

New York

Brief history of New York

New York harbour was visited by Giovanni Verrazzano in 1524, and the Hudson River was first explored by Henry Hudson in 1609. The Dutch settled there permanently in 1624 and for 40 years they ruled over the colony of New Netherland. It was conquered by the English in 1664 and was then named New York in honour of the Duke of York. After being a colony of Great Britain for over a century, New York declared its independence on July 9, 1776, becoming one of the original 13 states of the Federal Union. The next year, on April 20, 1777, New York's first constitution was adopted.

New York City became the first capital of the new nation, where President George Washington was inaugurated on April 30, 1789.

During the nineteenth century, America became a haven for many of the oppressed people of Europe, and New York City became the "melting pot". The Statue of Liberty, with its famous inscription, "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free", was the first symbol of America's mission.

New York made tremendous strides in industry and commerce. The New York Stock Exchange, founded in 1792, has become the centre of world finance. Diversified and rich natural resources, together with unmatched facilities for transport, produced a phenomenal growth in manufacture and industry. Research and inventive genius have been extensive, especially in the field of electronics, power and the peaceful and productive use of atomic energy.

New York City also became a leading national centre for art, music and literature, as exemplified by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Metropolitan Opera Company, and large publishing houses.

Tourist attractions in New York

The largest and most populated city in the USA, New York City is often called the "city that never sleeps" because it is constantly buzzing with activity. The metropolis is a central point of culture, art, architecture, history and entertainment.

1. Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty, a gift from France to the United States, has welcomed new arrivals to the shores of America for over a hundred years. Lady Liberty on her pedestal stands at an impressive 93 metres, which visitors can climb for views of Brooklyn and Gustave Eiffel's supportive framework. For those who choose not to climb the 154 steps to the crown, the pedestal offers panoramic views of the harbour and downtown New York City.

2. Empire State Building

The iconic Empire State Building soars over a quarter of a mile above Manhattan and offers expansive views to the millions of visitors it attracts every year. On a clear day, visitors can see New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The Empire State Building has made appearances in over 250 films and was named "America's Favorite Architecture."



3. Central Park

Located in the centre of Manhattan, Central Park is a sprawling 840 acres and home to Belvedere Castle and the Central Park Zoo among many other attractions.



4. Times Square

With over 39 million visitors annually, Times Square is the world's most visited tourist attraction. The bright lights and big city feel of this commercial intersection have made this spot famous as "The Crossroads of the World". Today, Times Square is a major center of the world's entertainment industry.

5. Brooklyn Bridge

The Brooklyn Bridge, built between 1869 and 1883, is one of the oldest and most recognizable suspension bridges in the world. It spans 1,8 km and connects Manhattan to Brooklyn across the East River. Visitors to the bridge can walk, drive, or bike across this famous New York City landmark.



6. Fifth Avenue

Ranked as one of the most expensive shopping streets in the world, Fifth Avenue is a prime destination for visitors with a taste for luxury. Nine museums are situated along this stretch of Fifth, including the Guggenheim and The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

7. Rockefeller Center

A tour of the Rockefeller Center, a complex of 19 buildings built by the Rockefeller family, offers a behind-the-scenes look at some of New York City's greatest treasures. At 70 stories high, the Top of the Rock observation deck gives visitors an unobstructed 360 degree views of New York City. The Rockefeller Center is transformed during the holiday season with the impressive Christmas tree overlooking the skating rink and Radio City Christmas Spectacular.



8. Grand Central Terminal

Grand Central Terminal has been dubbed the “world’s loveliest station” and is one of the top tourist attractions in New York City. The cavernous Main Concourse is home to the impressive clock made of pearly opal glass. Visitors are also treated to the elaborate astronomical ceiling decorations originally conceived in 1912.

9. High Line

The High Line is a public park built on a historic freight rail line elevated above Manhattan’s West Side. Some of the park’s attractions include naturalized plantings and splendid views of the Hudson River. The High Line also integrates cultural attractions into its design with architecture and art installations.



10. September 11 Memorial

The National September 11 Memorial has been constructed in honour to those who were killed in the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. The names of those who died are engraved in two bronze panels flanking the Memorial pools. The pools are each nearly an acre in size and mark the footprints of the Twin Towers that once stood on that site. The National September 11 Memorial Museum informs the public about the implications of the attacks through multimedia displays, archives, narratives and a collection of artefacts.

