

# **GEOGRAPHY**

## **Physical Features**

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### **Mountains**



### **Hills**



Valleys



Rivers



Waterfalls

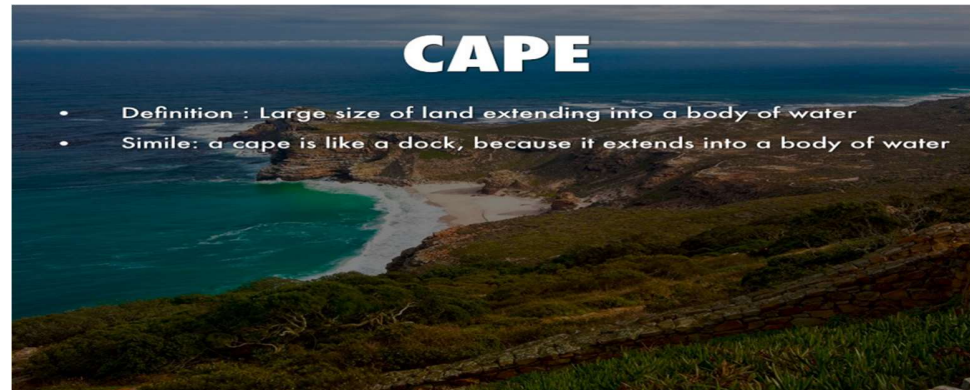


## Coastline



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## Capes



## Bays





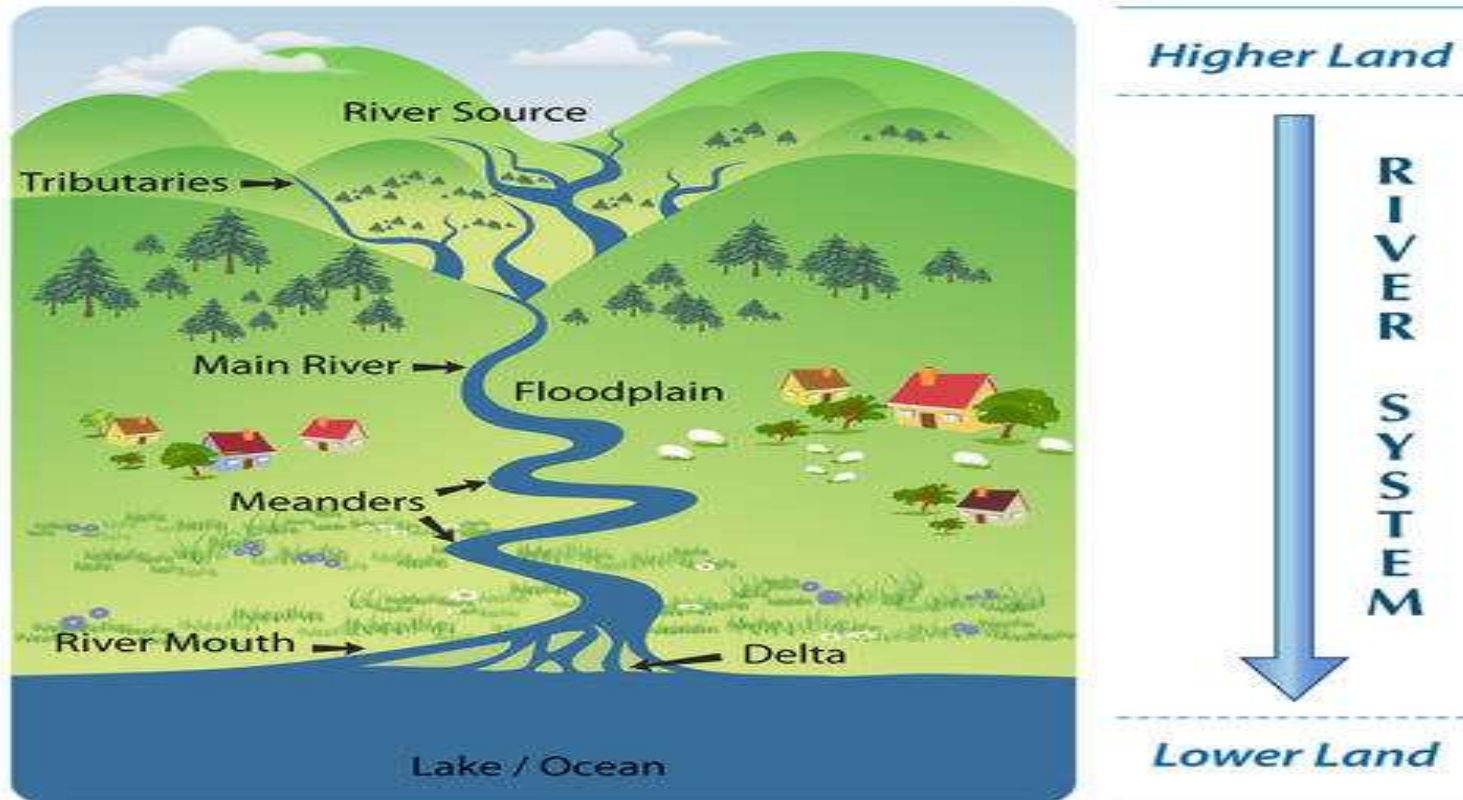
# Where a river begins and ends

## Study Notes

### GEOGRAPHY

- ❖ Water always flows from higher places to lower places
- ❖ A river starts from its source in the mountains to the river mouth or where it ends in the sea.
- ❖ A stream or river that flows into a bigger river is called tributary
- ❖ Rivers and streams that join are all in the same catchment area

## Features of a River



## Place Names

Many places are given names that describe their physical features.

