

## 1: Overview of physical geography



Video summary	Before watching	While watching	
Join presenter, Chioma, as she begins her exploration of Africa and its geography - beginning with an overview of physical geography.  The video begins in Cape Town, South Africa, before visiting the vast and incredible expanses of The Sahara Desert, The Sahel, The Congo Basin, The East African Rift, The Serengeti, The Central Southern Africa Plateau and the Great Escarpment, before returning to Cape Town.	Explain that Africa is a vast continent of 54 very different countries, each with their own physical and human features.  Locate Africa on a map and ask students what physical features they can name in Africa - for example, they are likely to name Mount Kilimanjaro and the River Nile.  Show a map of the main biomes of Africa to illustrate the differing physical landscapes of Africa. Ask students to describe what they can see.  Introduce key terms such as:  Terrain: the characteristics of a particular piece of land - for example, it could be mountainous or flat.  Plateau: an area of level high ground.  Savanna: a large open plain of long grass with scattered trees found in tropical and subtropical regions. The savanna is a biome.  Carbon sink: an area that absorbs more carbon that it releases, such as a rainforest.  Tectonic: The movement of plates underneath the Earth's surface that causes volcanic and earthquake activity.	You may wish to stop at relevant points during this short film to pose questions and check understanding, or wait until the end. Useful questions might include:  • How much larger is Africa than Europe?  • How many people live in Africa?  • How large is the Sahara Desert?  • Which river runs through the Sahara Desert?  • How many people live in the Sahara Desert?  • What does the word 'Sahel' mean in Arabic?  • What is migration?  • What types of animals migrate?  • What does 'Kalahari' mean in the Tswana language?  • Why do the physical landscapes differ so much in Africa?	
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## After watching

Create a map of the physical geography of Africa using the locations in the video and an atlas to add further locations such as Mount Kilimanjaro, Mount Nyiragongo and The Namib Desert.

Describe what the map shows. Is there a pattern to the locations of physical features in Africa - for example, the deserts and the tropical rainforest.

Students could be split into groups to complete research on one area - for example, the Sahel or the Serengeti - to find out more about it. This could include research into the people that live there, how the area is used and the wildlife that can be found there.

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Curriculum notes	Where next?	Links
This clip will be relevant for teaching Geography at KS3 in England and Northern Ireland, 3rd/4th Level in Scotland and	Our presenter, Chioma, joins us from South Africa. Just outside of Johannesburg is a location called 'The Cradle of Humankind' where fossils have	Deserts: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztgw2hv/ articles/znnhp4j#zswg2v4
Progression Step 4 in Wales.	been discovered which are evidence that human life originated there. Some of the fossils date back	Global biomes:
In the English National Curriculum this video can be used to help teach the following:	over three million years. The fossils are of several human ancestors and they tell us a lot about human evolution. They were first discovered when the area	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztgw2hv/ articles/zhh6trd#zqwwjsg
<ul> <li>Using maps of the world to focus on Africa, focusing on the environmental regions, hot</li> </ul>	was being mined for lime.	Desertification: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztgw2hv/
deserts, key physical features, countries and major cities.	Research 'The Cradle of Mankind' and find out more about why it was such a significant discovery. How different might the landscape have looked at the time in which our ancient ancestors were living, compared to today?	articles/zyysf82

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