San Francisco

Brief history of San Francisco

Francis Drake anchored his ship off Point Reyes in 1579, yet he failed to discover San Francisco Bay. Much later, in 1769, Gaspar de Portola led a Spanish expedition overland and he found the bay. Then, in 1776, Juan de Anza led a group of settlers to San Francisco Bay and they built a fort called Presidio. In 1797 a mission was founded.

In the early 19th century whaling ships and traders came to the bay. An Englishman called William Richardson founded a settlement by San Francisco bay in 1835. He called it Yerba Buena. During the 1830s and early 1840s many Americans came to live in the new settlement. The little settlement of Yerba Buena was renamed San Francisco (after the bay) on 30 January 1847. At that time San Francisco only had a population of about 800. However, in 1848, a man named James Marshall discovered gold. News of the find reached New York in December 1848. As a result, people went to San Francisco in thousands and the population boomed. In 1849 the population of San Francisco reached 25,000.

On 18 April 1906 an earthquake struck San Francisco. It measured 8.25 on the Richter scale and it caused widespread devastation, yet the fires that followed caused even more destruction. They raged for 3 days. Afterwards, about 28,000 buildings were destroyed and 250,000 people were made homeless. The exact number of dead is not known.

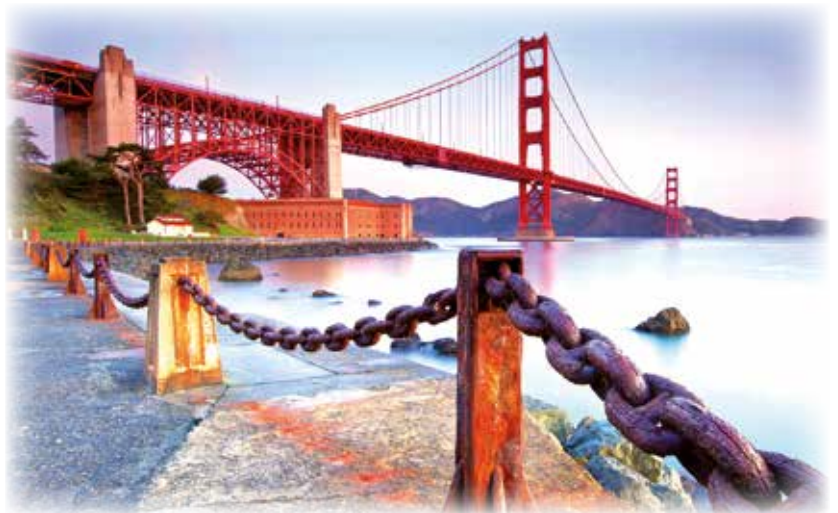
Today it is a multi-cultural city.

Tourist attractions in San Francisco

San Francisco is located at the tip of a peninsula between the San Francisco Bay and the Pacific coast. A compact city of steep, rolling hills surrounded on three sides by water, it is renowned for its summer fogs, Victorian architecture, cable cars and beautiful vistas.

1. Golden Gate Bridge

The Golden Gate Bridge is a suspension bridge spanning the Golden Gate, the strait between San Francisco and Marin County to the north. The bridge took seven years to build, and was completed in 1937. The Golden Gate Bridge was the longest suspension bridge span in the world when it was completed, and has become an



internationally recognized symbol of San Francisco and California. The famous red-orange color of the bridge was specifically chosen to make it more easily visible through the thick fog that frequently shrouds the bridge.

2. Fisherman's Wharf

One of the most popular tourist attractions in San Francisco and even the US. Tourist attractions at the wharf include museums, souvenir stores, historical buildings, scenic vistas over the Bay and the famous sea lions at Pier 39.

3. Alcatraz

Often referred to as The Rock, the small island of Alcatraz in addition to the Lady Knox Geyser served as a lighthouse, a military fortification, and as a prison. It was home to some of the most notorious criminals of the time including Al Capone and Machine Gun Kelly. Surrounded by the freezing water of San Francisco Bay, it was believed to be impossible to escape from Alcatraz. The most famous attempt was carried out by Frank Morris, and brothers John and Clarence Anglin using an inflatable raft made from several stolen raincoats. Today, the island is a popular San Francisco tourist attraction and a historic site.

4. Cable Cars

The world-famous Cable Cars run on three lines in the steep streets of San Francisco between Market Street and Fisherman's Wharf. These cars are a fun ride, especially if you get to stand on the running board. They are a bit impractical for everyday use though residents do, in fact, use them on a regular basis. The cable car is such an attraction that, especially on weekends, it takes longer to wait in line to ride up Powell Street than it does to walk the short but sloping distance.