For eg: a river that is often dry is called 'sand river'. Other examples are given in the textbook.

The **Drakensberg** is the main mountain range of southern Africa. The **Drakensberg** is also known as uKhahlamba/**Drakensberg**, which consists of the isiZulu and Afrikaans names for the mountain range. uKhahlamba is an isiZulu word **meaning** "barrier of spears." The Afrikaans name is **Drakensberg**, which means "dragon mountains."

**Name of the river** - The early Dutch **name** for the **river** was just that translation, Groote Rivier, **meaning** "Great **River**". ... correspondence in **South Africa**, although the **name** "Orange" has greater international recognition.

## History

### Study Notes

The first farmers made tools made from iron, therefore this was called the 'Iron Age'. The first farmers grew crops. They were not nomadic. They settled in large groups. The chief decided where each family should plant their crops. There was also communal land for grazing cattle and goats.

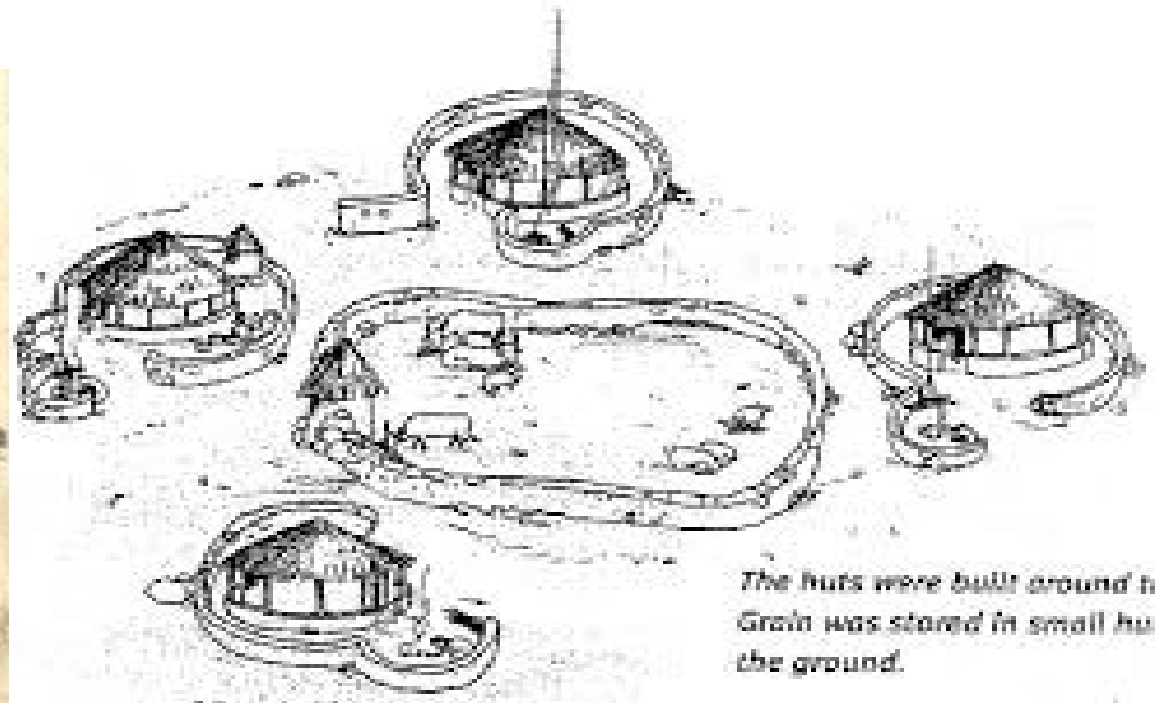
#### Homestead and villages

- A homestead was a group of households
- Villages were made up of many households
- The chief was the most powerful person in the village. He was the wealthiest person with the largest homestead and most cattle. Early farmers planted crops and grazed cattle. Millet and sorghum were the most common crops. The location of a village was chosen was based on the climate and the soil. The temperature and rainfall had to be just right to grow crops.

## Tools for farming



## Homestead





## **AFRICAN FARMERS**

- African farmers made tools out of iron; they grew crops and kept livestock.
- They chose to settle in regions with a warm climate, fertile soil and reliable rainfall in summer.
- African farming societies were highly flexible and full of changes.
- People could move and join another chiefdom if they wished.
- Chiefdoms came and went, and political power changed constantly.



