Apartheid in South Africa 1948-1990
DEFINITION OF APARTHEID

• Legal, mandated separation of the races

• All South Africans registered by race: Black, White, Colored (mixed ancestry), Asian

• Supporters claimed it would allow each race to develop own culture

• In fact,
• designed to protect white control
All non-whites faced restrictions:

• Blacks treated like foreigners:
  * Must Carry Pass Books* - get permission to travel
• Banned marriages between the registered races
• Stipulated segregated restaurants, beaches, schools
• Blacks paid lower wages than whites for same job
• Blacks barred from many occupations
• Blacks could not own land in most areas
• Blacks could only live in restricted areas
CITY OF DURBAN

UNDER SECTION 37 OF THE DURBAN BEACH BY-LAWS. THIS BATHING AREA IS RESERVED FOR THE SOLE USE OF MEMBERS OF THE WHITE RACE GROUP.

STAD DURBAN

HIERDIE BAAIGEBIED IS INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 37 VAN DIE DURBANSE STRANDVERORDENINGE, UITGEOU VIR DIE UITSLUITLIKE GEBRUIK VAN LEDE VAN DIE BLANKE RASSEGROEP.

IDOLOBHA LASETHEKWINI

NGAPHANSI KWESI GABA 37 SOMTHELO WAMABHISHI ASETHEKWENI LENDAO IGCINELWE UKUSETHENZISWA NGAMALUNGU OHLANGA OLUMHLOPE KUPHILA.
MANS MEN

NET BLANKES WHITES ONLY
Steps to the End of Apartheid

• 1948 - Policy of Apartheid set up
• 1960 - Sharpeville massacre
  Government outlaws ANC (African National Congress)
• 1964 - Nelson Mandela sentenced to life in prison
• 1980’s - US & other nations place sanctions on South Africa
• 1989-1990 - President de Klerk lifts ANC ban
  Ends Apartheid
  Frees Mandela
• 1993 – Nelson Mandela and de Klerk win the Nobel Prize for Peace
• 1994- Voters of all races elect Mandela president
• 1994- Today: Government struggling to close the gap between white & blacks