**5. Golden Gate Park**

Once an area of sand dunes, Golden Gate Park is a large urban park with windmills, museums, lakes and a carousel among its many attractions. At 1,017 acres, it is about 20% larger than New York's Central Park, so, unless you have a bike, you'll want to plan which part you want to visit. A popular tourist attraction is the Japanese Tea Garden with beautiful plants, ponds, bridges, and Japanese-style structures including a tea house.

6. Lombard Street

Lombard Street is famously known as the "crookedest street in the world" although it is neither the crookedest street in San Francisco (Vermont Street is) nor the steepest. The one-block portion of Lombard Street that contains eight hairpin turns was created to reduce the hill's natural steep slope. The speed limit in this section is only 8 km/h.

7. Transamerica Pyramid

Located in the heart of the Financial District, the Transamerica Pyramid is San Francisco's other famous icon besides the Golden Gate. According to its architect, William L. Pereira, a pyramid is the ideal shape for skyscrapers, offering the advantage of letting more air and light into the streets below. Finished in 1972, the Transamerica Pyramid is 260 metres high and is still the tallest building in the San Francisco skyline.

8. Alamo Square

The Alamo Square is a residential neighbourhood and park that is best known for the famous Painted Ladies row of Victorian houses on its east side along Steiner Street. It is often the subject of many a San Francisco postcards.



9. San Francisco's Chinatown

Established in 1840s, San Francisco's Chinatown is reputed to be the oldest and one of the largest and most famous of all Chinatowns outside of Asia. Many of the Chinese who settled here were merchants or immigrant workers, working on either the transcontinental railroad or as mine workers during the Gold Rush. The tourist section of Chinatown is mainly along Grant Avenue, from Bush to Broadway.

10. Palace of Fine Arts

The only structure remaining from the 1915 World's Fair, the Palace of Fine Arts features a classical Roman rotunda with curved colonnades situated in an idyllic park setting with a classical European-Style lagoon. It's a great place to unwind, have a picnic, and watch the swans float elegantly by. It also has a theatre offering a variety of shows, musical and cultural events.

Miami

Brief history of Miami

Miami gets its name from word 'Mayaimi' that means 'a big lake.' This lake may be Lake Okeechobee, which is near the city. Native American groups named Tequesta occupied the area when the first European ships landed on the coast of South Florida. A Spanish explorer named Ponce de Leon came to this place in search of the fountain of vitality and wealth but he claimed the place for his native country, Spain. He called the area Pascua de Florida, which meant a feast of flowers. Florida was under the control of Spain for almost two and a half centuries after that. The Spanish introduced modern weaponry and brought with them diseases that caused the native Tequestas to disappear.

The United States bought Florida from Spain in 1821 for \$5 million. The modern history of Miami began in 1896, when Henry Flagler constructed the railroad. With this construction, there was rapid development in the city and the City of Miami was included in the state in that year. After a century, various drainage canals were built. There was a large growth in real estate in the 1920s. Many troops arrived in the area during the Second World War for training. After the war, Miami turned into a wonderful resort, with its advanced transportation network.

Tourist attractions in Miami

One of the most vivacious cities in the USA, Miami is best known for its Latin culture and sizzling nightlife. Located in southeastern Florida off the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, Miami is also a major port city managing the world's largest number of passenger cruise ships. Attracting tourists from all over the planet, Miami is a melting pot of ethnic cultures with a wide variety of sensational attractions and activities.

One of Miami's main showplaces is its sunny beaches that range from family resorts to party scenes and offer everything from sunbathing and water sports to shopping, dining and entertainment. Across the bay from Miami, on a barrier island, is Miami Beach, known for its Art Deco architecture and glamorous South Beach.

Additionally, Miami has numerous museums featuring science, history and art exhibits, while amusement parks, zoos and aquariums all offer endless family fun. A visit to the beautiful Vizcaya Estate provides a glimpse into South Florida's early 20th century history.

With professional sports teams like the Miami Dolphins, Florida Panthers, Miami Heat and the Florida Marlins, sports lovers can watch a game or tour a stadium.

Miami's nightlife scene is blazing with scores of bars, nightclubs, lounges and dance clubs as well as theaters and entertainment venues.

A must-do is a visit to the Everglades National Park to see one of the country's most unique ecosystems that consists of swamps, sub-tropical jungles and flooded wetlands that are home to crocodiles, manatees and Florida panthers.



