

## World Heritage Site 1



Photograph by Petr Cunderlik

These massive waterfalls are located on the border of two African countries. The native name for the falls translates to “Smoke that Thunders.” The mist from these thundering river features can be seen from more than 20 kilometers (12 miles) away.

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## World Heritage Site 2



Photograph by Chen Elnekave

This vast expanse of land, known as the “Endless Plain” by the local Maasai people, is home to some of the most famous animal predators in the world, including lions, leopards, and crocodiles.

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## World Heritage Site 3

Located just north of the Niger River, this city has a long history as a trading outpost. An important site on the trans-Saharan trade route, merchants traveled across the desert by camel to exchange salt for gold, and vice versa.

Photograph by Ka Teznik



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## World Heritage Site 4

This site is one of the most recognized places in the world, but its proper title is lesser known. It is named for the ancient capital city and surrounding funeral monuments, such as the Great Sphinx, pyramids, and royal tombs.



Photograph by Ken Cooper, MyShot

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## World Heritage Site 5



Photograph by Jonathan Hood, MyShot

This East African national park features a spectacular landscape of high mountains and deep valleys, created by erosion. In addition, the park is home to a rich variety of wildlife, including many rare and endangered animals like the Gelada baboon, the Simien fox, and other monkey, hyena, bird, and leopard species. The park's Walia ibex, a type of goat, does not exist anywhere else in the world.



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## World Heritage Site 6



Photograph by Eric Mathieu, WikiCommons

Located on a Southeast African island country, these rainforests, composed of six national parks, contain great biodiversity. Many rare species, such as lemurs and other primates, are unique to this region because they evolved in isolation. This great diversity of flora and fauna is threatened by logging, hunting, and mining.



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## World Heritage Site 7



Photograph by Holger Reineccius, WikiCommons

Located in the Sahara Desert, these extensive natural reserves are made up of two areas: the high mountains of the Air region and the expansive desert plain of the Ténéré region. These diverse habitats are home to numerous threatened animal species, including gazelles, sheep, foxes, cheetahs, lizards, and ostriches.



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## World Heritage Site 8



Photograph by Beth Kirlin, MyShot

This small island off Africa's western coast was ruled by various European powers as the largest center of the African slave trade from 1400 to 1800. Its architecture has been preserved so the differences between the dismal slave quarters and the more extravagant homes of the slave traders can be seen today. The island serves as a reminder of the terrible exploitation that occurred and a memorial to all those who suffered.



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## World Heritage Site 9



Photograph by Daniel Godard, MyShot

Located in central Africa, this national park contains the greatest variety of habitats and largest amount of biodiversity of any African park. Its stunning landscape includes active volcanoes, grassy savannahs, high-altitude snowfields, and swampy lowlands. Many gorillas, elephants, hippopotamuses, lions, and pelicans can be found here.



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## World Heritage Site 10



Photograph by Matt Beatty, MyShot

The Asante civilization was a great West African power that peaked in the 1700s. These traditional buildings, constructed of straw, earth, and wood, represent the only remaining relics of these people. However, because of the simple building materials used to create them, the dwellings are in need of preservation to protect them from the destructive effects of time and weather.



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## World Heritage Site 11



Photograph by Meghan Jennings, MyShot

A symbol for the importance of freedom and a record of South African history, Robben Island has been used as a prison, military base, and hospital for socially marginalized people for 300 years. Most notably, from 1961 to 1991, Robben Island served as a political prison, housing many anti-apartheid activists, including well-known leader Nelson Mandela.



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## World Heritage Site 12



Photograph by Frans Lanting

Located in the Kalahari Desert, this rocky area in Southern Africa houses more than 4,500 rock paintings, earning it the nickname "Louvre of the Desert," in a reference to a famous French art museum. The paintings provide fascinating and vital information about humans and the environment over 100,000 years.



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## World Heritage Site 13



Photograph by Altrendo Nature, Getty Images

The eight protected areas that comprise this site are some of the most renowned spots for plant diversity in the world. Almost 20 percent of Africa's flora can be found within this small region.



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## World Heritage Site 14



Photograph by Beret Meyers

This national park houses Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest peak in Africa. This snow-covered volcanic mountain towers above the savannah at a height of 5,895 meters (19,341 feet). In addition, the mountain has historically been a vital water source for several nearby East African countries, but deforestation and global climate change have threatened this resource.



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## World Heritage Site 15



Photograph by Adriana Rangel, MyShot

This ancient city, founded in the 11th century, played an important political, economic, and cultural role for hundreds of years throughout the western Islamic world. Filled with many beautiful mosques and medieval homes, Marrakesh's architecture and layout represent the prototypical Muslim capital city.



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## World Heritage Site 16



Photograph by Kondwanie Chiremba, MyShot

This park is located on one of Africa's great lakes and is unique for its fish diversity, which includes many endemic species that are found nowhere else. Because the lake is isolated from other major water bodies, the species there have developed unique biological features through evolutionary processes. The lake itself borders three African countries.



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<b>ID# And Name of Site</b>	<b>Latitude/Longitude</b>
1. Victoria Falls	17 S / 25 E
2. Serengeti National Park	2 S / 34 E
3. Timbuktu	16 N / 3 W
4. Memphis and its Necropolis	30 N / 31 E
5. Simien National Park	13 N / 38 E
6. Rainforests of the Atsinanana	14 S / 49 E
7. Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves	18 N / 9 E
8. Island of Gorée	14 N / 17 W
9. Virunga National Park	0 N / 29 E
10. Asante Traditional Buildings	6 N / 1 W
11. Robben Island	33 S / 18 E
12. Tsodilo	18 S / 21 E
13. Cape Floral Region Protected Areas	34 S / 18 E
14. Kilimanjaro National Park	3 S / 37 E
15. Medina of Marrakesh	31 N / 7 W
16. Lake Malawi National Park	14 S / 34 E

**Site 1**  
**Victoria Falls**

**17 S / 25 E**

**Site 7**  
**Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves**

**18 N / 9 E**

**Site 2**  
**Serengeti National Park**

**2 S / 34 E**

**Site 8**  
**Island of Gorée**

**14 N / 17 W**

**Site 3**  
**Timbuktu**

**16 N / 3 W**

**Site 9**  
**Virunga National Park**

**0 N / 29 E**

**Site 4**  
**Memphis and its Necropolis**

**30 N / 31 E**

**Site 10**  
**Asante Traditional Buildings**

**6 N / 1 W**

**Site 5**  
**Simien National Park**

**13 N / 38 E**

**Site 11**  
**Robben Island**

**33 S / 18 E**

**Site 6**  
**Rainforests of the Atsinanana**

**14 S / 49 E**

**Site 12**  
**Tsodilo**

**18 S / 21 E**



**Site 13**  
**Cape Floral Region Protected Areas**

**34 S / 18 E**

**Site 14**  
**Kilimanjaro National Park**

**3 S / 37 E**

**Site 15**  
**Medina of Marrakesh**

**31 N / 7 W**

**Site 16**  
**Lake Malawi National Park**

**14 S / 34 E**