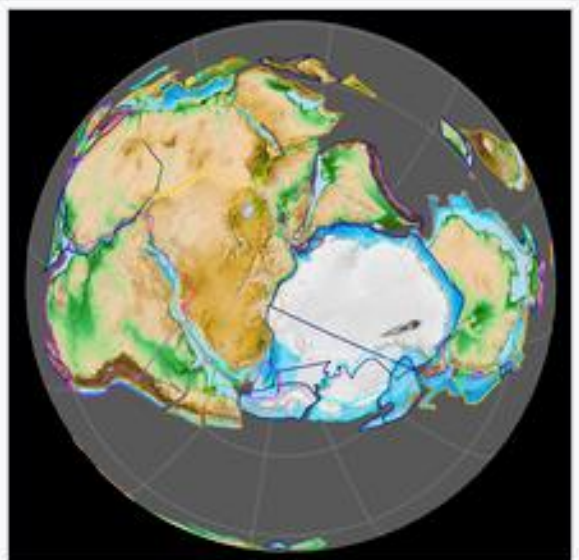



# Gondwana and Pangaea



Gondwana 420 million years ago.   
View centred on the South Pole.

**Gondwana** ([/ɡɒndˈwɑːneɪ/](#))<sup>[1]</sup> or **Gondwanaland**<sup>[2]</sup> was a [supercontinent](#) that existed from the [Neoproterozoic](#) (about 550 million years ago) until the [Jurassic](#) (about 180 million years ago).

It was formed by the [accretion](#) of several [cratons](#). Eventually, Gondwana became the largest piece of [continental crust](#) of the [Paleozoic Era](#), covering an area of about 100,000,000 km<sup>2</sup> (39,000,000 sq mi),<sup>[3]</sup> about one-fifth of the Earth's surface. During the [Carboniferous Period](#), it merged with [Euramerica](#) to form a larger supercontinent called [Pangaea](#). Gondwana (and Pangaea) gradually broke up during the [Mesozoic Era](#). The remnants of Gondwana make up about two-thirds of today's continental area, including [South America](#), [Africa](#), [Antarctica](#), [Australia](#), [Indian Subcontinent](#) and [Arabia](#).

