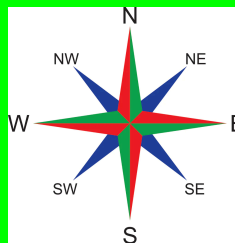
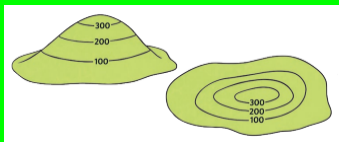


SOUTH AFRICA - Geography

Key physical and human features of South Africa

Drakensburg mountains (Dragon's Mountain)	A mountain range filled with jagged peaks, some more than 3,475 metres high.
Limpopo River	The Limpopo River rises in South Africa, and flows generally eastwards through Mozambique to the Indian Ocean.
Orange River	South Africa's largest river. It rises in the Drakensburg mountains in Lesotho, flowing westwards through South Africa to the Atlantic Ocean.
Kruger National Park	One of Africa's largest game reserves.
Cape Agulhus	The place where the Atlantic Ocean meets the Indian Ocean.
Table Mountain	A flat-topped Plateau mountain forming a prominent landmark overlooking the city of Cape Town in South Africa
Kalahari Desert	Desert covering part of South Africa, Botswana and Namibia
Blyde River Canyon	A 26km long Canyon located in Mpumalanga, South Africa.
Cape Agulhus Lighthouse	The lighthouse is situated at the southernmost tip of South Africa where the Indian and Atlantic Ocean meet.
The Castle of Good Hope	One of the oldest buildings in South Africa completed in 1666.
Key industries	Agriculture, transport, energy, manufacturing, tourism, mining (coal, gold and diamonds)

Contour Lines are lines drawn on maps that join places of the same height. They can be used to see the shape of the land.



Overview

South Africa



Flag



Capital city

Pretoria
Bloemfontain
Cape Town

Largest City

Johannesburg

Continent

Africa

Population

Est 59,750,000

Currency

South African Rand

Glossary and key terms

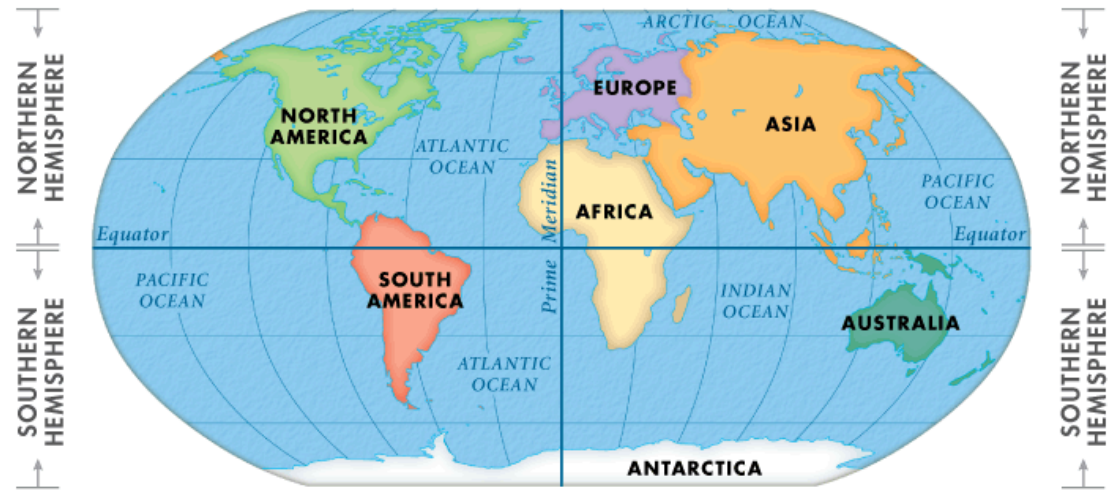
Equator - The equator is an imaginary circle around Earth. It divides Earth into two equal parts: the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere. It runs east and west halfway between the North and South poles. The distance around the Equator is about 24,900 miles (40,000 kilometers).

Northern Hemisphere - The northern hemisphere is the part of the Earth that is north of the equator. It has about 90 percent of the world's population and most of the world's land.

Southern Hemisphere - The southern hemisphere is the half of Earth that is south of the Equator.

Altitude - the height of the mountain

Tectonic Plates - pieces of the earth's crust connected together

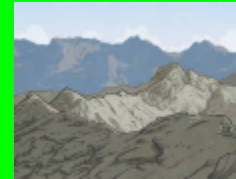
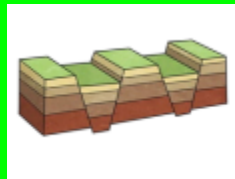


Five Types of Mountains

Mountains are formed by slow but gigantic movements of the Earth's crust (the outer layer of the Earth).

There are five main types of mountain and each one has its own characteristics and they are formed in different ways.

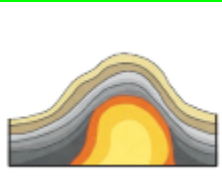
Fault-Block Mountain- cracks in the Earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.



Volcanic Mountains- formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled lava.



Dome Mountain - formed when magma is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the crust.



Plateau Mountains- materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.



Fold Mountain- Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.