Las Vegas

Brief history of Las Vegas

For hundreds of years Native Americans lived in the area where Las Vegas now stands. Then, in 1829, a Spanish trader named Antonio Armijo, led a group of men through the area. They called it Las Vegas (Spanish for 'The Meadows'). A permanent settlement began in 1865, when a man named Octavius Gass set up a ranch, while in 1905 a railroad was built through the area. As soon as it was completed, a new town was founded. The city of Las Vegas was incorporated in 1911. At that time it was a small settlement with a population of about 1,500. However, it soon grew much larger. In 1931 work began on building the Hoover Dam. As a result, the population of Las Vegas boomed. Meanwhile, the state of Nevada legalized gambling in 1931 and casinos were founded in Las Vegas. In 1941 El Rancho Vegas opened as the first resort on The Strip. After the Second World War, Las Vegas thrived on gambling. Its population boomed. By 1960 Las Vegas had more than 64,000 people. Today Las Vegas continues to thrive on tourism, gambling and weddings, with a population of nearly 600,000.

Tourist attractions in Las Vegas

Springing up from the desert in southeastern Nevada, Las Vegas is a major US city world renowned for its casinos, luxury hotels, comedy acts, musical productions and extravagant shows. Most of the city's main attractions are all concentrated within the area commonly referred to as the "Strip".

In addition to gambling, Las Vegas offers plenty more to suit people of all ages and interests. One of the must-see sights in the city is the dazzling displays of dancing water, light and music at the Fountains of the Bellagio Hotel. Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum showcases wax figures of famous people like Michael Jackson, John F. Kennedy and John Wayne. Other museums exhibit collections of sports memorabilia, aircraft, art and natural history. Theme parks like Adventuredome offer daring roller coasters, clown shows, bumper cars and more.

Siegfried & Roy's Secret Garden and Dolphin Habitat is a great family attraction in which tigers, lions and dolphins are the stars of the show. The Las Vegas Zoo is an excellent place where adults and children alike can see more than 150 animals, birds and reptiles as well as stroll through beautiful botanic gardens.

Golfers will be happy to know there are more than 55 golf courses in and around Las Vegas. Just outside the city are state parks offering rock climbing and hiking trails. Also nearby is Lake Mead, which provides tourists with a variety of water sports.



The Grand Canyon

Attracting millions of visitors every year, the Grand Canyon is one of the great tourist attractions in the United States. Located in northern Arizona, this massive natural wonder was carved by the Colorado River over a period of several million years and now measures 446 km long, over 1.6 km deep and up to 29 km wide. It is not the deepest or the longest canyon in the world but the overwhelming size and colorful landscape offers visitor vistas that are hard to match.

Managed and protected by the Grand Canyon National Park, the Grand Canyon is contained within the national park as well as within the Hualapai and Havasupai Indian Reservations. Awe-inspiring landscapes, wildlife viewing, historic sites and adventurous activities are just a few of the reasons that make the Grand Canyon one of the world's most famous natural wonders.

The Canyon is divided into two main sections, the popular South Rim and the remote North Rim. One of the most popular attractions in the Canyon is Havasu Falls, a spectacular waterfall that plummets 37 meters into a natural swimming pool of turquoise water. Other sights and experiences opportunities in the Canyon include numerous hiking trails, wildlife viewing, whitewater rafting, mule rides, jeep tours, helicopter rides and the Skywalk, a glass sightseeing structure extending 1,200 metres over the rim of the Grand Canyon.



Great Lakes

The Great Lakes – Superior, Huron, Michigan, Ontario and Erie – make up the largest body of fresh water on Earth, accounting for one-fifth of the freshwater surface on the planet. The area of all the Great Lakes is 246,463 square kilometers. About 14,000 years ago, the Great Lakes area was covered with a glacier that was more than 1 km thick. As the glacier melted, it slowly moved toward Canada and left behind a series of large depressions that filled with water. These formed the basic shape of the Great Lakes that is familiar today.

The lakes are on the US-Canadian border, touching Ontario in Canada and Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York in the United States. About 34 million people in the United States and Canada live in the Great Lakes basin. More than 3,500 species of plants and animals inhabit the Great Lakes basin, including over 170 species of fish.

Today, the Great Lakes are popular recreation spots for boating, fishing and other recreational activities and still serve as an important mode of goods transportation. Some of the activities that you can do are canoeing, sailing, swimming, surfing, mountain climbing, camping, hiking, etc.



US National Parks

Here are some of the best US National Parks.

