Physical Features of Africa ————————————————————————————————————
Use the maps and additional references to complete the following. Label the features on the map.
Vast deserts cover portions of the African continent. The is the large desert or group of deserts extending from Mauritania to Egypt. The sandy region of the western Sahara in Mauritania is called El The section of the Sahara located in eastern Libya and western Egypt is known as the Desert. Just to the south of the Sahara in the southern parts of Mali, Niger, and Chad is the, a very arid area that is subject to desertification. South of the Sahel, from Burkina Faso to the southern part of the country of Sudan, is the region known as the Sudan. There are two very dry deserts in southern Africa. The desert is found along the Atlantic coast of Namibia
and the Desert covers most of southern Botswana.
Many large natural lakes exist in Africa. Lake is located at 12°S and 34°E. Lake is located at 7°S and 30°E. Lake is located at 2°S and 33°E. Lake is located at 13°N and 14°E. Africa is also surrounded by several bodies of water. The Sea lies just east of Egypt and Sudan. Just north of Somalia, where the Red Sea meets the Ocean, is the Gulf of The Sea is north of northern Africa. The Channel separates Mozambique from Madagascar. The Gulf of is just off the coast of Nigeria, Benin, and Cameroon.
Most of Africa is a plateau but there are several highland areas and chains of very high mountains. Two major mountainous regions are located in northern Africa within the Sahara, the in southeastern Algeria and the in northern Chad. The Mountains are found in northeast Morocco and northern Algeria. The Highlands extend along the northwest border of Cameroon. The group of mountains and plateaus in Ethiopia are known as the Ethiopian The elevated region in southern Zaire, northeastern Angola, and northern Zambia is known as the Katanga or Plateau. The Mountains lie to the east of the Shaba and run north along the west side of Lake Tanganyika. A high chain of mountains, the , lie in Lesotho, Swaziland, and southeastern South Africa.  African rivers are essential to maintaining agriculture and trade throughout the continent. The is the longest river in the world, flowing from Lake Victoria through Sudan and Egypt. The River flows from Mali west to the country of Senegal. The
River flows from Mali west to the country of Senegal. The River flows through Mali, Niger, and Nigeria and into the Gulf of Guinea. The River flows from the Shaba Plateau north then west then southwest through most of the country of Zaire. The River flows from the Shaba Plateau south then east from Zambia to its mouth in Mozambique. The River flows west through South Africa to the Atlantic Coast.

40°

30°-

10°

