basically good, and idea that society is what corrupts mankind. He also believed in a social contract that maintained the relationship and balance between a government and its citizens.

What did John Locke and Thomas Hobbes disagree on? Locke believed that the social contract meant investing some power in the hands of the ruler, whose power

would be used to protect his citizens' human rights. Hobbes believed that humans were to use their reason to leave the state of nature and submit to the absolute authority of the monarch.

Was Thomas Hobbes conservative or liberal? We also need an authoritarian state in order to prevent the collapse of social order. For this alone, Hobbes has traditionally been viewed as a conservative theorist. Whilst there is much merit in this, it could be argued that his world-view is more liberal than it might first appear.

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What if the Morgenthau Plan happened? Had we implemented this plan, Germany's de-industrialized economy would never have been able to support her population, and West Germany would have been a ward i.e. an economic and humanitarian ball and chain - to the United States and a burden on Western Europe to this day.

Was Morgenthau a classical realist? After World War II, classical realism became more popular in academic and foreign policy settings. E. H. Carr, George F. Kennan, Hans Morgenthau, Raymond Aron, and Robert Gilpin are central contributors to classical realism.

Scissor Jack Stress Analysis: Questions and Answers

Scissor jacks are essential tools for lifting heavy objects, but they can be prone to failure if not used properly. Stress analysis can help to identify potential failure points and ensure the safe operation of scissor jacks.

Q: What is stress analysis? A: Stress analysis is a process of calculating the stresses in a structure or component under load. This information can be used to predict the likelihood of failure and identify areas where improvements can be made.

Q: Why is stress analysis important for scissor jacks? A: Scissor jacks are subjected to significant loads during use, which can cause stress to accumulate in

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the material. If the stress exceeds the yield strength of the material, the jack can fail. Stress analysis can help to identify potential failure points and ensure that the jack is strong enough to withstand the loads it will be subjected to.

Q: What are the most common causes of scissor jack failure? A: The most common causes of scissor jack failure are:

- Overloading
- Misalignment
- Corrosion
- Defective materials

Q: How can stress analysis help to prevent scissor jack failure? A: Stress analysis can help to prevent scissor jack failure by:

- Identifying potential failure points
- Determining the maximum load capacity of the jack
- Verifying that the jack is strong enough to withstand the loads it will be subjected to
- Identifying areas where improvements can be made to reduce stress

Q: How can I perform stress analysis on a scissor jack? A: Stress analysis can be performed using a variety of methods, including:

- Analytical methods
- Numerical methods
- Experimental methods

The most appropriate method will depend on the specific scissor jack and the level of detail required.

By understanding the importance of stress analysis and using it to identify potential failure points, manufacturers and users of scissor jacks can help to ensure the safe operation of these essential tools.

Solutions for Fluid Mechanics 7th Edition White

Question 1: Can you provide the solution for Problem 1.14 in the textbook?

Answer: The solution involves finding the velocity field and pressure distribution for an incompressible, inviscid, and irrotational flow around a circular cylinder. Using complex potential theory, the velocity field is given by:

$$u - iv = (U + iV)e^{i\theta} + (U - iV)e^{-i\theta}$$

where U and V are the free-stream velocity components in x and y directions, respectively. The pressure distribution is given by:

$$p - p_\infty = -\frac{1}{2}\rho(U^2 + V^2) + \frac{1}{2}\rho U^2(1 + \cos(2\theta))$$

Question 2: How do you solve Problem 2.3 in the textbook for the pressure distribution on a flat plate?

Answer: The solution method involves using the Bernoulli equation and assuming a potential flow. By applying the boundary condition that the pressure at the plate surface is zero, the pressure distribution is derived as:

$$p - p_\infty = -\frac{1}{2}\rho v^2(1 - y/h)^2$$

where v is the uniform velocity of the flow, h is the height of the plate, and p_∞ is the pressure in the undisturbed flow.

Question 3: Can you explain the concept of boundary layer thickness for Problem 3.6 in the textbook?

Answer: Boundary layer thickness is a measure of the region where viscous effects become significant. It is defined as the distance from the surface where the velocity reaches 99% of the free-stream velocity. In Problem 3.6, the boundary layer thickness for a flat plate is given by:

$$\delta = 5x^{1/2}(\nu/U)$$

where x is the distance along the plate, ν is the kinematic viscosity of the fluid, and U is the free-stream velocity.

Question 4: How do you solve for the vortex strength in Problem 4.7 in the textbook?

Answer: The vortex strength, Γ , is a measure of the circulation around a vortex. In Problem 4.7, the vortex strength is found by integrating the velocity field around a closed curve enclosing the vortex:

$$\Gamma = \oint \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$$

where \mathbf{v} is the velocity at each point along the curve and $d\mathbf{s}$ is the differential arc length.

Question 5: Can you provide a solution for the drag force on a sphere in Problem 5.5 of the textbook?

Answer: The drag force, F_d , acting on a sphere in a flow can be calculated using the following formula:

$$F_d = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 A C_D$$

where ρ is the fluid density, v is the velocity of the flow, A is the projected area of the sphere, and C_D is the drag coefficient. In Problem 5.5, the drag coefficient for a sphere is given by:

$$C_D = 24 / Re$$

where Re is the Reynolds number.

[*politics among nations hans j morgenthau sofamiore, scissor jack stress analysis, solutions for fluid mechanics 7th edition white*](#)

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