1. Yosemite, California

Yosemite sparkles as a crown jewel of the national parks, showcasing not just glacier-carved beauty, but North America's highest waterfall (Yosemite Falls), the world's tallest uninterrupted granite monolith (El Capitan) and mountains that Ralph Waldo Emerson dubbed "unmatched on the globe".

Glacier Point Road leads to perhaps the most spectacular vista in any national park, looking down on Yosemite Valley. Wawona, near the southern entrance, where the famous Mariposa Grove of sky-scraping sequoias begins. There's hiking, rafting, fishing, big-wall rock climbing, camping or simply lounging at the Ahwahnee Hotel, a valley-floor mainstay since 1927.



2. Acadia, Maine

From its ragged shoreline and sheltered coves, to offshore rocky isles, to the serrated mountains of Mount Desert lording over swaths of pines and marshy meadows, there is much to applaud at this nearly 50,000-acre park. Be sure to hike or bike along the park's 57 miles of serene carriage roads. Then, come back by the sea, take a boat cruise or, even better, rent a kayak, to see seals sunning themselves on rocks and, if you're lucky, whales.

3. Channel Islands, California

Channel Islands lie just 11 miles off the southern California coast, less than an hour away by boat, and make up an eight-island chain. What makes Channel Islands very special are its plants and animals – more than 150 endemic or unique species have earned it the nickname "North American Galapagos". This is the only place in the world where you'll see, for example, island fox, island deer mouse and yellow-blooming coreopsis clinging to exposed cliffs. The largest aggregation of blue whales in the world convenes here every summer. So, you can imagine the silver platter of outdoor activities available – kayaking through sea caves, camping on lonely bluffs, hiking to a pinniped rookery, diving to explore giant kelp beds.



4. Hawaii Volcanoes, Hawaii

Watch land being born before your very eyes at Hawaii Volcanoes, one of the world's most volcanically active spots. Made up of two active volcanoes, Kilauea and Mauna Loa, the park stretches from the palm-fringed coastline south of Hilo to Mauna Loa's steaming summit.

5. Yellowstone, Wyoming

A vast volcanic playground in northwest Wyoming, Yellowstone flaunts the world's most amazing concentration of thermal features – more than 10,000 – including mud pots, hot springs, fumaroles and, of course, geysers. Iconic Old Faithful is the most famous landmark, a cone geyser that's actually not so faithful; it spouts every 35 to 120 minutes. However, there's more than volcanic wonder here – which is probably why in 1872 Yellowstone became the first national park, not just in the United States but in the world. The magnificent V-shaped Canyon of the Yellowstone; the grandiose peaks of the Rockies; Yellowstone Lake, North America's highest altitude lake; and vast forests, including one of the world's largest petrified forests, all add up to its singular majesty. Then there's the wildlife. Nicknamed the American Serengeti, Yellowstone has the largest concentration of mammals in the continental US, with excellent chances to see them all: grizzly and black bears, mule deer, moose, elk, bison, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn, to name some of the 67 species.

6. Rocky Mountain, Colorado

Rocky Mountain showcases 72 named peaks higher than 3,500 m. No wonder they call it the "roof of the world." Indeed, nowhere else in the United States can you access such gorgeous alpine scenery so easily. Wildlife watching is primo as well – keep your eyes out for moose, bighorn sheep, and elk (famed for their fall rutting, when the valleys fill with their bugling cry). You probably won't see black bear, mountain lions, or bobcats, but they're around as well. An absolute must is a drive along 48-mile Trail Ridge Road, a twisty, winding, vertiginous route across the Continental Divide.

**7. Great Smoky Mountains, North Carolina/Tennessee**

Great Smoky Mountains is the nation's most popular national park. It offers one of the world's finest examples of deciduous forest (simply shimmering in autumn), any number of wooded coves or burbling streams, and more than 1600 species of flowering plants, more than any other North American national park, beginning with trillium and lady's slipper orchid in early spring and ending in fall with goldenrod, wide-leafed sunflower, and coneflower.

**8. Everglades, Florida**

This subtropical land has several different ecosystems (sawgrass prairie, junglelike hammock and mangrove swamp). Indeed, these million-plus acres of wetlands have 200 types of fish, 350 species of birds, 120 different kinds of trees and more than 1,000 kinds of plants – and that's just for starters.

South Africa

Brief history of South Africa

Between 200,000 and 100,000 years ago, modern humans began to evolve throughout Africa – including South Africa. They became the San, who later met up with south-bound Khoi pastoralists from the north and became known collectively as the KhoiSan. The San were South Africa's first people.

In 1652, Jan van Riebeeck and his 90-strong party arrived from The Netherlands and set up a ship-refuelling station at Cape Town – an important stop both geographically and politically, as it was on the only early trade route from Europe and the Americas to India, the 'Spice Islands' of the East Indies, and the East. Over the next 200 years, various waves of other European and Indian settlers also arrived.

Subsequently, the Dutch, British and, to an extent, the French, fought for control of the Cape, with the British finally triumphant in 1806. Dutch Boers prepared to trek into the hinterland to escape British rule.

The late 1800s saw the discovery of South Africa's immense gold and diamond wealth, and, later, the great platinum finds.

The 20th century saw many events: the end of the South African War (also known as the Second Anglo-Boer War), which was fought from 1899 to 1902; the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910; the involvement in World War I and World War II on the side of the Allies; a narrow victory for the mostly Afrikaner National Party in 1948; and, in the years to come, the forming of apartheid.

Apartheid was a nearly 50-year period of institutionalised racism and the suppression of non-whites, during which the African National Congress was banned and its leaders, including Nelson Mandela, banished to prison on Robben Island.

The unbanning of the ANC, the release of Mandela and his fellow prisoners, and the 1994 democratic elections heralded the birth of the new South Africa.

Tourist attractions in South Africa

1. Kruger National Park

The Kruger National Park is the largest game reserve on the continent and one of the main tourist attractions in South Africa. The park boasts more species of mammals than any other African game reserve which includes the Big Five, cheetahs, giraffes and more. Unlike most other safari parks, Kruger is a self-drive destination with an excellent infrastructure and many places to stay inside the park, from tented camps to luxury lodges.

2. Table Mountain

Situated within a national park, reaching the pinnacle of the Table Mountain is a thrilling experience that offers phenomenal, birds-eye views overlooking the city of Cape Town, Robben Island to the north, and the Atlantic seaboard to the west and south. Peaking at 1,086 metres, reaching the top is simple via an ingenious cableway, and each car features revolving floors allowing passengers to enjoy 360-degree views during the trek to the top.

3. Amphitheatre, Drakensberg

The Drakensberg is the highest mountain range in Southern Africa, rising to 3,482 metres in height. The name is derived from the Dutch and means "dragons mountain". The Amphitheatre is one of the geographical features of



the Northern Drakensberg, and is widely regarded as one of the most impressive cliff faces on earth.

4. Durban Beaches

Often compared to Miami Beach, Durban's beaches provide a vibrant atmosphere that pulses with energy. Boasting balmy weather year round and sporting a genuine beach culture, Durban beaches are lively areas that are remarkably clean and safe, and many of the beaches offer a variety of entertainments throughout the day.

5. Knysna

The Garden Route is one of South Africa's most popular tourist attractions and is generally thought to stretch from Mossel Bay to St Francis along the Indian Ocean and also includes parts of the inland. A trove of indigenous canopied forests, mountains, rivers, tranquil lakes and golden beaches grace this extensive South Africa region.

6. Victoria and Alfred Waterfront

As one of Cape Town's largest tourist attractions and most visited destinations, the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront invokes images of the earliest days of the harbour. Some attractions include the Clock Tower, Chavonnes Battery, the South African Maritime Museum and the coastal Seal Landing where Cape Fur Seals reside.

7. Cape Winelands

The fertile valleys of the Cape Winelands are surrounded by majestic mountains, sleepy villages, brilliant monuments, fruitful orchards and some of the lushest scenery in South Africa. Visitors can follow the Wine Routes of the Cape to visit the vineyards of the country's finest winemakers, whose sherries, ports, brandies and intriguing whites and reds are world famous for their delicate flavours.



8. Blyde River Canyon

Blyde River Canyon is the second largest canyon in Africa, after the Fish River Canyon, although it is much greener due to its lush subtropical foliage. Walking treks through the rich diversity of flora and fauna in the canyon offer views of magnificent escarpments, waterfalls and ancient geological phenomenon.



9. Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Game Reserve

As the only park under a formal conservation effort in KwaZulu Natal where you can see the Big Five – lions, elephants, leopards, buffalo and rhinoceros –, the Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Game Reserve offers visitors wildlife viewing opportunities second to none.

10. Sun City Resort

Sun City Resort is a luxury casino and resort, situated about two hours' drive from Johannesburg. The complex contains four hotels, two championship golf courses, two casinos, an atmospheric South African cultural village and more than 7,000 crocodiles within a sanctuary. The adjacent Pilanesberg Game Reserve is the most popular public Game Reserve in South Africa.